
BRITISH BIRDS
IN THEIR HAUNTS

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BRITISH BIRDS

IN THEIR HAUNTS.

BY THE LATE

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AUTHOR OF "FOREST TREES OF BRITAIN," "FLOWERS OF THE FIELD." ETC.

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"ON EVERY BOUGH THE BIRDIS HERD I SING
WITH VOICE OF ANGELL IN THER HARMONIE,
THAT BUSIED 'HEM THER BIRDIS FORTHE TO BRYNG."

CHAUCER.

PREFACE.

THE peculiar geographical position of the British Isles renders them the resort, either permanent or temporary, of a large number of Birds: amongst which are many periodical visitors both from high latitudes, driven southwards in winter by the severity of the cold; and from Africa, whence they fly northwards at the opposite season, in order to avoid the intense heat of an intertropical summer. Besides these periodic sojourners, many species, which are properly resident on the European Continent, occasionally cross the Channel, and make their appearance amongst us as capricious visitors; but, whether led hither by choice, or driven by stress of weather, it is impossible to determine. Instances also occur, but at rare intervals, of solitary specimens, which are undoubtedly of American origin.

It is possible that some of these may have been transported as captives, and may have escaped from confinement; or they may have been introduced and intentionally set at liberty. However this may

003868

be, the consequence is, that the catalogue of British Birds is constantly receiving additions, though it is by no means clear that every bird admitted into the list has a right to be considered *ferœ naturæ*.

The publication of Yarrell's admirable History of British Birds, in 1837–1843, naturally attracted the attention of Ornithologists, and the interval which elapsed between the first and second editions of that work, enabled the author to collect information which had been for many years in the possession of private individuals only. This source of information was of course exhausted at the publication of the second edition in 1845, and the birds subsequently added to the catalogue must be looked upon with more than ordinary suspicion, for several reasons; one of which, the very high price now given for rarities, must not be lost sight of.

The present volume contains an account, more or less detailed, of all the birds figured in the second edition of Yarrell, as well as of some few which have been observed since the date of that publication. And in order that the reader may be presented with a catalogue completed up to the present date, June, 1862, of all birds having any claim to be considered British, the following supplemental list is added, specifying the names of recently observed birds not described in the body of the work, the seasons and places of their appearance, and references to the works which contain a detailed account of their capture and history.

The American Mottled Owl, *Strix Asio*. Yorkshire spring. *Second Supplement to Yarrell*, p. 3.

The American White-winged Crossbill, *Loxia leucoptera* of American authors. Picked up dead in Devonshire, autumn. *Ibid.* p. 22.

The Belted Kingfisher, *Alcedo Alcyon* (American). Meath and Wicklow, autumn. *Ibid.* p. 29.

The Red-necked Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus ruficollis* (American). Northumberland, autumn. *Zoologist*, p. 7,936.

The Downy Woodpecker, *Picus pubescens* (American). Dorset, winter. *Zoologist*, p. 6,444.

The Hairy Woodpecker, *Picus villosus* (American). Yorkshire, winter. *Zoologist*, pp. 2,496, 2,527.

The Sand Grouse, *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* (Asiatic). Wales, summer; and Norfolk, autumn. *Zoologist*, pp. 6,728, 6,764.

Macqueen's Bustard, *Otis Macqueeni* (Asiatic). Lincolnshire, autumn. *Yarrell, Supplement*, p. 33.

Esquimaux Curlew, *Numenius borealis* (American). Kincardineshire, autumn. *Ibid.* p. 36.

Bartram's Sandpiper, *Totanus Bartramii* (American). Warwickshire and Cambridgeshire, winter. *Ibid.* p. 40.

The Yellow-shanked Sandpiper, *Totanus flavipes* (American). Lincolnshire, winter. *Yarrell, Supplement*, p. 45. *Zoologist*, p. 5,958.

The Little Peep Sandpiper, *Tringa pusilla* (American), Cornwall. *Ibid.* p. 4,296.

Paget's Pochard, *Fuligula ferinoides* (American). Norfolk, winter. *Ibid.* p. 1,778.

The Membranaceous Duck, *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Australian), Ireland. *Ibid.* p. 4,213.

If the above additions be allowed, the number of British Birds will be:—

Resident all the year	140
Summer visitors	63
Winter visitors	48
Capricious visitors	110
Total	361

The Author begs expressly to disclaim all idea of proposing the present volume as a substitute for the comprehensive work of Yarrell referred to above, which must always remain the indispensable book of reference for the British Ornithologist. Yet he does venture to hope that he has provided the lover of nature with a pleasant companion in his country walks, and the young Ornithologist with a Manual which will supply his present need and prepare him for the study of more important works.

The student who wishes to discover the name of any bird, of which a specimen happens to be in his possession, is recommended to compare it, first with the characters given in the SYNOPSIS OF GENERA, and then to determine the species by reference to the description in small type which he will find at the head of each chapter.

RICKMANSWORTH.

SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT

OF

THE GENERA OF BRITISH BIRDS.

Class. *AVES.*

Order I. *ACCIPITRES.*

(Birds of Prey.)

Beak strong, crooked, with the point acute and curving downward, and the edges sharp; the base enveloped in a naked skin (called the *cere*) in which the nostrils are placed; feet muscular; toes armed with powerful talons, long, curved and pointed, of which those of the hind and innermost toes are the strongest; wings adapted for vigorous, lofty, and long-sustained flight.

Family I. Vulturidæ.

(vultures.)

Beak somewhat lengthened, upper mandible nearly straight, curved at the point only; head and neck in a greater or less degree naked, or clothed only with a thin down; talons comparatively weak. Food, exclusively the flesh of dead animals.

Genus 1. Vultur (Vulture). Beak robust, its base covered with a cere; head and neck naked or downy; nostrils at the base of the beak, oblique; feet very strong; wings long, first quill short, fourth the longest. *Page* 1.

2. Néophron (Vulture). Beak slender, long, its base and more than its lower half covered with a cere; head and neck partly bare of feathers; nostrils near the middle of the beak, longitudinal; feet moderately strong; wings long, the third quill the longest. *Page* 3.

Family II. Falconidæ.

(falcons.)

Beak hooked, generally furnished with a sharp projection or tooth on each side; head wholly clothed with feathers, except the cere; nostrils more or less rounded, and pierced in the sides of the cere; feet strong, and armed with curved, retractile, sharp talons. Food, living animals, insects, and carrion.

Sub-Family I. *Aquilinæ.*

Beak stout, convex or slightly angular above, straight at the

base, much hooked at the tip; cere bristly; nostrils rounded or oval; wings long.

3. A'QUILA (Eagle). Upper mandible with the cutting edge nearly straight; tarsi feathered to the toes; claws unequal, grooved beneath; wings with the fourth primary longest. *Page* 4.

4. HALIÆ'TUS. Beak very long; edges of the upper mandible slightly prominent near the hook; tarsi half-feathered; claws unequal, grooved beneath; wings with the fourth primary longest; nostrils transverse. *Page* 8.

5. PANDÍON (Osprey). Beak short, cutting edges of the upper mandible nearly straight; tarsi naked; outer toe reversible; claws equal, rounded beneath; wings with the second primary longest. *Page* 10.

Sub-Family II. *Falconinæ.*

Beak short, strong, curved from the base; upper mandible strongly toothed, lower notched; nostrils round; tarsi strong and short; wings long and pointed, with the second primary longest, the first and third equal in length and having the inner web notched near the extremity.

6. FALCO (Falcons, Merlin, Hobby, and Kestril). Characters given above. *Page* 13.

Sub-Family III. *Accipitrinæ.*

Beak short, strong, curved from the base; edge of the upper mandible with a prominent festoon beyond the middle; nostrils oval; wings rounded, short, reaching only to the middle of the tail; middle toe much the longest.

7. ASTUR (Goshawk). Tarsi moderate, rather robust; fourth primary the longest. *Page* 26.

8. ACCÍPITER (Sparrowhawk). Tarsi long and slender; fourth and fifth primaries equal in length and the longest. *Page* 27.

Sub-Family IV. *Milvinæ.*

Beak of moderate length, slightly curved from the base, upper mandible with a slight festoon; nostrils oval, oblique; wings long; tail long and forked.

9. MILVUS (Kite). Tarsi feathered a little below the knee; fourth primary the longest. *Page* 31.

10. NAUCLÉRUS (Swallow-tailed Kite). Tarsi very short, feathered half-way in front; second primary longest, second and third with the inner web notched towards the tip. *Page* 33.

Sub-Family V. *Buteoninæ.*

Beak rather small and weak, bending from the base; cutting edge of the upper mandible nearly straight, or but slightly festooned; cere large; nostrils oval; wings long; the first four feathers deeply notched on their inner webs; tail not forked.

11. Buteo (Buzzard). Lore without feathers; tarsi short and strong, naked or feathered; wings large, the fourth primary the longest. *Page* 34.

12. Pernis (Honey Buzzard). Lore covered with small scale-like feathers; tarsi moderate, half-feathered; wings large, third and fourth quill-feathers the longest. *Page* 37.

13. Circus (Marsh Harrier). Head surrounded by a circle of feathers; tarsi long and slender, feathered a little below the joint; wings long, third and fourth primaries the longest; tail long, somewhat rounded. *Page* 39.

Family III. Strigidæ.

OWLS.)

Head large, feathered; eyes large, dilated and projecting, each surrounded by a concave disk formed of stiff diverging feathers, concealing the cere and nostrils; ears large, and of elaborate construction; plumage lax and downy, adapted for slow and quiet flight. Food, small quadrupeds, birds, and insects.

Sub-Family I. *Buboninæ.*

Beak strong, curved from the base; head furnished with two tufts of feathers (*egrets*), nostrils in the cere, rounded or oval; facial disk small and incomplete; ears small, and without an operculum.

14. Bubo (Eagle Owl). Wings rather short, third and fourth primaries generally the longest; legs robust, feathered to the claws. *Page* 43.

15. Scops (Scops Eared Owl). Wings long, reaching to the end of the tail, the third primary generally the longest; legs rather long, feathered to the junction of the toes, which are naked. *Page* 45.

Sub-Family II. *Syrniinæ.*

Beak bending from the base; egrets more or less conspicuous or wanting; facial disk complete; ears large, covered by an operculum; legs feathered to the claws.

16. Otus (Eared Owls). Nostrils oval, oblique; egrets more or less elongated; wings long, second primary the longest. *Page* 47.

17. Sýrnium (Tawny Owl). Nostrils round; egrets wanting; wings short and rounded; fourth primary longest. *Page* 55.

Sub-Family III. *Striginæ.*

Beak somewhat elongated, bending at the top only; egrets wanting; nostrils oval, oblique; facial disk large and complete; ears large, covered by an operculum; wings long, the second primary longest; tarsi long, feathered to the tocs, which are strangely furnished with hair-like feathers; claws long, the middle one serrated beneath.

18. Strix (White Owl). Characters given above. *Page* 51.

Sub-Family IV. *Surninæ.*

Beak curved from the base; egrots wanting; cere small; nostrils oval: facial disk small and incomplete; legs and toes covered with feathers.

19. Súrnia (Snowy and Hawk Owls). Ear small; wings moderate, third primary longest. *Page* 57.

20. Nóctua (Little and Tengmalm's Owls). Ear large; wings large, third and fourth quill-feathers nearly equal in length. *Page* 59.

Order II. *PASSERES.**

(Perching Birds.)

Bill various; feet adapted for perching on trees or on the ground (not for grasping, wading, or swimming); toes four, all in the same plane, three before and one behind; claws slender, curved, and acute. Food, various; that of the nestlings, perhaps in all instances, soft insects.

Tribe I. DENTIROSTRES.†

Bill with the upper mandible notched on each side near the tip; feet generally slender.

Family I. Lanidæ.

(Shrikes.)

Bill strong, arched, and hooked, the upper mandible strongly notched after the manner of the Falconidæ; claws adapted for capturing insects and even small birds.

21. Lánius (Shrike, or Butcher Bird). Bill short, flattened vertically (compressed) at the sides; gape furnished with bristly feathers directed forwards; wings with the first three primaries graduated, the third and fourth being the longest. *Page* 61.

Family II. Muscicapidæ.

(Flycatchers.)

Bill broad, flattened horizontally (depressed), slightly toothed, and adapted for capturing small flying insects; feet for the most part feeble.‡

22. Muscícapa (Flycatcher). Bill moderate, somewhat triangular, depressed at the base, compressed towards the tip, which is slightly curved downwards; gape armed with stiff bristles; tarsus equal to or longer than the middle toe; side toes of equal length; wings with the first primary very short, and the third and fourth longest. *Page* 67.

* See "Gosse's Natural History, Birds," p. 28. (S.P.C.K.)
† Ibid. p. 76. ‡ Ibid. p. 101.

Family III. MERULIDÆ.

(THRUSHES.)

Bill as long as the head, compressed at the sides; upper mandible arched to the tip, which is not abruptly hooked, notch well marked, but not accompanied by a tooth; gape furnished with bristles; feet long, with curved claws. Food—insects, snails, and fruits.

23. CINCLUS (Dipper). Bill moderate, straight, compressed, rounded at the tip; upper mandible slightly notched, bending over the lower one; nostrils basal, lateral, longitudinal, partly covered by a membrane; tarsus longer than the middle toe; wings and tail short; first primary very short, second shorter than the third and fourth, which are the longest. *Page* 71.

24. TURDUS (Thrush, Blackbird, &c.) Bill moderate, compressed at the point; upper mandible notched, bending over the lower one; gape furnished with a few bristles; nostrils basal, lateral, oval, partly covered by a naked membrane; tarsus longer than the middle toe; wings and tail moderate; first primary very short or almost abortive, second shorter than the third or fourth, which are the longest. *Page* 73.

25. ORIOLUS (Oriole). Bill an elongated cone, depressed at the base; upper mandible keeled above, notched near the point, bending over the lower one; nostrils basal, lateral, naked, piereed horizontally in a large membrane; tarsus not longer than the middle toe; wings moderate; first primary very short, second shorter than the third, which is the longest. *Page* 90.

26. PETROCINCLA (Rock Thrush). Bill stout, straight, the ridge curved towards the point; nostrils basal, round, partly covered with bristles; wings moderate; first primary very short, second a little shorter than the third, which is the longest; tail feathers equal in length. *Page* 92.

Family IV. SYLVIADÆ.

(WARBLERS.)

Bill slender, tapering to a point, both of the mandibles having in most cases the vertical outline slightly arched, and the lateral outline slightly incurved; upper mandible notched near the tip. Small and delicately formed birds, most of which are migratory, frequenting in summer groves and woods, and feeding principally on small insects, which they collect among herbage, on the bark of trees, or on the ground. As their name denotes, the majority are musical.

27. ACCENTOR (Hedge Sparrow). Bill of moderate length, strong, straight, tapering to a fine point; edges of both mandibles compressed and bent inwards, the upper notched near the tip; nostrils naked, basal, pierced in a large membrane; feet strong; claw of the hinder toe longest, and most curved; first primary almost obsolete, the second nearly equal to the third, which is the longest. *Page* 93.

28. Erythǽca (Redbreast). Bill rather strong, as broad as it is high at the base, where it is depressed, slightly compressed towards the tip; upper mandible bending over the lower and notched; nostrils basal, oval, pierced in a membrane, partly hid by bristles diverging from the gape; first primary half as long as the second, fifth the longest; tail slightly forked. *Page* 95.

29. Phœnicúra (Blue-throated Warbler). Bill slender, nearly straight, as broad as high at the base, compressed, notched, and slightly bending towards the point; nostrils basal, oval, pierced in a membrane; gape nearly smooth; first primary very short, fourth the longest; tail even, the feathers mostly reddish. *Page* 98.

30. Saxícola (Chats and Wheatear). Beak straight, slender, the base rather broader than high, advancing on the forehead, compressed towards the point; upper mandible keeled, curved, and notched; gape surrounded by a few bristles; nostrils basal, lateral, oval, half closed by a membrane; first primary half as long as the second, which is shorter than the third, third and fourth longest; tarsus rather long; claw of the hind toe short, strong, and curved. *Page* 103.

31. Salicária (Grasshopper, Sedge, and Reed, Warblers). Bill straight, very slender, broader than high at the base, slightly compressed towards the tip; upper mandible with an elevated ridge, notched and slightly bent; gape with long diverging bristles; nostrils basal, lateral, oval, exposed; first primary nearly abortive, third longest; tail wedge-shaped, rounded at the tip; claw of the hind toe longest. *Page* 110.

32. Philoméla (Nightingale). Bill rather stout, straight, as broad as high at the base; upper mandible slightly bent over at the tip; gape with a few short bristles; nostrils basal, round, pierced in a membrane; first primary very short, second and fifth equal in length, third and fourth longest; tail somewhat rounded; tarsus elongated. *Page* 120.

33. Currúca (Blackcap, Whitethroat, &c.). Bill rather stout, short, broader than high at the base, slightly curved at the point and notched; gape with a few hairs; nostrils basal, lateral, oval, exposed; first primary very short, second longer than the fifth, third longest; tail slightly forked; tarsus moderate. *Page* 125.

34. Sylvia (Warblers). Bill very slender, broader than high at the base, slightly notched; gape with a few longish bristles; nostrils basal, lateral, oval; first primary very short, fourth and third longest; tail somewhat forked; tarsus longer than the middle toe. *Page* 133.

35. Melizóphilus (Dartford Warbler). Beak slender, short; upper mandible slightly arched from the base, with the tip finely notched, lower straight, shorter than the upper, and shutting within it, edges of both bent inwards about the middle; gape with a few hairs; nostrils basal, lateral, cleft longitudinally; wings

short; first primary very small, third, fourth, and fifth nearly equal and the longest; tail long, wedge-shaped; tarsus stout, longer than the middle toe. *Page* 140.

36. Régulus (Golderest). Bill very slender, awl-shaped, straight, compressed; cutting edges bent inwards about the middle; nostrils partly concealed by small bristly feathers, directed forwards; first primary very short, second much shorter than the third, fourth and fifth longest; tail moderate; tarsus slender, rather long. *Page* 142.

Family V. Paridæ.

(tits.)

Bill short, straight, conical, sharp-pointed, destitute of a notch; nostrils basal, concealed by reflected bristly hairs. Small birds, remarkable for their activity, not highly gifted with musical power, constantly flitting and climbing about trees and bushes, which they examine for small insects, suspending themselves in all attitudes, feeding also on grains and fruits, and not sparing small birds when they are able to overpower them.

37. Parus (Tit). Bill strong, slightly compressed; first primary short, second shorter than the third, fourth and fifth longest; hind claw strongest and most hooked; tarsus robust. *Page* 145.

38. Calamóphilus (Bearded Tit). Upper mandible curved at the tip and bending over the lower one, which is nearly straight; first primary exceedingly short, fourth and fifth longest; tail very long, wedge-shaped, graduated. *Page* 158.

Family VI. Ampelidæ.

(chatterers.)

Beak stout, approaching, especially in the form of the lower mandible, to that of the Cónirostres; the upper mandible is however somewhat broad at the base, flat, with the upper edge more or less angular and ridged, and the tip distinctly notched. Feet usually stout, with the outer toe united to the middle one as far as, or beyond the first joint. They feed principally on berries and other soft fruits, occasionally also on insects.

39. Bombycilla (Waxwing). Bill as above; nostrils oval, concealed by small feathers directed forwards; wings long and pointed; first and second primaries longest, some of the secondaries and tertials terminating in wax-like prolongations of their shafts. *Page* 160.

Family VII. Motacillidæ.

(wagtails.)

Bill slender, angular between the nostrils; the upper mandible notched; wings with one of the scapulars as long as the closed wing, imparting a resemblance to the Waders; tail long, constantly

kept in vertical motion ; legs long, and thus adapted for running into shallow water or in mud, in pursuit of insects, which constitute their food, being either caught on the wing, or picked up from the ground.

40. Motacilla (Wagtail). Cutting edges of both mandibles slightly compressed inwards ; nostrils basal, oval, partly concealed by a naked membrane ; first primary abortive, second and third nearly equal and longest ; one of the scapulars as long as the quills ; tail long, nearly even at the end ; tarsus much longer than the middle toe. *Page* 162.

Family VIII. Anthidæ.

(pipits.)

Bill and nostrils very much as in the preceding family ; two of the scapulars as long as the closed wing ; first primary abortive, second shorter than the third and fourth, which are the longest ; hind claw very long. The birds of this family are closely allied with the Larks, from which they differ in their slender notched bills ; and with the Wagtails, from which also they differ in the colour of their plumage and their habit of singing while on the wing. They walk and run on the ground without hopping, and feed on insects and small worms.

41. Anthus (Pipit). Characters given above. *Page* 171.

Tribe II. CONIROSTRES.

(hard-billed birds.)

Bill thick and very strong, more or less conical in form, and in general destitute of any notch at the tip ; feet robust, formed rather for perching than walking (though many genera walk on the ground habitually). Food principally seeds and grain, to which many kinds add birds and insects. The nestlings of nearly all are fed mainly on insects.

Family I. Alaudidæ.

(larks.)

Bill forming an elongated cone ; mandibles of equal length, the upper convex, slightly curved ; nostrils at the base of the bill, oval, partly covered by small feathers directed forwards ; feathers of the head capable of being erected so as to form a crest ; first primary very short, second shorter than the third, which is the longest in the wing ; toes divided to the base ; hind claw nearly straight, longer than the toe. Granivorous birds, frequenting open fields, and singing during their flight ; they nest on the ground, where also they seek their food by running, and are great pulverators (*i.e.* they shake dust into their feathers instead of bathing).

42. Alauda (Lark). Characters given above. *Page* 177.

Family II. Fringillidæ.

(finches.)

"Remarkable for the shortness, thickness, and powerful structure of the beak; the upper and lower mandibles are for the most part equally thick, their height and breadth are nearly alike, so that when the beak is closed, it commonly presents the appearance of a short cone, divided in the middle by the gape. Their food consists very largely of seeds, often inclosed in woody capsules of great hardness, or the kernels of stone-fruits. At the season of incubation many species live on the larvæ of insects, with which the young are almost exclusively fed. This family consists of birds which may be considered small, and is one of immense extent."*

43. Plectrophanes (Lapland and Snow Bunting). Both mandibles incurved at the edges, the upper smaller and narrower than the under, and furnished with a hard bony knob; wings long, first and second primaries longest and nearly equal; hind claw long, nearly straight. *Page* 185.

44. Emberíza (Bunting). Bill as in the last; wings moderate; first primary shorter than the second and third, which are longest; hind claw short and curved. *Page* 188.

45. Fringilla (Chaffinch and Brambling). Bill straight, sharp, pointed; mandibles nearly equal; first primary a little shorter than the second, much shorter than the third and fourth, which are nearly equal and the longest. *Page* 196.

46. Passer (Sparrow). Bill somewhat arched above; lower mandible rather smaller than the upper; first three primaries longest. *Page* 201.

47. Coccothraustes (Greenfinch and Hawfinch). Bill very thick and strong, bulging at the sides, and much arched above; lower mandible inflected at the edges, and shutting into the upper; first and third primaries scarcely shorter than the second, which is the longest. *Page* 206.

48. Carduélis (Goldfinch and Siskin). Bill a rather elongated cone, compressed at the tip, and fine pointed; wings long, pointed; first three primaries nearly equal and the longest; tail slightly forked. *Page* 211.

49. Linóta (Linnet and Redpole). Bill a short straight cone, compressed at the tip; wings long, pointed; third primary somewhat shorter than the first and second, which are equal and the longest; tail forked. *Page* 216.

50. Pyrrhula (Bullfinch). Bill short and thick, the sides tumid; upper mandible much arched and bending over the lower one; first primary nearly equal to the fifth, second a little shorter than the third and fourth, which are the longest. *Page* 222.

* Gosse's Natural History, Birds, p. 150.

51. Loxia (Crossbill). Bill thick at the base; both mandibles equally curved, hooked at the tips, and crossing each other at the points. *Page* 226.

Family III. Sturnidæ.

(STARLINGS.)

Beak nearly straight, short at the base, diminishing regularly to a sharp point, which is not distinctly notched; the ridge of the upper mandible ascends upon the forehead, dividing the plumage of that part. An extensive and widely diffused family, comprising species for the most part above the average size of Passerine birds (Conirostres), yet inferior to the Crows. They are in general social, feeding much on the ground; their legs and feet are robust, their gait stately, their plumage, though commonly of dark colours, is lustrous, with reflections of steel-blue, purple, or green.*

52. Agelaïus (Red-winged Starling). "Bill shorter than the head, stout, straight, conical, tapering to an acute point. Nostrils basal, oval, with a small operculum. Wings of moderate length, with the outer four quill-feathers nearly equal. Tail rather long, rounded. Legs and feet strong."—*Yarrell.* *Page* 233.

53. Sturnus (Starling). Bill straight, forming an elongated cone, depressed, broad at the base, bluntish; upper mandible broader than the lower; nostrils at the base of the bill, partly closed by an arched membrane; wings long; first primary very short, second longest. *Page* 233.

54. Pastor (Pastor). Bill slightly arched, forming an elongated cone, compressed; nostrils at the base of the bill partly covered by a feathery membrane; wings with the first primary very short, second and third longest. *Page* 236.

Family IV. Corvidæ.

(CROWS.)

Beak powerful, more or less compressed at the sides; upper mandible more or less arched to the point; gape nearly straight; nostrils concealed by stiff bristles. Birds of firm and compact structure; their wings long, pointed, and powerful; their feet and claws robust. In disposition bold and daring, extremely sagacious, easily tamed and made familiar. Most of them have the power of imitating various sounds, but their natural voices are harsh. They evince a remarkable propensity for thieving and hiding brilliant and gaudy substances. In appetite they are omnivorous.

55. Frégilus (Chough). Bill longer than the head, rather slender, arched from the base, and pointed; nostrils oval; feet strong, tarsus longer than the middle toe; wings rounded, first primary short, fourth and fifth the longest; tail even at the end. *Page* 237.

* Gosse's Natural History, Birds, p. 143.

56. Corvus (Raven, Crow, Rook). Bill not longer than the head, strong, straight at the base, cutting at the edges, and curved towards the point; nostrils oval; feet strong, tarsus longer than the middle toe; wings pointed, first primary moderate, second and third shorter than the fourth, which is the longest; tail moderate, rounded. *Page* 239.

57. Pica (Magpie). Bill, nostrils, and feet as in Corvus; wings short and rounded; tail long, graduated. *Page* 259.

58. Gárrulus (Jay). Bill shorter than the head, conical; both mandibles equally curved, the upper notched near the tip; crown feathers forming a crest; wings rounded, fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries nearly equal, and the longest; tarsus longer than the middle toe; tail moderate, slightly rounded. *Page* 263.

59. Nucífraga (Nutcracker). Bill about as long as the head, straight, conical, the base dilated, and dividing the feathers of the forehead; mandibles blunt, the upper somewhat the longer; nostrils round; wings rather long and pointed; first primary shorter than the second and third, fourth longest; tail nearly even. *Page* 265.

Tribe III. FISSIROSTRES.

(WIDE-GAPED BIRDS.)

Bill broad, more or less flattened horizontally, often hooked at the tip, with the mouth very deeply cleft; upper mandible not notched; feet small and feeble. Most of the species feed on insects, which they capture on the wing, but one genus subsists on fishes. The tropical regions are the principal home of the fissirostral birds; such species as reach to the temperate zone are, for the most part, migratory visitors.*

Family I. Meropidæ.

(BEE-EATERS.)

Bill of moderate length, slightly curved; toes four, three in front, one behind, the outer and middle united; wings long and pointed, the first primary, for the most part, being nearly or quite as long as any other. Birds of moderate size, confined to the eastern hemisphere, generally of a green colour varied with blue, and resembling Swallows in their flight, habits, and food.

60. Corácias (Roller). Bill compressed, straight, with cutting edges; upper mandible slightly hooked at the point; sides of the gape bristled; tarsus short; wings long; first primary a little shorter than the second, which is the longest. *Page* 266.

61. Merops (Bee-eater). Bill long, compressed, slightly curved, slender, with cutting edges, broad at the base; upper mandible keeled, the tip not hooked; tarsus very short; wings long, pointed, second primary the longest; tail long. *Page* 267.

* Gosse's Natural History, Birds, p. 30.

Family II. Alcedinidæ.

(KINGFISHERS.)

Beak long, stout, and pointed, with angular sides; feet small and feeble, the outer and middle toes united to the last joint; wings rounded and hollow, ill adapted for protracted flight; form robust, with a large head and usually a short tail. Predatory birds, feeding on fish, insects, and even reptiles, birds, and small quadrupeds. Scattered over the world, but Australia and South America contain the greatest number of species.

62. Alcédo (Kingfisher). Beak long, straight, quadrangular, sharp; wings short, with the third primary the longest; tail very short.
Page 268.

Family III. Hirundinidæ.

(SWALLOWS.)

Beak short but broad, and more or less flattened horizontally; mouth very deeply cleft; feet small and weak; wings long and powerful, and thus adapted for sustaining a protracted flight in pursuit of winged insects, which form the sole sustenance of these birds; tail long and usually forked; plumage close, smooth, often burnished with a metallic gloss. Migratory birds, spending the summer in temperate climates, but being impatient of cold, withdrawing in winter to equatorial regions.*

63. Hirundo (Swallow, Martin). Beak short, flattened horizontally, and very wide at the base; upper mandible keeled and curved downwards at the point; toes slender, three in front, one behind; claws curved; wings long and pointed, the first primary longest.
Page 271.

64. Cypselus (Swift). Beak very short, flattened horizontally, triangular; upper mandible curved downwards at the point; gape extending beyond the eyes; legs very short; toes all directed forwards; wings extremely long; first primary a little shorter than the second.
Page 285.

Family IV. Caprimulgidæ.

(GOATSUCKERS.)

The beak in this family resembles that of the Swallows, but is shorter and weaker; the gape is enormous, and its sides are, for the most part, furnished with long and stiff bristles, which point forwards; the wings are long, and formed for powerful flight; the feet are small, and feathered to the toes; plumage soft and downy, and beautifully mottled with black, brown, grey, and white; the claw of the middle toe is dilated on one side, and toothed like a comb. Nocturnal birds, feeding on large insects, which they capture in their flight.

* Gosse's Natural History, Birds, p. 36.

65. Caprimulgus (Goatsucker or Nightjar). Bill very short, somewhat curved, broad and flattened at the base; upper mandible curved downwards at the tip; gape extending beyond the eyes; wings long; first primary shorter than the second, which is the longest. *Page* 288.

Order III. *SCANSORES.*

(Climbers.)

Bill various; feet short, adapted for climbing; toes four, two pointing forwards, and two backwards, or three backwards and one forwards.

Family I. Picidæ.

(woodpeckers.)

Feet short, but of unusual strength; the rigid toes diverge from a centre, two pointing forwards, and two backwards; claws large, much curved, and very hard and sharp; breast-bone shallow; flight weak and undulating.

66. Picus (Woodpecker). Beak about as long as the head, robust, straight, irregular, compressed, pointed; tongue long and extensile, the tip barbed; nostrils basal, oval, concealed by reflected bristly feathers; wings with the first primary very short, fourth and fifth longest; tail-feathers graduated, stiff, and pointed. *Page* 292

67. Yunx (Wryneck). Beak shorter than the head, straight, conical; tongue long and extensile; nostrils without bristles, partly closed by a membrane; wings with the second primary somewhat the longest; tail-feathers soft and flexible. *Page* 299.

Family II. Certhidæ.

(creepers.)

Feet with the toes pointing, three backwards, one forwards, the hind one very long; claws long, arched, much compressed, acute; bill mostly slender, acute; wings broad and much rounded; flight weak.

68. Cérthia (Creeper). Bill rather long, slender, arched; wings moderate, the fourth primary longest; tail graduated, the middle feathers the longest, all rigid and pointed, with the shafts projecting beyond the tips. *Page* 302.

69. Troglódytes (Wren). Bill slender, slightly curved; wings very short, the fourth and fifth primaries the longest; tail short, the feathers soft and flexible, rounded at the extremity. *Page* 304.

70. Upupa (Hoopoe). Bill longer than the head, slender, slightly arched, compressed; feathers of the head long, forming a two-ranked crest; tail even at the extremity. *Page* 309.

71. Sitta (Nuthatch). Bill strong, straight, nearly cylindrical, except at the base, where it is broad; tongue short, pointed, horny; wings short; tail short, the feathers soft and flexible, even at the extremity. *Page* 311.

Family III. Cuculidæ.

(cuckoos.)

Bill moderate, rather deeply cleft, both mandibles compressed, and more or less curved downwards; nostrils exposed; wings for the most part short, tail lengthened; toes four, two pointing backwards, and two forwards, but the outer hind toe of each foot is capable of being placed at right angles with either the inner or outer front toe. A tropical family of birds, many of which migrate to the temperate regions in summer. Not so decidedly climbers as the Woodpeckers and Creepers, yet having great power of clinging. Their flight is feeble, their food soft-bodied insects, varied in many cases with berries and other fruits, and some of the larger species will occasionally prey on mice, reptiles, and the eggs and young of birds. Most, perhaps all of the migratory species, lay their eggs in the nests of other birds.*

72. Cúculus (Cuckoo). Bill shorter than the head, broad, depressed at the base, with the ridge curved and the sides compressed towards the tip, which is entire and acute; nostrils in a membranous groove, the opening rounded and exposed; wings pointed, third primary longest; tail long, graduated; tarsi very short, feathered below the heel. *Page* 317.

73. Coccyzus (American Cuckoo). Bill as long as the head; wings short; tarsus not feathered; in other respects resembling Cuculus. *Page* 325.

Order IV. *GALLINÆ.*

(gallinaceous birds.)

Upper mandible vaulted; nostrils pierced in a large membranous space at the base of the beak, and covered by a cartilaginous scale: toes three in front, one behind, sometimes articulated high on the tarsus (in the Bustard, wanting); claws stout, short, slightly curved, bluntish.

Family I. Columbidæ.

(pigeons.)

Hind toe nearly on the same plane with the others; bill moderate, deflected at the tip; the upper mandible covered at the base with a soft membrane; tarsi without spurs; tail of twelve feathers.

The Pigeons have considerable powers of flight, and perch freely on trees or rocks. Their food consists principally of grain, seeds, and the leaves of herbaceous plants. The young are fed on a milky fluid secreted in the crop of the old birds.

74. Columba (Pigeons, Doves). First primary shorter than the second, which is the longest; tail even; side toes equal. *Page* 326.

75. Ectopistes (Passenger Pigeon). Wings pointed; two first primaries equal; tail long and wedge-shaped; side toes unequal, the inner one longest. *Page* 340.

* See Gosse's Natural History, Birds, p. 208.

Family II. Phasianidæ.

(PHEASANTS.)

Hind toe placed higher up than the others; tarsus armed with a spur; tail of more than twelve feathers; bill strong; nostril covered with a vaulted, smooth, naked, horny scale; head more or less naked.

Birds of large size, imposing aspect, and magnificent plumage, held in great esteem for the excellence of their flesh, and domesticated from the earliest ages. In this tribe are included the Turkey, Peacock, Barn-door Fowl, Guinea Fowl, and Pheasant, of which the last only is found in a partially wild state in England.

76. Phasiánus (Pheasant). Checks naked, adorned with scarlet papillæ; tail very long, of eighteen feathers. *Page* 341.

Family III. Tetraonidæ.

(PARTRIDGES AND THEIR ALLIES.)

Hind toe placed higher than the others, short and weak, or altogether wanting; tarsi generally spurred; tail short, of twelve feathers or more.

77. Tetrao (Black Grouse, Capercaillie). Bill strong; eyebrows naked, adorned with scarlet papillæ; tarsi feathered, without spurs; front toes naked, with pectinated margins; hind toe larger than the nail. *Page* 346.

78. Lagópus (Red Grouse, Ptarmigan). Front toes feathered, nearly smooth at the margins; hind toe shorter than the nail; in other respects like the last. *Page* 351.

79. Perdix (Partridge). Bill strong; orbits naked; tarsus naked, male with a knob on the tarsus behind; tail of from fourteen to eighteen feathers, short, bent down. *Page* 358.

80. Ortyx (Virginian Quail). Bill very thick and strong; orbits feathered; tarsus unarmed; tail short, of twelve feathers; wings with the first primary very short. *Page* 366.

81. Coturnix (Quail). Bill slender; orbits feathered; wings with the first primary longest; tail very short, almost concealed by the tail-coverts. *Page* 366.

82. Hemipódius (Hemipode). Beak slender, compressed; nostrils lateral, very narrow, partly closed by a membrane; tarsus rather long; hind toe wanting; tail very short, hid by the tail-coverts. *Page* 371.

Family IV. Struthionidæ.

(BUSTARDS.)

Hind toe wanting; tarsi unarmed; wings very short.

83. Otis (Bustard). Legs long, naked above the knee; wings moderate; hind quill longest. *Page* 372.

Order V. *GRALLÆ.*

(WADERS.)

Leg and tarsus long, the lower portion of the former generally destitute of feathers; bill long or moderate; toes three or four, more or less connected by a membrane at the base, sometimes lobated.

Adapted by structure for feeding in marshes, on the muddy or sandy sea-shore, or on the banks of lakes and rivers. Some, which feed on fish, have unusually long legs and powerful bills; others, owing to their length of bill and legs, are able to search muddy places for worms and insects, without clogging their feathers; and others, again, are decidedly aquatic, and have considerable swimming powers, thus approaching the next order; the majority have great power of flight, and lay their eggs on the ground.

Family I. CHARADRIDÆ.

(PLOVERS.)

Feet long and slender: toes short, the hind one wanting, or rudimentary; wings long and pointed; bill moderate.

84. CURSORIUS (Courser). Bill shorter than the head, depressed at the base, slightly curved, pointed; nostrils basal, oval, covered by a little protuberance. Legs long, slender; toes three, very short, divided nearly to the base, inner toe half the length of the middle one; its claw serrated; claws very short; wings moderate; first primary nearly as long as the second, which is the longest in the wing. *Page* 377.

85. ŒDICNÉMUS (Thick-knee). Bill stout, straight, longer than the head, slightly compressed towards the end; nostrils in the middle of the bill, narrow, with the aperture in front, pervious; toes three, united by a membrane as far as the first joint; wings as in the last. *Page* 378.

86. GLARÉOLA (Pratincole). Bill short, convex, compressed towards the point; upper mandible curved throughout half its length; nostrils basal, oblique; legs feathered nearly to the knee; tarsus long; three toes in front, one behind, the latter jointed on the tarsus; wings very long; first primary longest. *Page* 380.

87. CHARÁDRIUS (Plover). Bill shorter than the head, slender, straight, compressed, somewhat swollen towards the tip; nasal channel reaching from the base through two-thirds of the bill, covered by a membrane; nostrils basal, very narrow; tarsi moderate, slender; toes three, the outer and middle connected by a short membrane; wings moderate; first primary longest. *Page* 381.

88. SQUATÁROLA (Grey Plover). Bill shorter than the head, straight, swollen and hard towards the tip; nostrils basal, narrow, pierced in the membrane of a long groove; legs slender; outer and middle toe connected by a short membrane, hind toe rudimentary, jointed on the tarsus, not touching the ground; wings long, pointed; first primary longest. *Page* 390.

89. Vanellus (Lapwing). Wings large, quills broad and rounded, the fourth and fifth primaries longest. In other respects resembling Squatarola. *Page* 393.

90. Strépsilas (Turnstone). Bill short, thickest at the base and tapering; nostrils basal, narrow, pervious; legs moderate; three front toes connected at the base by a membrane, fourth rudimentary, jointed on the tarsus, touching the ground with its tip. *Page* 395.

91. Calidris (Sanderling). Bill as long as the head, slender, straight, soft, and flexible, dilated towards the end; nostrils basal, narrow, pierced in the long nasal groove which reaches to the tip; legs slender; toes three, scarcely connected by a membrane; wings moderate; first primary longest. *Page* 398.

92. Hæmátopus (Oyster Catcher). Bill longer than the head, stout, straight, forming a wedge; legs moderate, stout; toes three, bordered by a narrow membrane; wings long; first primary longest. *Page* 400.

Family II. Gruidæ.

(CRANES.)

Bill strong, straight, elongated; legs long; toes four, the outer and middle slightly connected at the base by a membrane, third toe short, articulated high up on the tarsus.

93. Grus (Crane). Upper mandible deeply channelled; nostrils medial; wings moderate; third primary longest. *Page* 403.

Family III. Ardeidæ.

(HERONS.)

Bill strong, elongated; legs long; toes four, three more or less united at the base, the hind one long, resting on the ground.

94. Árdea (Heron). Bill a little longer than the head, straight, strong, tapering towards the tip; nostrils pierced in the nasal groove; orbits and base naked; middle claw with the inner margin pectinated; wings ample; second and third primaries longest; crest long and pendent; neck slender, elongated. *Page* 405.

95. Botaurus (Bittern). Bill scarcely longer than the head, much compressed; neck thick, clothed in front with long and loose feathers. In other respects resembling Ardea. *Page* 412.

96. Nyctícorax (Night Heron). Bill scarcely longer than the head, much compressed; neck rather thick and short; crest of three very long tapering feathers. In other respects resembling Ardea. *Page* 416.

97. Ciconia (Stork). Bill much longer than the head, stout, tapering to a point; nostrils near the base, pierced in the horny substance of the bill; tarsi very long; claws not pectinated; wings moderate, third, fourth, and fifth primaries longest. *Page* 417.

98. Platalea (Spoonbill). Bill very long, dilated at the end into the form of a spoon; nostrils above. *Page* 418.

99. Ibis. Bill very long, slender, curved downwards; upper mandible channeled throughout; wings moderate; second and third primaries longest. *Page* 419.

Family IV. Scolopacidæ.

(snipes, &c.)

Bill long and slender; toes four, the hind one weak and elevated, very rarely wanting.

100. Numenius (Curlew, Whimbrel). Bill much larger than the head, slender, curved downwards. *Page* 419.

101. Tótanus (Redshank, Sandpiper). Bill moderate, slender, soft at the base, solid at the end; both mandibles grooved at the base, upper channeled through half its length; nostrils piereed in the groove; legs long, slender; toes four. *Page* 423.

102. Recurvirostra (Avoeet). Bill very long, slender, weak, much curved upwards, pointed; legs long, slender; front toes connected as far as the second joint; hind toe very small. *Page* 432.

103. Himántopus (Stilt). Bill very long, slender, straight; legs very long and slender, nearly the whole of the tibia naked; hind toe wanting. *Page* 434.

104. Limósa (Godwit). Bill very long, slender, curved upwards, soft and flexible throughout, dilated towards the tip, and blunt; upper mandible channeled throughout its whole length; nostrils linear, piereed in the groove, pervious; legs long and slender; toes four, the outer and middle connected as far as the first joint; wings moderate; first primary longest. *Page* 435.

105. Machétes (Ruff). Bill straight, as long as the head, dilated and smooth at the tip; nasal channel reaching nearly to the end of the bill; nostrils basal; first and second primaries longest; toes four, the outer and middle connected as far as the first joint; neck of the male in spring furnished with a ruff. *Page* 437.

106. Scólopax (Woodcock, Snipe). Beak much longer than the head, straight, slender, soft, the tip obtuse and dilated; both mandibles channeled for more than half their length, the upper curving somewhat over the lower; nostrils basal, narrow, covered by a membrane; legs moderate; toes four, entirely or almost entirely divided; first primary longest. *Page* 439.

107. Macrorampiius (Brown Snipe). Tarsi somewhat elongated; toes four, the outer connected with the middle as far as the first joint. In other respects resembling Scolopax. *Page* 450.

108. Tringa (Sandpiper, Knot, Dunlin). Bill as long as the head or a little longer, straight or slightly curved, soft and flexible

throughout, dilated towards the end; both mandibles grooved nearly to the tip; nostrils basal, pierced in the groove; toes four, the front toes entirely divided, hind toe very short; wings moderate; first primary longest. *Page* 451.

Family V. Rallidæ.

(rails.)

Body compressed vertically; bill short, stout; legs rather stout; toes four, the three front elongated, sometimes edged by a membrane.

109. Crex (Crake). Bill shorter than the head, thick at the base, compressed, pointed; front toes entirely divided, not margined; second and third primaries longest. *Page* 460.

110. Rallus (Water Rail). Bill longer than the head, slender, slightly curved downwards, compressed at the base, cylindrical at the point; front toes entirely divided, not margined; third and fourth primaries longest. *Page* 463.

111. Gallínula (Moor-hen). Bill shorter than the head, stout, straight, compressed; upper mandible expanding at the base and forming a disk on the forehead; toes entirely divided, bordered by a narrow entire membrane. *Page* 465.

111. Fúlica (Coot). Bill shorter than the head, straight, robust, convex above, much compressed; upper mandible dilated at the base, and forming a naked patch on the forehead; all the toes united at the base, and bordered by a scalloped membrane. *Page* 469.

112. Phálaropus (Phalarope). Bill as long as the head, slender, weak, depressed and blunt; front toes connected as far as the first joint, and bordered by a lobed and slightly serrated membrane; hind toe not bordered. *Page* 471.

Order VI. *NATATORES.*

(Web-footed Birds.)

Body flattened horizontally; legs short, often placed far behind; tarsi compressed; toes generally four, the three in front, and sometimes all four, more or less united by a membrane (palmated).

Family I. Anatidæ.

(ducks, geese, swans, &c.)

Beak thick, broad, high at the base, covered with a thin membranous skin and ending in a nail-like horny tip; edges of the mandibles cut into thin parallel ridges, or toothed; wings moderate; legs placed not very far behind; feet, four-toed, palmated; hind toe free, placed high on the tarsus. Food, grass and aquatic weeds, worms, insects, molluscs, and small fish.

Sub-Family I. *Anserinæ.*

113. ANSER (Goose). Bill moderate, narrower in front than behind, and higher than broad at the base; ends of the lamellæ extending to the edges of the mandibles, and appearing like teeth; nostrils behind the middle; legs moderate, placed not far from the middle of the body; neck moderate. *Page* 473.

114. CYGNUS (Swan). Bill of equal breadth throughout, furnished with a knob at the base; nostrils medial; legs short; neck exceedingly long. *Page* 484.

Sub-Family II. *Anatinæ.*

Bill of equal width throughout, or broader at the top than at the base, of about the same length as the head; legs short, placed rather behind the middle of the body; hind toe without a pendent membrane; tarsi somewhat round.

115. TADORNA (Shelduck). Bill with an elevated tubercle at the base, depressed in the middle; nostrils large, pervious. *Page* 490.

116. ANAS (Duck, Wigeon, Teal). Bill with the sides parallel, or dilated towards the tip; nostrils small, basal; wings rather long, pointed; tail wedge-shaped or pointed. *Page* 493.

Sub-Family III. *Fuligulinæ.*

Hind toe with a lobated membrane; tarsi compressed.

117. SOMATÉRIA (Eider Duck). Bill swollen and elevated at the base, extending up the forehead, where it is divided by an angular projection of feathers; nostrils small, medial. *Page* 508.

118. OIDÉMIA (Scoter). Bill short, broad, with an elevated knob at the base, the tip much flattened; nail large, flat, obtuse, slightly deflected; lamellæ coarse, widely set; nostrils oval, medial; tail short, graduated, acute. *Page* 512.

119. FULÍGULA (Pochard, Scaup). Bill not longer than the head, but slightly elevated at the base, a little broader towards the tip; edges of the upper mandible inclosing the edges of the lower; nostrils in the basal half of the upper mandible; wings rather short. *Page* 515.

Sub-Family IV. *Merganinæ.*

120. MERGUS (Smew, Merganser, Goosander). Bill straight, slender, narrow, approaching to cylindrical; upper mandible hooked; edges of both mandibles armed with sharp teeth directed backwards; legs short, placed far backward. *Page* 525.

Family II. COLYMBIDÆ.

(DIVERS.)

Bill slightly compressed, not covered with a membranous skin; edges of the mandibles unarmed, or but slightly toothed; wings short; legs placed far behind; tarsi very much compressed; toes four. Food, fish and other aquatic animal substances obtained by diving.

121. Pódiceps (Grebe). Bill forming a pointed cylindrical cone; front toes surrounded by a membranous border, but united at the base only; tail wanting. *Page* 529.

122. Colymbus (Diver). Bill forming a pointed cylindrical cone; front toes entirely palmated; tail very short. *Page* 535.

Family III. Alcidæ.

(AUKS.)

Bill much flattened vertically (compressed); wings short; legs placed at the extremity of the body; feet three-toed, palmated; tail short. Food, mostly fish, and captured by diving.

123. Úria (Guillemot). Bill strong, nearly straight, sharp-pointed, of moderate length; nostrils basal, partly covered by a feathered membrane; first primary longest. *Page* 541.

124. Mérgulus (Rotche). Bill strong, conical, slightly curved, shorter than the head; nostrils basal, partly covered by a feathered membrane; first and second primaries equal. *Page* 545.

125. Fratércula (Puffin). Bill shorter than the head, higher than long, the ridge of the upper mandible higher than the crown; both mandibles much curved throughout, transversely furrowed, notched at the tip; nostrils basal, almost closed by a naked membrane. *Page* 547.

126. Alca (Auk). Bill large, sharp-edged, the basal half feathered, the terminal part grooved laterally; upper mandible much curved towards the point; nostrils nearly concealed by a feathered membrane; tail pointed. *Page* 550.

Family IV. Pelecanidæ.

(PELICANS.)

Bill strong, edges of the mandibles minutely toothed; wings long; legs short; toes four, all connected by a membrane.

127. Phalacrocorax (Cormorant). Bill straight, longer than the head, compressed; upper mandible much hooked at the point; face and throat naked; inner edge of the middle claw serrated; tail rounded, rigid. *Page* 553.

128. Sula (Gannet). Bill straight, longer than the head, compressed, tapering to a point, which is but slightly curved; face and throat naked; inner edge of the middle claw serrated; tail graduated. *Page* 558.

Family V. Laridæ.

(GULLS AND PETRELS.)

Edges of the mandibles smooth; wings very long; legs not placed far behind; three front toes united by a membrane, the fourth free, sometimes very weak, or altogether wanting. Mostly

surface feeders, living on fish and other animal substances, either captured alive, found floating, or thrown ashore.

129. Sterna (Tern). Bill as long as the head or longer, slightly compressed, slender, and tapering to a sharp point; mandibles of equal length, the upper slightly bent downwards towards the tip; three front toes connected by a membrane, the edge of which is deeply curved inwards; hind toe free; wings pointed; first primary longest; tail forked. *Page* 562.

130. Larus (Gull). Bill moderate, strong, sharp-edged above, compressed, slightly curved towards the point; upper mandible longest; three front toes perfectly palmated; hind toe high on the tarsus; first primary nearly equal to the second, which is longest; tail even, or but slightly forked. *Page* 575.

131. Lestris (Skua). Bill moderate, strong, rounded above, compressed towards the tip, which is decurved; base of the upper mandible covered with a cere; nostrils far forward, diagonal, pervious; hind toe very small, scarcely elevated; claws large, strong, much curved; the middle tail-feathers more or less elongated. *Page* 591.

132. Procellária (Fulmar). Bill shorter than the head, strong, and hooked at the end; the upper mandible divided by indented lines into four parts, lower with a longitudinal furrow on each side; tube of the nostrils extending along half the length of the ridge of the upper mandible, and opening by a single orifice; hind toe a simple claw. *Page* 597.

133. Puffínus (Shearwater). Bill as long as the head or longer, slender, hooked; both mandibles curved downwards; nostrils in a double tube extending one fourth of the length of the bill, and opening by a double orifice; hind toe a simple claw; tail rounded. *Page* 599.

134. Thalassídroma (Petrel). Bill shorter than the head; much compressed in front, in other respects as in Puffinus; nasal tube single, extending half the length of the bill, but opening by a double orifice; tarsi slender, rather long; hind toe a simple claw; wings acuminated; tail even at the end, or forked. *Page* 602.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Griffon Vulture	1
Golden Eagle	5
White-tailed Eagle	9
Osprey	11
Peregrine Falcon	15
Hobby	19
Merlin	21
Kestril	23
Sparrow-hawk	28
Common Kite	31
Common Buzzard	34
Honey Buzzard	37
Hen Harrier	41
Scops-eared Owl	46
Long-eared Owl	47
Short-eared Owl	49
Barn Owl	52
Tawny Owl	55
Little Owl	60
Red-backed Shrike	64
Wood Shrike, or Wood Chat	66
Spotted Flycatcher	67
Dipper	71
Missel Thrush	74
Fieldfare	77
Song Thrush	80
Redwing	84
Blackbird	86
Ring Ouzel	89
Hedge Sparrow	94
Redbreast	96
Redstart	100
Black Redstart	102
Stonechat	104
Whinchat	106
Wheatear	108
Grasshopper Warbler	111
Sedge Warbler	115
Reed Warbler	118
Nightingale	121
Blackcap	125
Garden Warbler	128
Whitethroat	130
Lesser Whitethroat	132
Wood-warbler	134
Willow-warbler	136
Chiff-chaff	138
Dartford Warbler	141
Gold-crest	143
Great Tit	146
Blue Tit	149
Crested Tit	151
Cole Tit	152
Marsh Tit	153
Long-tailed Tit	155
Bearded Tit	158
Pied Wagtail	163
Grey Wagtail	167
Ray's Wagtail	170
Tree Pipit	172
Meadow Pipit	174
Rock Pipit	176
Skylark	178
Woodlark	182
Snow Bunting	186
Common Bunting	188
Black-headed Bunting	190
Yellow Hammer	191
Cirl Bunting	195
Chaffinch	196
Brambling	200
House Sparrow	201
Mountain or Tree Sparrow	205
Greenfinch	207
Hawfinch	209
Goldfinch	211
Siskin	215
Common Linnet	217
Lesser Redpole	219
Mountain Linnet, or Twite	221
Bullfinch	223
Common Crossbill	227
Starling	234
Chough	237
Raven	240
Carrion Crow	244
Hooded Crow	247
Rook	250
Jackdaw	257
Magpie	260
Jay	263
Kingfisher	268
Swallow	272
House Martin	277
Sand Martin	281
Common Swift	285
Nightjar	289
Green Woodpecker	293
Great Spotted Woodpecker	296
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	298
Wryneck	300
Tree Creeper	302

	PAGE
Wren	305
Hoopoe	310
Nuthatch	312
Cuckoo	317
Wood Pigeon, or Ring Dove	326
Stock Dove	332
Rock Dove	335
Turtle Dove	338
Common Pheasant	341
Black Grouse	348
Red Grouse	351
Ptarmigan	355
Common Partridge	359
Red-legged Partridge	364
Common Quail	367
Great Bustard	373
Great Plover	378
Golden Plover	381
Dotterel	385
Ringed Plover	387
Grey Plover	391
Lapwing, or Pewit	394
Turnstone	396
Sanderling	399
Oyster Catcher, or Sea Pie	401
Heron	406
Common Bittern	413
Night Heron	416
Common Curlew	420
Whimbrel	422
Common Redshank	424
Common Sandpiper	428
Avocet	432
Black-winged Stilt	434
Bar-tailed Godwit	435
Ruff	437
Woodcock	440
Great Snipe	444
Common Snipe	445
Jack Snipe	449
Curlew Sandpiper	451
Knot	452
Dunlin	456
Purple Sandpiper	459
Land Rail, or Corn Crake	461
Water Rail	464
Moor Hen	466
Common Coot	470
Grey Phalarope	472
Bean Goose	475
White-fronted Goose	478
Bernicle Goose	480
Brent Bernicle	482
Hooper Swan	485
Common Sheldrake	491
Pintail Duck	496
Wild Duck	498
Teal	504
Wigeon	506
Eider Duck	508
Black Scoter	513
Common Pochard	516
Scaup Duck	518
Tufted Duck	519
Long-tailed Duck	521
Golden Eye	523
Goosander	528
Great Crested Grebe	529
Little Grebe, or Dabchick	533
Great Northern Diver	536
Common Guillemot	541
Little Auk	546
Puffin	547
Razor-bill	550
Common Cormorant	553
Shag	557
Gannet	559
Common Tern	566
Lesser Tern	570
Black Tern	572
Black-headed Gull	578
Kittiwake Gull	581
Common Gull	584
Herring Gull	588
Common Skua	592
Richardson's Skua	595
Greater Shearwater	601
Stormy Petrel	604



THE GRIFFON VULTURE.

VULTUR FULVUS.

Head and neck covered with short white down; ruff dull reddish white; upper plumage various shades of brown; under plumage dull yellow-brown, lighter in front; quills and tail-feathers brownish black; beak livid yellow; cere flesh-coloured; iris reddish orange; legs and feet grey; claws black. Length four feet. Eggs white.

In order to watch the Vulture in its haunts, we must quit the shores of Britain and repair to warmer countries,

which, owing to the rapid decomposition of carrion, the providence of God has stocked with carnivorous animals of great voracity. In these the Vulture is ever at hand to execute its useful and wholesome, but to us unsavoury, work of a scavenger. Endowed with great power of wing, it is enabled to attain a lofty elevation in the air, and thus embracing an extended circle of vision, it can call into exercise its intensely acute sight, by which it discerns at a great distance the bodies of dead or dying animals, towards which it rapidly proceeds and descends in circles. Some naturalists are of opinion that it is by the aid of an acute scent rather than of vision that the Vulture detects its prey. Without going into the arguments for and against this theory, we will only remark that if the bird were guided to its prey by scent, it would probably skim along the ground, where that sense would be most available, rather than adopt a soaring mode of flight, which, though eminently calculated for extensive vision, must certainly render less effective its powers of scent.

It has been well observed too that the Vulture, when performing its lofty flights, is employed not only in searching for food but in watching the movements of its congeners, and when any one of them descends on a discovered prey, the movement serves as an intimation of the fact to all other Vultures which may happen to be in sight. The suddenly accelerated flight of these is observed by yet more distant birds, which, thus summoned as it were by telegraphic signs, fly to a common centre in an incredibly short space of time.

The Vulture, being no combatant, is ill provided with weapons of offence. Voracity, not pugnacity, is its characteristic. The beak and talons are nearly straight, and hooked at the end only. They are therefore unsuited for carrying off prey. The appetite, however, of the bird is enormous, and the capacious craw being elastic can contain a proportionate quantity of food, which the bird disgorges

for the benefit of its young. Ready as it is at all times to feast on the dead, the least of living creatures scares it. Its flight is slow, its habits ungainly, and its whole appearance offensive. The small head and long neck, bare of feathers, want the grace which characterises birds in general, among which it holds the same rank that the hyena does among quadrupeds. It emits an offensive smell, and when dead is rejected by all animals of prey, lying on the ground untouched until it becomes a mummy. One species of Vulture is often figured on Egyptian monuments as an emblem of victory, from the fact, doubtless, that these birds are in the habit of following armies, to feast on rejected offal, or, if occasion presents itself, on the bodies of the slain.

The Griffon Vulture inhabits Africa and several of the mountainous parts of Europe, especially the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. It builds its nest in inaccessible rocks. Its only claim to be considered a British bird is, that a young specimen was caught, in the year 1843, on the rocks near Cork Harbour.

THE EGYPTIAN VULTURE.

NEOPHRON PERCNÓPTERUS.

Naked part of head and neck yellowish flesh-coloured; plumage white, except the quills which are black; occipital feathers long and slender; cere orange-colour; iris yellow; beak dusky; feet lurid yellow; claws black; tail graduated, the middle feathers longest. Length twenty-six to twenty-nine inches; breadth five feet nine inches. Eggs white.

So very few specimens of this bird in a state of nature have been seen in England, that it has scarcely any more right than the last to be considered a British bird. In habits, it so closely resembles the Griffon Vulture, that a second description is unnecessary. We may notice, however, that this species lives chiefly in pairs, whereas

the other is gregarious. It abounds in Africa, where it is protected on account of its utility in consuming carrion and garbage; it is common also in Spain, and is occasionally met with in other mountainous parts of Europe.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

ÁQUILA CHRYSAËTOS.

Tail longer than the wings, rounded; plumage of the head, back of the neck and legs, lustrous reddish brown, of the rest of the body dark brown; primaries nearly black; secondaries brownish black; tail dark grey, barred and tipped with brownish black; beak bluish at the base, black at the extremity; iris brown; cere and feet yellow; claws bluish black. Length of the *male* three feet, that of the *female* more; breadth eight feet. Eggs dirty white, mottled with pale reddish brown.

A VERY short study of the feathered race brings us to the conclusion that it contains as many shades of character as the human; the weak, the strong; the shy, the forward; the industrious, the idle; the merry, the morose; the gentle and the ferocious. To the latter class belongs without doubt the subject of the present memoir. Strong and rapid in flight, high soaring so as to look down on all other inhabitants of earth and air, and making its nest on some inaccessible rock, it has been chosen as the symbol of divinity and power. Persia, Rome, and Imperial France have adopted it in turn, while the Austrian and Russian Empires, to denote perhaps the extent of their respective dominions eastward and westward, outrage nature by representing it furnished with two heads. In Greek and Roman mythology the Eagle figured in the court of the supreme god, Jupiter, holding the thunderbolts of his master, and descending, when ordered, to be the messenger of his wrath. In the hieroglyphics of the Christian Church, the Eagle represents the evangelist St. John. "Like an Eagle," says the early Christian writer St. Jerome, "he ascends to the very throne of GOD," and says, "In

the beginning was the word." On this account, it is said, the desk from which the Holy Scriptures are read in cathedrals and churches is made in the form of an Eagle.

A passage in the book of Job (xxxix. 27—30), describes



THE GOLDEN EAGLE.

with wonderful force the habits of "the Eagle that hasteth to the prey":—

"Doth the Eagle mount up at thy command, and make her nest on high? She dwelleth and abideth on the rock, upon the crag of the rock, and the strong place. From

thence she seeketh the prey, and her eyes behold afar off. Her young ones also suck up blood: and where the slain are, there is she." With reference to the last paragraph, it may be observed that Eagles do not confine themselves to living prey, having often been seen feeding on carrion; and it is well known in the East that they follow armies for the purpose of feasting on dead horses, keeping the Vultures at a respectful distance until they are themselves satisfied.

The fable of the Eagle soaring to a great height in order to enjoy a gaze at the sun in his unclouded brilliancy, is founded probably on a belief of the ancients, thus stated by the naturalist Pliny:—"Before its young are as yet fledged, the Eagle compels them to gaze at the rays of the sun, and if it observes one to wink or show a watery eye casts it from the nest as a degenerate offspring; if, on the contrary, it preserves a steady gaze, it is saved from this hard fate, and brought up."

"The Golden Eagle," says Macgillivray, "seems to prefer live prey to carrion, and easily secures Grouse, in searching for which it flies low on the moors, sailing and wheeling at intervals. Hares, roes, and even red deer, it also attacks, but it does not haunt the shores for fish so much as the Sea Eagle does. There seems very little probability that Eagles have the sense of smell very acute, but that their vision is so is evident. I am not, however, inclined to think that they perceive objects from the vast height to which they sometimes soar, because I never saw one descend from such an elevation in a manner indicating that it had observed a carcase or other eatable object; whereas, on the other hand, I have very frequently seen them flying along the sides of the hills, at a small height, obviously in search of food, in a manner somewhat resembling that of the Sparrow-hawk, but with much less rapidity."

The Golden Eagle is said to inhabit the whole circum-

ference of the globe.* It prefers mountains or extensive forests, building its eyrie either on rocks or lofty trees. In France, Sweden, Spain, and Switzerland, it is frequently observed; but in the British Isles it is mostly confined to Scotland. Its note, called in the Highlands "a bark," is sharp and loud, resembling at a distance, as, on the only occasion I ever heard it, it seemed to me, the croak of a Raven. It lays two or sometimes three eggs, and feeds its young, which are very voracious, on birds and the smaller quadrupeds.

THE SPOTTED EAGLE.

ÁQUILA NÆVIA.

Plumage of the body, head, wings, and tail, of a light or dark brown, according to different states of age and sex, brighter towards the tail and thighs. Young birds have many of the principal feathers spotted with greyish white, but these spots become darker in old birds, and finally disappear. Beak black; cere and feet yellow. Length about two feet. Eggs white.

The Spotted Eagle has but little claim to be considered a British bird, very few specimens only having been seen in these islands, and at distant intervals of time. Its usual resort is the south and east of Europe, Egypt, and other parts of Africa. In France, and some parts of central Europe, it is rarely seen except at the two periods when wild-fowl perform their migrations, the flocks of which it accompanies for the sake of supplying itself with food. From the fact that scarcely any but full-grown specimens are seen in the North, and young ones principally in the South, it is inferred that it belongs rather to warm than cold climates. This inference is strengthened also by the observation that these Eagles are more numerous in the central parts of Europe at the time when the wild-fowl are winging their way northwards, than

* Colonel Hamilton Smith.

when flying in the opposite direction. Favourite resorts are the marshy districts of Corsica, Languedoc, and Provence, where they feed on water-fowl, snakes, fish, and the larger insects. They kill and eat also hares and rabbits, but have never been known to attack any larger prey. They build their nests in lofty trees. The greyish white spots, which give name to the species, are most numerous and distinct in very young specimens, and in the full-grown bird disappear. The bird is then very like the Golden Eagle, but one third smaller. It is sometimes called the "Rough-footed Eagle."

THE WHITE-TAILED EAGLE.

HALIAËTUS ALBICILLA.

Tail not longer than the wings; upper plumage brown, that of the head and neck lightest, lower, chocolate brown; tail white; beak, cere, and feet yellowish white; claws black. In *young birds* the tail is dark brown, and the beak and cere are of a darker hue. Length of the *male*, two feet four inches; of the *female*, two feet ten inches. Eggs dirty white with a few pale red marks

The White-tailed Eagle, known also by the name of the Sea Eagle, is about equal in size to the Golden Eagle, but differs considerably in character and habits; for while the latter has been known to pounce on a pack of Grouse and carry off two or three from before the very eyes of the astonished sportsman and his dogs, or to appropriate for his own special picking a hunted hare when about to become the prey of the hounds, the White-tailed Eagle has been observed to fly terror-struck from a pair of Skua Gulls, making no return for their heavy buffets but a series of dastardly shrieks. The ordinary food too of the nobler bird is living animals, though, to tell the truth, he is always ready to save himself the trouble of a chase, if he can meet with the carcase of a sheep or lamb; but the White-tailed Eagle feeds principally on fish, water-fowl, the smaller quadrupeds, and offal, whether of quad-

rupeds, birds, or fish. On such fare, when pressed by hunger, he feeds so greedily that he gorges himself till, unable to rise, he becomes the easy prey of the shepherd's boy armed but with a stick or stone. This Eagle is



THE WHITE-TAILED EAGLE.

a northern bird, inhabiting Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Scotland, and the North of England, where it frequents the vicinity of the sea and large lakes. In winter it appears to leave the high latitudes and come

farther south, not perhaps so much on account of cold as because its ordinary prey being driven to seek a genial climate, it is compelled to accompany its food. Consequently it is more abundant in Scotland during winter than summer, and when seen late in autumn is generally observed to be flying south, in early spring northwards. It builds its nest either in forests, choosing the summit of the loftiest trees, or among inaccessible cliffs overhanging the sea. The materials are sticks, heath, tufts of grass, dry sea-weed, and it lays two eggs. The young are very voracious, and are fed by the parent birds for some time after they have left the nest, but when able to provide for themselves are driven from the neighbourhood to seek food and a home elsewhere.

THE OSPREY.

PANDION HALIAËTUS.

Wings longer than the tail; feathers of the head and neck white, with dark centres; on each side of the neck a streak of blackish brown, extending downwards; upper plumage generally deep brown; under white, tinged here and there with yellow, and on the breast marked with arrow-shaped spots; tail-feathers barred with dusky bands; cere and beak dark grey; iris yellow. Length, two feet; breadth, five feet. Eggs reddish white, blotched and spotted with dark reddish brown.

"Endowed with intense keenness of sight, it hovers high in the air, and having descried a fish in the sea, it darts down with great rapidity, dashes aside the water with its body, and seizes its prey in an instant." So says the ancient naturalist Pliny, describing a bird which he calls *Haliaëtus*, or Sea-Eagle. Eighteen centuries later, Montagu thus described a bird, which, when he first observed it, was hawking for fish on the river Avon, near Aveton Gifford, in Devonshire: "At last," he says, "its attention was arrested, and like the Kestril in search of mice, it became stationary, as if examining what had

attracted its attention. After a pause of some time, it descended to within about fifty yards of the surface of the water, and there continued hovering for another short interval, and then precipitated itself into the water with such great celerity as to be nearly immersed. In three or four minutes the bird rose without any apparent difficulty, and carried off a trout of moderate size, and instead of



THE OSPREY.

alighting to regale upon its prey, soared to a prodigious height, and did not descend within our view." There can be no reasonable doubt that the bird thus described at such distant intervals of time is the same, and that the Sea-Eagle of the ancients is the Osprey of the moderns. Wilson thus eloquently describes its habits under the name of the "Fish Hawk:"—"Elevated on the high dead

limb of some gigantic tree, that commands a wide view of the neighbouring shore and ocean, the great White-headed Eagle seems calmly to contemplate the motions of the various feathered tribes that pursue their busy vocations below. High over all these hovers one whose actions instantly arrest all his attention. By his wide curvature of wing, and sudden suspension in air, he knows him to be the Fish Hawk settling over some devoted victim of the deep. His eye kindles at the sight, and balancing himself with half-open wings on the branch, he watches the result. Down, rapid as an arrow from heaven, descends the distant object of his attention, the roar of its wings reaching the ear as it disappears in the deep, making the surges foam around. At this moment the eager looks of the Eagle are all ardour; and, levelling his neck for flight, he sees the Fish Hawk once more emerge struggling with his prey, and mounting in the air with screams of exultation. These are the signals for our hero, who, launching into the air, instantly gives chase, soon gains on the Fish Hawk: each exerts his utmost to mount above the other, displaying in the rencontres the most elegant and sublime aërial evolutions. The unincumbered Eagle rapidly advances, and is just on the point of reaching his opponent, when, with a sudden scream, probably of despair and honest execration, the latter drops his fish: the Eagle, poising himself for a moment, as if to take a more certain aim, descends like a whirlwind, snatches it in his grasp ere it reaches the water, and bears his ill-gotten booty silently away to the woods."

The Osprey has been observed on various parts of the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the neighbourhood of the Scottish Lakes, not merely as a stray visitor, but making itself, during summer at least, entirely at home. It may be considered, in fact, as a citizen of the world, for it has been found in various parts of Europe,

the Cape of Good Hope, India, and New Holland. In America, we have already seen, it is abundant. It builds its nest of sticks on some rock or ruin, generally near the water, and lays two or three eggs.

THE GYR FALCON.

FALCO GYRFALCO.

Tail longer than the wings; plumage white, with dusky spots and lines: *young birds* mostly dull brown above, the feathers acquiring a broader white margin every year; beak pale blue; cere and feet yellow. Length of *male*, one foot ten inches; of *female*, two feet.

This noble bird, the prince of the Falcon tribe, can only be considered as a stray visitor in Great Britain. It is equally uncommon on the other side of the Channel: a young untrained bird having been sold at Havre in 1842 for 500 francs, or 20*l*. Iceland, Greenland, and Norway are its European homes. It is not unfrequent in North America, and it is imported from Tartary and sold at Constantinople, Aleppo, and Damascus. It is not probable that the Gyr Falcon was ever abundant in England, for at a very remote period it was valued at a very high price, and was thought a bribe worthy of a king. Thus Nicholas the Dane stipulated to give King John a Hawk every time he came into England, that he might have liberty to traffic through the King's dominions; and in the reign of James I. Sir Thomas Morison is said to have given 1000*l*. for "a cast," that is, a couple of Hawks.

In its native haunts, the Gyr Falcon feeds on hares, ptarmigans, and sea-fowl. Its mode of taking its prey is thus described by Audubon: "They rarely *sailed* when travelling to and fro between their nest and an island where multitudes of Puffins were breeding, and to which they daily resorted, but used a constant beat of their wings. When over the Puffins, and high in the air, they

would hover almost motionless, as if watching the proper moment to close their pinions, and when that arrived, they would descend almost perpendicularly on their unsuspecting victims. Their cries resembled those of the Peregrine Falcon, being loud, shrill, and piercing. Now and then they would alight on some of the high stakes placed on the shore as beacons to the fishermen who visit the coast, and stand for a few minutes, not erect, as most other Hawks, but in the position of a Tern, after which they would resume their avocations, and pounce upon a Puffin, which they generally did while the poor bird was standing on the ground at the very entrance of its burrow, apparently quite unaware of the approach of its powerful enemy. The Puffin appeared to form no impediment to the flight of the Hawk, which merely shook itself after rising in the air, as if to arrange its plumage, as the Fish Hawk does when it has emerged from the water with a fish in its talons."

Though wild and courageous in its native state, it is easily trained for the chase, or "reclaimed," as the process is termed, when it becomes docile and obedient. It is said also to display great affection to its master, and to become distressed whenever it changes owners.

The sport of hawking is of ancient date. It was practised in our own country at a very early period, and was adopted by the Romans after the conquest of Britain, the species employed being probably the Peregrine Falcon. In the East, the Gyr Falcon was taught to fly at Antelopes, Bustards, Cranes, &c.; in this country at Herons, Swans, Geese, and, when they were to be met with, at Storks and Cranes.

The Gyr Falcon builds its nest of sticks, sea-weed, and mosses, placing it on a lofty precipice, and lays three eggs.



THE PEREGRINE FALCON.

FALCO PEREGRINUS.

Tail not longer than the wings; upper plumage dark bluish grey with darker bands; head bluish black, as are also the moustaches descending from the gape; lower plumage white; breast transversely barred with brown; beak blue, darker at the point; cere yellow; iris dark brown; feet yellow; claws black. *Female*—Upper plumage tinged with brown, lower with reddish yellow. Length fifteen inches, *female* seventeen inches. Eggs dull light red, spotted and blotched with deep red.

THE Peregrine Falcon occupies among the "noble" birds of prey a place second only in dignity to the Gyr Falcon. Indeed, from its being more generally diffused and therefore more easily obtained, it is a question whether it was

not considered, in England, at least, the special bird of falconry. In France it appears to have been used almost exclusively as the Falcon of the country; and as the number of Gyr Falcons imported to England must have fallen far short of the demand when the gentle science was in full vogue, here also the Peregrine must be considered the bird of falconry. The "noble" Falcons were those which flew fearlessly on any birds, no matter how much larger they were than themselves, and at once deprived their prey of life by pouncing on a vital part, devouring the head before they lacerated the carcase. The name Peregrine (foreigner) was given to this bird on account of its wide dispersion through most regions of the globe, and for the same reason it has long borne in France the name of Pélerin (pilgrim). It is a bird of haughty aspect and rich colouring, sagacious, powerful, and daring, a type of the chivalry of the middle ages, a veritable knight-errant, always armed, and ready to do battle in any cause against all comers.

In France the Peregrine Falcon is most abundant in the marshy districts of the north, which are much frequented by Snipes and Wild Duck; with us it is most commonly seen in those parts of the sea-coast where sea-fowl abound. The high cliffs of the Isle of Wight, Beachy Head, North Wales, and the Scottish coast are its favourite haunts, and there it reigns supreme among the feathered tribe. It makes its eyrie in the most inaccessible part of the cliff, constructing no nest, but laying four or five eggs in a cavity of a rock where a little loose earth has been deposited: sometimes in the deserted nest of the Raven or Carrion Crow. If either of the old birds happens to be shot during the period of breeding, it is incredible in how short a space of time the survivor finds a new mate. Within a short distance from their nest they establish a larder well supplied with Puffins, Jackdaws, and above all, Kestrils; while the immediate neighbourhood is strewed

with bones. Remarkable as are both male and female bird for muscular power and high courage, the latter, which is also considerably larger, is by far the superior. The female was, consequently, in the days of falconry flown at Herons and Ducks; the male, termed a Tiercel or Tiercelet, at Partridges and Pigeons. In their native haunts they seem to cause little alarm among the Puffins and Razor-bills by which they are surrounded, but the sudden appearance of a pair in a part of the cliff frequented by Jackdaws, causes terrible consternation; while any number of intruders on their own domain are driven away with indomitable courage. When pressed by hunger, or desirous of changing their diet, they condescend to attack and capture birds so small as a Lark, and it is remarkable that however puny may be the prey, the Falcon preserves its instinctive habit of dealing a deadly blow at once, as if afraid that under all circumstances the natural impulse of its quarry were to stand on the defensive. Even in ordinary flight the movement of its wings is exceedingly quick, but when it stoops on its prey its rapidity of descent is marvellous, accompanied too, as it is, by a sound that may be heard at a distance of two hundred yards. Perhaps no bird has had more written about it than this Falcon, numerous treatises having been composed on the art of "reclaiming" it, or training it for hawking, and the proper method of conducting the sport. We have at present space only to add a few words on the latter subject. The art of the falconer is to intercept the Herons when flying against the wind. When a Heron passes, a *cast* or couple of Falcons are thrown off, which dart into the air, flying in a spiral direction to get above the Heron. As soon as the first has attained the necessary elevation, she makes a stoop, and if she misses, a second stoop is made by the other in her turn. When one has succeeded in striking its prey, the other joins in the attack, and all three birds come to the ground together, buoyed in their descent by their expanded

wings. The falconer now comes to the rescue, for though the Heron makes no resistance in the air, as soon as it reaches the ground it uses its formidable beak in defence, and unless prevented may work much mischief to its pursuers.

> "As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight
> At an Heronshaw that lyes aloft on wing,
> The whyles they strike at him with heedlesse might
> The wary foule his bill doth backward wring.
> On which the first, whose force her first doth bring,
> Herselfe quite through the bodie doth engore,
> And falleth downe to ground like senselesse thing,
> But th' other, not so swift as she before,
> Fayles of her souse, and passing by doth hurt no more."
>
> *Fairy Queen.*

In France the "cast" consisted of three Falcons, which were trained to perform particular duties, the first to start the game in the required direction, the second to keep guard over it, and the third to deal the fatal swoop.

The "Launer" of Pennant is a young female Peregrine.

THE HOBBY.

FALCO SUBBUTEO.

Wings longer than the tail; upper plumage bluish black; beneath, reddish yellow, with longitudinal brown streaks; moustaches broad, black; lower tail-coverts and feathers on the leg reddish; beak bluish, darker at the tip; cere greenish yellow; iris dark brown; feet yellow; claws black. *Female*—all the colours duller, and the streaks below broader. Length twelve to fourteen inches; breadth about two feet. Eggs yellowish white, speckled with reddish brown.

The Hobby is a less common bird in England than in France, where it is said to be a constant companion of the sportsman, and to be endowed with enough discrimination to keep out of shot. Not satisfied with appropriating to its own use wounded birds, it pursues and captures those

which have been fired at unsuccessfully, and not unfrequently even those which have been put up but have not come within shot. It is frequently taken, too, in the nets spread for Larks, or inveigled into the snare of the fowler who pursues his craft with limed twigs and the imitated cry of the Owl. It is a bird of passage, both on the Continent and in England, arriving and taking its



THE HOBBY.

departure at about the same time with the Swallow. In form and colouring it somewhat resembles the Peregrine Falcon, but is much smaller and more slender; the wings, too, are larger in proportion, and the dark stripes beneath are longitudinal instead of transverse. Its natural prey consists for the most part of Larks and other small birds, beetles, and other large insects. It is said also to prey on

Swallows; but swift as its flight undoubtedly is, it is somewhat doubtful whether these birds are not sufficiently nimble to elude it, unless, indeed, it attacks individuals exhausted by cold or other cause. It has been trained for hawking small birds; but owing, perhaps, to its migratory habits, it was found to be impatient of captivity, and was not much prized. Hobbies frequently hunt in pairs, and an instance has been recorded where one hunted a Lark in company with a Hen Harrier; but the latter, a bird of heavier flight, was soon compelled to give up the chase. It builds its nest, or appropriates a deserted one, in high trees, and lays three or four eggs.

THE MERLIN.

FALCO ÆSALON.

Tail longer than the wings; upper plumage greyish blue; lower reddish yellow, with longitudinal oblong dark brown spots: tail barred with black; beak bluish, darker at the tip; cere yellow: irides dark brown; feet yellow, claws black. *Female*—above tinged with brown; below, yellowish white. Length, eleven to twelve inches; breadth, two feet. Eggs mottled with two shades of dark reddish brown.

The Merlin, or Stone Falcon (so called from its habit of alighting on stones to watch the flight of the small birds which it intends to make its prey), is a beautiful little bird, but notwithstanding its small body ranks among the "noble" Falcons. Associated with the Sparrow-hawk, it was, on the Continent, anciently trained to hunt Quails, —and the old falconers are loud in its praises. In England, it was accounted especially the Ladies' Hawk. In a state of nature, it has been observed to attack the Partridge, Magpie, Starling, Blackbird, &c., but its favourite prey is the lark; and it was to fly at this bird principally, that it was formerly trained. In hawking

with Merlins, three of these birds were assigned to the Magpie, two to the Lark, and in the chase of the Quail and Land-rail, the Sparrow-hawk was associated with it. The Merlin is more frequent in the northern than in the southern part of Great Britain, and is seen more frequently



THE MERLIN.

in winter than in summer, but is nowhere common. In Norfolk, many are caught at the autumnal equinox in the fowlers' nets. It occasionally, perhaps generally, breeds in Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Wales, placing its nest upon the ground amongst the heather, and laying four or five eggs.

THE RED-FOOTED HOBBY.

FALCO RUFIPES.

Wings and tail of equal length; plumage dark bluish grey, without spots; that of the thighs and the under tail-coverts deep yellowish red; cere and feet red; claws yellow. *Female*—head and neck yellowish red; back, dusky blue, barred with black; tail, bluish-grey, barred and tipped with black; lower plumage, light yellowish red, streaked with dusky brown. Length, ten inches.

This Falcon, which inhabits Switzerland and the northern countries of Europe, is only a rare visitant in England, not more than a dozen authenticated instances of its appearance being on record. It is of small size, and much resembles a diminutive Hobby, from which, however, it differs greatly in habits, confining its food exclusively to beetles and other insects, for which it hawks only in the evenings. It builds its nest either in the hollows of trees, or appropriates the deserted nest of some other bird

THE KESTRIL.

FALCO TINNUNCULUS.

Wings shorter than the tail; upper plumage, neck and breast, dark-lead grey; sides, under tail-coverts and thighs, light-yellowish red, with longitudinal narrow dark streaks; beak blue, lighter towards the base; cere and feet yellow; irides brown; claws black. *Female*—upper plumage and tail light red, with transverse spots and bars of dark brown; lower, paler than in the male. Length, fifteen inches; breadth, thirty inches. Eggs, reddish white, blotched and mottled with dark red-brown.

The Kestril being the most abundant and by far the most conspicuous in its habits of all the British birds of prey, is probably, in most instances, the bird which has been observed whenever the appearance of "a Hawk" has been mentioned. Though rapid in flight whenever it chooses to put forth its full powers, it is more remarkable for the habit which has acquired for it the name of

"Windhover;" and there can scarcely be any one, however unobservant, who makes even but an occasional expedition into the country, but has stopped and gazed with delight on its skilful evolutions. Suspended aloft, with its head turned towards the wind, but neither advancing against the breeze, nor moved by it from its position, it agitates its wings as regularly and evenly as if they were turned on a pivot by machinery. Presently, impelled as



THE KESTRIL.

it were by a spirit of restlessness, it suddenly darts forwards, perhaps ascending or descending a few feet, and making a slight turn either to the right or the left. Then it skims on with extended, motionless pinions, and once more anchors itself to the air. But on what object is it intent all this while? for that some design is present here is indubitable. Not surely on the capture of birds,

for at that slight elevation its keen eye would detect the movement of a bird at a mere glance; nor has it the dashing flight one would expect to see in a hunter after game furnished with the same organs of motion as itself. But, if intent on the capture of small animals which creep out of holes in the earth and hunt for their food among the grass, surely no method can be conceived of exploring the field so quickly and so completely. The Kestril, then, though stigmatized by gamekeepers with an evil name, does not merit the reproaches heaped on it; while to the farmer it is an invaluable ally, destroying countless beetles, the grubs of which would gnaw away the roots of his crops; caterpillars, which would devour the foliage; and, above all, mice, which would fatten on the grain. For such food its appetite is enormous, and its stomach capacious, an instance being recorded of a specimen having been shot, the craw of which contained no less than seventy-nine caterpillars, twenty-four beetles, a full-grown field mouse, and a leech. To this varied bill of fare it adds, as occasion offers, glow-worms, lizards, frogs, grasshoppers, and earth-worms. In the winter, indeed, when these animals have withdrawn to their retreats, it is compelled by hunger to provide itself with what my readers would consider more palatable food; for now it preys on any birds which it is swift enough to overtake, and strong enough to master. The skill with which it plucks the feathers from birds before tearing them to pieces, certainly argues in favour of the theory that a bird-diet is not unnatural to it, or, that the habit, if an acquired one, came to an apt learner. But in autumn and winter, game-birds are fully fledged and being quite able to take care of themselves are by no means liable to fall a prey to the Kestril. Thus, admitting, as we fear we must, that if, while hovering for mice, it detects a young Partridge in the hay-field, it is unable to withstand the temptation of carrying it off as a delicate repast for its

young, yet an occasional trespass of this kind far from counterbalances the advantages it confers as a consistent destroyer of vermin.

The Kestril appears to be generally distributed over the country, showing no marked predilection for upland or lowland, heath or marsh. It is very frequently seen near the sea-coast, to which in winter it habitually resorts, finding there, no doubt, greater facilities for obtaining food. Like others of its tribe, it possesses little architectural skill, placing its nest in a hole in a cliff, in ruins, or on lofty trees, often appropriating the deserted dwelling of some more industrious builder than itself. On the Continent it resorts to buildings in towns and cities, as, for instance, the Louvre in Paris, and the towers of cathedrals. During summer it hawks principally in the gardens and orchards near the town, and when harvest is gathered in, repairs to the corn-fields to hunt for mice among the stubble. When taken young from the nest, it is easily tamed, and becomes one of the most amusing of pets. Even after being fully fledged and allowed its liberty, it will remain in the neighbourhood of the place where it was reared, coming regularly to be fed, and recognising the presence of its master by repeating its wild note, *klee, klee, klee*, and flying to meet him.* An anecdote is recorded in the "Zoologist" of a male Kestril having, in the second year of his domestication, induced a female bird to join him in his half-civilized life, and to assist him in rearing a joint family. "Billy" still continued to make himself quite at home at the house where he was brought up, coming fearlessly into the nursery and making friends with the children; but his mate never threw off her wild nature so far as to do this: contenting herself with waiting outside, and asserting her right to her fair share of whatever food he brought out. Tame Kestrils

* See "Pet Animals," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

have been observed to have the habit of hiding their food when supplied with more than they can consume at the time. I have often noticed, too, in the case of tame Kestrils, that the Chaffinches and other small birds which frequent gardens show no instinctive dread of them, as if they were their natural enemies, but perch on the same tree with them, fearless and unnoticed.

The Kestril was formerly trained to hunt small birds, and in the court of Louis XIII. was taught to hawk for Bats.

THE GOSHAWK.

ASTUR PALUMBARIUS.

Upper plumage deep bluish grey; head and back darker; a light band passing over the eye; lower plumage white, transversely barred and streaked with dark brown; tail barred with dark brown, the tip white; beak bluish black; cere, irides, and feet yellow; claws black. *Female*—upper plumage tinged with brown. Length of *male* from eighteen to twenty inches; *female* from twenty-two to twenty-six inches. Eggs white, streaked and spotted with reddish brown.

In the days of Falconry, the Goshawk, which is not a noble Falcon, was employed more for profit than amusement, and a branch of the science was on the Continent called after it "Autourserie," from its name *Autour* or "starred bird," descriptive of the numerous brown and reddish spots with which its plumage is spangled. It neither hovers like the Kestril, nor soars like the Peregrine Falcon, but watches patiently on the branch of a tree till its prey comes into sight, or skims along the ground with rapid flight; and being of large size, is a formidable enemy to hares, rabbits, and partridges. It is very docile, and, it is said, can be reclaimed in the short space of a week. When trained, it does not refuse to attack the Heron; but being far inferior to the Falcons in skill and daring, it was rarely flown except at such game as was fit for the table; hence were applied to it as terms of reproach

the names "Pigeon-hawk" and "Cuisinier" (caterer of the mess). It is a voracious feeder, and yet, like all other predaceous animals, is capable of enduring long intervals of abstinence, hunting only once in twenty-four hours, and taking its ease until stimulated by hunger to make a fresh exertion. It seizes its prey either when flying or perched, carries it off to a place of security, and allows no other bird to approach it. In temper it is unsociable and cruel, having been known, in defiance of the proverb that "Hawks do not pick out Hawks' eyes," to prey on its own kind. The Goshawk is a native of most of the northern countries of Europe, migrating in winter towards the South. In Britain it is of rare occurrence. It builds its nest of sticks and moss, in lofty trees, and lays three or four eggs.

THE SPARROW-HAWK.

ACCIPITER NISUS.

Upper plumage dark bluish grey, with a white spot on the nape of the neck; lower reddish white, transversely barred with deep brown; tail grey, barred with brownish black; beak blue, lightest at the base; cere, irides, and feet yellow; claws black. *Female*—upper parts brown passing into blackish grey; lower, greyish white barred with dark grey. Length, *male* twelve inches, *female* fifteen inches; breadth, *male* twenty-four inches, *female* twenty-eight inches. Eggs bluish white, blotched and spotted with deep rusty brown.

Since the introduction of fire-arms, the Goshawk and Sparrow-hawk have lost much of their reputation, every effort being now made to exterminate them, for carrying on, on their own account, the same practices which in bygone days they were enlisted to pursue on behalf of others. For hawking, it must be remembered, was not exclusively a pastime followed by the high and noble for amusement's sake, but was, in one of its branches, at least, a very convenient method of supplying the table with game; and that too, at a period when there were not the same appliances, in the shape of turnips, oil-cake, &c., for fattening cattle and pro-

ducing beef and mutton in unlimited quantities, that there are now. The produce of the fish-ponds, woods, and fields was then a matter of some moment, and much depended on the training of the Hawks and diligence of the falconer whether the daily board should be plentifully or scantily furnished. In recent times, even, some idea of the intrinsic value of a good Hawk, may be gathered from the



THE SPARROW-HAWK.

fact that, in Lombardy, it was thought nothing extraordinary for a single Sparrow-hawk to take for his master from seventy to eighty Quails in a single day. In the Danubian Provinces and in Hungary, the practice of hunting Quails with Sparrow-hawks is still in vogue; but with us, the agile bird is left to pursue his prey on his own account. And right well does he exercise his calling.

Unlike the Kestril, which soars high in air and mostly preys on animals which when once seen have no power of escape, the Sparrow-hawk is marked by its dashing, onward flight. Skimming rapidly across the open fields, by no means refusing to swoop on any bird or quadruped worthy of its notice, but not preferring this kind of hunting ground, it wings its easy way to the nearest hedge, darts along by the side, turns sharply to the right or left through an opening caused by a gate or gap, and woe to any little bird which it may encounter, either perched on a twig or resting on the ground. Unerring in aim, and secure of its holdfast, it allows its victims no chance of escape: one miserable scream, and their fate is sealed. And even if the prey detects its coming enemy, and seeks safety in flight, its only hope is to slip into the thick bushes and trust to concealment: resort to the open field is all but certain death. Nor is it fastidious in its choice of food:—leverets, young rabbits, mice, partridges, thrushes, blackbirds, sparrows, larks, pipits, and many others are equal favourites. It resorts very frequently to the homestead and farmyard, not so much in quest of chickens, which, by the way, it does not despise, as for the sake of the small birds which abound in such places. There it is a bold robber, little heeding the presence of men, suddenly dashing from behind some barn or corn-rick, and rapidly disappearing with its luckless prey struggling in its talons, pursued, perhaps, by the vociferous twitter of the outraged flock, but not dispirited against another onslaught. This coursing for its prey, though the usual, is not the only method of furnishing his larder pursued by the Sparrow-hawk. He has been known to station himself on the branch of a tree in the neighbourhood of some favourite resort of Sparrows, concealed himself, but commanding a fair view of the flock below. With an intent as deadly as that of the fowler when he points his gun, he puts on the attitude of flight before

he quits his perch, then selecting his victim, and pouncing on it all but simultaneously, he retires to devour his meal and to return to his post as soon as the hubbub he has excited has subsided somewhat. At times he pays dear for his temerity. Pouncing on a bird which the sportsman has put up and missed, he receives the contents of the second barrel: making a swoop on the bird-catchers' call-bird, he becomes entangled in the meshes; or dashing through a glazed window at a caged Canary-bird, he finds his retreat cut off.

As is the case with most predaceous birds, the female is larger and bolder than the male, and will attack birds superior to herself in size. Though a fierce enemy, she is an affectionate mother, and will defend her young at the risk of her life. She builds her nest, or appropriates the deserted nest of a Crow, in trees, or if they be wanting, in a cliff, and lays four or five eggs. The young are very voracious, and are fed principally on small birds, the number of which consumed may be inferred from the fact that no less than sixteen Larks, Sparrows, and other small birds, were on one occasion found in a nest, the female parent belonging to which had been shot while conveying to them a young bird just brought to the neighbourhood of the nest by the male; the latter, it was conjectured, having brought them all, and deposited them in the nest in the interval of nine hours which had elapsed between their discovery and the death of his partner.

The Sparrow-hawk is found in most wooded districts of Great Britain and Ireland, and the greater part of the Eastern Continent.



THE COMMON KITE.

MILVUS REGALIS.

Upper parts reddish brown; the feathers with pale edges; those of the head and neck long and tapering to a point, greyish white, streaked longitudinally with brown; lower parts rust coloured, with longitudinal brown streaks; tail reddish orange, barred indistinctly with brown; beak horn coloured; cere, irides, and feet yellow; claws black. *Female*—upper plumage of a deeper brown; the feathers pale at the extremity; head and neck white. Length, twenty-five inches; breadth five feet six inches. Eggs dirty white, spotted at the larger end with red-brown

"THE Kite," Pliny informs us, "seems, by the movement of its tail, to have taught mankind the art of steering,—nature pointing out in the air what is necessary in the sea." The movement of the bird through the air indeed resembles sailing more than flying. "One cannot," says Buffon, "but admire the manner in which the flight of the Kite is performed; his long and narrow wings seem motionless; it is his tail that seems to direct all his

evolutions, and he moves it continuously; he rises without effort, comes down as if he were sliding along an inclined plane; he seems rather to swim than to fly; he darts forward, slackens his speed, stops, and remains suspended or fixed in the same place for whole hours without exhibiting the smallest motion of his wings." The Kite generally moves along at a moderate height, but sometimes, like the Eagle, rises to the more elevated regions of the air, where it may always be distinguished by its long wings and forked tail.

In France, it is known by the name "Milan Royal," the latter title being given to it not on account of any fancied regal qualities, but because in ancient times it was subservient to the pleasures of princes. In those times, hawking at the Kite and Heron was the only kind of sport dignified with the title of "Chase Royal," and no one—not even a nobleman—could attack the Kite and Heron without infringing the privileges of the king.

Though larger than the noble Falcons, it is far inferior to them in daring and muscular strength; cowardly in attacking the strong, pitiless to the weak. It rarely assails a bird on the wing, but takes its prey on the ground, where nothing inferior to itself in courage seems to come amiss to it. Moles, rats, mice, reptiles, and partridges, are its common food; it carries off also goslings, ducklings, and chickens, though it retires ignominiously before an angry hen. When pressed by hunger, it does not refuse the offal of animals, or dead fish; but being an expert fisherman, it does not confine itself to dead food of this kind, but pounces on such fish as it discerns floating near the surface of the water—carries them off in its talons, and devours them on shore.

The Kite is more abundant in the northern than the southern countries of Europe, to which latter, however, numerous individuals migrate in autumn. It is of very rare occurrence in the southern counties of England, where no

doubt it has gained discredit for many of the evil deeds of the Sparrow-hawk. In Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, North Wales, and certain parts of Scotland, it is more frequent. It builds its nest of sticks, lined with straw and moss, in lofty trees, and lays three or four eggs.

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.

NAUCLERUS FURCATUS.

Plumage white, except the back, wings, and tail, which are lustrous purple black; beak bluish black; cere lighter blue; irides dark; feet greenish blue; claws dull orange. Length twenty inches.

Up to the year 1853, two specimens only of this fine bird had been observed in England. In the April of that year one was observed at Eskdale, Cumberland, in company with Peregrine Falcons. A fortnight afterwards, its roosting place was discovered by a bird-collector, who made several ineffectual attempts to shoot it; he then fixed his gun into a wall, and thus covered the eyrie situated in a crevice of a crag; returning at midnight, he discharged his gun, and on the following morning found that his shot had told; the visitor, too wary to be surprised by open skill, fell a victim to treachery, and all chance of its meeting with a mate, and breeding in this country, was lost. It is a native of the tropical and temperate regions of America, where it feeds (always on the wing) on locusts, grasshoppers, small snakes, lizards, and frogs. These it either picks up from the ground, snatches from the branches of trees, or captures by hawking, but always devours without alighting on the ground, its movements on which are extremely awkward. These birds build their nests of sticks in lofty trees, and line them with moss and feathers: they lay from four to six eggs.



COMMON BUZZARD.

BUTEO VULGARIS.

Upper plumage, neck and head, dark brown; lower, greyish brown, mottled with darker brown; tail marked with twelve dark transverse bands; beak lead-coloured; cere, iris, and feet yellow. Length twenty to twenty-two inches. Eggs white, variously marked with pale greenish brown.

The Buzzard, though ranked very properly among birds belonging to the Falcon tribe, is deficient in the graceful activity which characterises the true Falcons. In sluggishness of habits it approaches the Vultures, and in its soft plumage and mode of flight the Owls; but differs from the former in feeding on live prey as well as carrion, and from the latter in its diurnal habits. In form indeed it resembles neither, being a bulky broad-winged Hawk, with stout legs and a short much-curved beak. It can fly swiftly enough when occasion requires, but its favourite custom is

to take its station on some withered branch, or on the projecting corner of a rock, whence it can both obtain a good view of the surrounding country, and, when it has digested its last meal, sally forth in quest of a new one as soon as a victim comes within its range of observation. It pounces on this while on the ground, and pursues its chase with a low skimming flight, keeping a sharp look-out for moles, young hares and rabbits, mice, reptiles, small birds and insects. At times it rises high into the air, and, soaring in circles, examines the surface of the ground for carrion. It has neither the spirit nor daring of the noble Falcons, submitting patiently to the attacks of birds much less than itself, and flying from the Magpie or Jackdaw. As an architect the Buzzard displays no more constructive skill than other birds of its tribe, building its nest of a few sticks, either on a rock or in a tree, and not unfrequently occupying the deserted nest of some other bird. It has, however, a redeeming point, being a most assiduous nurse. The female sits close, and will allow the near approach of an intruder before she leaves her eggs. In captivity, strange to say, though by nature having a strong inclination for the flesh of chickens, she has been known to sit on the eggs of the domestic hen, to hatch a brood, and to rear them with as much solicitude as their natural mother could have shown, distributing to them morsels of raw meat, not comprehending, of course, their repugnance to such fare, and bearing with extreme patience and good humour their unaccountable preference for barley and crumbs of bread. The male bird is scarcely less affectionate as a parent: an instance being recorded of one, which, on the death of his partner, completed the period of incubation and reared the young brood by himself. The Buzzard rarely molests game, and more than compensates for the mischief it does work, by the destruction of undoubted vermin; yet the hostility shown by gamekeepers against all birds except those which it is their business to protect, has so

thinned its numbers that the Buzzard, though once common, is now become rare.

In a vignette, "Yarrell's British Birds," vol. I, p. 86, is an interesting sketch of a Buzzard engaged in the maternal duties of the domestic hen.

THE ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD.

BUTEO LAGÓPUS.

Tarsi feathered to the claws; plumage yellowish white, variegated with several shades of brown; a broad patch of brown on the breast; tail white in the basal half, the rest uniform brown; beak black; cere and irides yellow; feathers on the legs fawn-coloured, spotted with brown; toes yellow; claws black. Length twenty-six inches. Eggs whitish, clouded with reddish brown.

This bird, which is distinguished from the preceding by having its legs thickly clothed with long feathers, is a native of the colder countries of both Continents, being only an occasional visitor in Great Britain during autumn and winter. It is sometimes seen in large flights on the Yarmouth Denes in October and November, at the same time with the Short-horned Owl. It mostly frequents the banks of rivers, where it feeds on vermin, reptiles, and the carcases of animals brought down by the floods. In softness of plumage and mode of flight, it resembles the Owls even more than the preceding species, and often extends its hunting expeditions until far into the evening. When not alarmed, it flies slowly and deliberately, and seemingly has neither the inclination nor the power to attack living birds, unless they have been previously disabled by wounds or other cause. The Rough-legged Buzzard builds its nest in lofty trees, and lays three or four eggs; but there are no well-authenticated instances of its breeding in this country.



HONEY BUZZARD.

PERNIS APÍVORUS.

Top of the head ash-grey; neck and back greyish brown; throat yellowish white, with brown spots; breast white, marked with triangular brown spots; tail with three brownish black bars; beak and claws black; cere grey; irides and toes yellow. *Female*—upper plumage reddish brown with darker spots; lower pale yellowish red with dark brown spots. Length: *male* twenty-four inches; *female* twenty-six inches. Eggs yellowish white, blotched with reddish brown.

On the Continent, the Honey Buzzard is a migratory bird, common enough in the middle of France and on the banks of the Loire, where it breeds, and passing to the south at the approach of winter. Like others of the Hawk tribe, it preys on reptiles, the smaller warm-blooded animals, and on insects. Its Latin specific name—*Apivorus* (bee-eating)—is more correct than its English prefix, Honey; but a more accurate title than either would be, *Vespivorus*

(wasp-eating); for it destroys more wasps than bees, and more larvæ than honey. In Great Britain it does not rank among the rarest of birds, but is far from common, and is a summer visitor only. It is not a bird of any great power of flight, seldom taking to wing except from tree to tree, or from bush to bush, and then always low, but more frequently running along the ground with great rapidity. Consequently, the only birds that it has the power of mastering are such as have no greater facility of flight than itself, namely, the young of Partridges, Pheasants, and Quails. It is a diligent insect hunter, and makes great havoc of the nests of wasps and wild bees, killing the perfect insects, and tearing the combs to pieces in quest of grubs, which probably form the principal food of its young. Several instances occur of its having bred in England, the nest being placed in a large tree, flat, and composed of twigs, and lined with leaves and wool. A member of the *Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, who kept one tame in his garden, says that in captivity it feeds on small birds, rats, and frogs. It is very fond of the honeycomb of the wild bee, and when hungry will swallow large pieces of the comb, containing the grub or larvæ; but, when its appetite is not very keen, it usually separates the cells, extracts the grubs, and throws the wax away. When any honey has been dropped on the ground, the bird has been seen repeatedly to thrust its bill into the earth where it appeared to be moistened by the honey. Of all the birds of prey, this Honey Buzzard seems to have been the gentlest, the kindest, and the most capable of attachment. It would follow its master round the garden, cowering and shaking its wings, though not soliciting food, uttering at the same time a plaintive sound, something like the whistle of the Golden Plover, but softer and much more prolonged. Though shy with strangers, it was very fond of being noticed and caressed by those to whose presence it was

accustomed. Some Lapwing Plovers which were confined in the same garden with it, showed no signs of caution or apprehension, but were often seen with the Buzzard sitting in the midst of them, as if listening to a lecture delivered by him. Besides the plaintive cry above mentioned, the Honey Buzzard has another and more varied note, apparently of alarm.

MARSH HARRIER.

CIRCUS ÆRUGINOSUS.

Head, neck, and breast yellowish white, with numerous longitudinal brown streaks; wing-coverts reddish brown; primary quills white at the base, the rest black; tail and secondaries ash-grey; lower plumage reddish brown; beak bluish black; cere, irides, and feet yellow; claws black. Length twenty inches. Eggs white.

THE Harriers are bold predatory voracious birds, having somewhat of the appearance and movements of the Hawks. On a closer inspection, however, they are seen to approach nearer in character to the Owls. In the first place, they hunt their prey more in the morning and evening than at any other time of day. In the next place, these twilight habits are associated with a large head, and a somewhat defined face formed by a circle of short feathers; while the plumage generally is soft and loose, and their mode of hunting resembles that of the nocturnal predatory birds, rather than that of the Falcons. They are remarkable for the great difference which exists between the plumage of the two sexes, which has made the task of discriminating the number of species very difficult. Less active than the Falcons, they yet carry on a formidable war against small birds, reptiles, and mice. The Harriers or Harrows are so called from their *harrying* propensities. Of similar import is the etymology of the English word "havoc," which may be clearly traced to the Anglo-Saxon *hafoc* or hawk. The habit of the Marsh Harrier is not

to station itself on a tree or rock, thereon to explore the country; but while hunting, it is always on the wing, skimming along the ground, and beating about the bushes with a noiseless, unsteady flight, and always taking its prey on the ground. Rabbit-warrens afford this bird a favourite hunting-ground, where it either pounces on such living animals as it can surprise, or performs the office of undertaker to the dead bodies of rabbits killed by the weasels, burying them in the grave of its craw. In this ignoble office it is said to be sometimes assisted by the Buzzard, and both birds have been accused of setting to work before their unhappy victim has breathed its last. On the sea-shore, the Marsh Harrier commits great depredations among young water-fowl, and is often mobbed and driven from the neighbourhood by the assembled old birds. The Partridge and Quail often too fall victims to its voracity, so that the Marsh Harrier receives no quarter from game-keepers. It places its nest generally near water, in a tuft of rushes, or at the base of a bush, constructing it of sticks, rushes, and long grass, and lays three or four eggs.

The Marsh Harrier is a widely dispersed species, being found, says Temminck, in all countries where there are marshes. It occurs but sparingly in most parts of Great Britain and Ireland. It is sometimes called the Moor Buzzard.

HEN HARRIER.

CIRCUS CYÁNEUS.

Tail longer than the wings; third and fourth primaries of equal length; upper plumage of the *male* bluish grey; lower white. Upper plumage of the *female* reddish brown; lower, pale reddish yellow, with deep orange brown longitudinal streaks and spots. Beak black; cere greenish yellow; irides reddish brown; feet yellow; claws black. Length, *male*, eighteen inches; *female*, twenty inches. Eggs white.

Two birds of this family, the Hen Harrier and Ringtail, were formerly considered distinct species; and no wonder; for not only are they different in size, but dissimilar

in colour, one having the upper parts grey, the lower white; and the other the upper parts reddish brown, and various parts of the plumage of a light colour, barred and streaked with deep brown. The experienced ornithologist, Montagu, suspecting that they were male and female of the same species, undertook to clear up the matter by rearing a brood taken from the same nest. The result was that



THE HEN HARRIER.

at first there was no great difference, except in size, all having the dark plumage of the Hen Harrier; but after the first moult, the males assumed the grey and white plumage, while the larger birds, the females, retained the gayer colouring. In habits both birds resemble the Marsh Harrier, but do not confine themselves to damp places. They frequent open plains, hill-sides, and inclosed fields,

hunting a few feet above the surface of the ground, and beating for game as skilfully as a well-trained spaniel. The moment that the Harrier sees a probable victim he rises to a height of twenty feet, hovers for a moment, and then comes down with unerring aim on his prey, striking dead with a single blow, Partridge or Pheasant, Grouse or Blackcock, and showing strength not to be expected from his light figure, and slender, though sharp talons. Not unfrequently he accompanies the sportsman, keeping carefully out of shot, and pouncing on the birds which he startles from their cover, killing them, and carrying them off to be devoured in retirement. He preys exclusively on animals killed by himself, destroying a great quantity of game, young hares and rabbits, wild ducks, snipes, plovers, and rats. It is a generally-diffused bird, by no means so common as the Kestril and Sparrow-hawk, but is met with occasionally in most countries of Europe and Asia, and in various parts of the British Isles. It is far from improbable that this bird may frequently be seen, without being recognised as belonging to the Hawk tribe; indeed, the beautiful form and light blue and white plumage, might cause it to be mistaken for a Gull. It builds a flattish nest of sticks, just raised above the ground, in a heather, or furze-bush, and lays three or four eggs.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER.

CIRCUS MONTAGUI.

Wings a little longer than the tail; third primary longer than the fourth and second; upper plumage bluish grey; primaries black, secondaries with three transverse dark bars; lateral tail-feathers white barred with reddish orange; under plumage white, variously streaked with reddish orange. *Female*—upper plumage brown of various tints; under, pale reddish yellow, with longitudinal bright red streaks. Beak black; cere deep yellow; irides hazel; feet yellow; claws black. Length seventeen inches. Eggs bluish white.

This bird, which is of rare occurrence in Britain, resembles the Hen Harrier very closely, both in appearance and

habits. On the Continent, especially in Holland, it is more frequent. It received its name in honour of Colonel Montagu, who was the first to ascertain the identity of the Hen Harrier and Ringtail, and to separate the present species from both.

EAGLE OWL.

BUBO MAXIMUS.

Bill bluish black, lighter towards the base; iris orange; upper parts mottled with black, brown, and ochre yellow; under parts ochre yellow, with longitudinal dark stripes; throat white; claws bluish black. *Female* somewhat larger than the male, but wants the white spot on the throat. Length twenty-four inches; breadth fifty-eight inches. Eggs white.

The Owls have in most ages been classed by the ignorant among birds of evil omen. Yet it is a question whether any one encountering an Owl for the first time, and as an unknown bird, would have any other feeling excited in him save that of the ludicrous. Its upright posture, round flat face, strangely set ears, or horns, as we may choose to call them, large, staring eyes always turned to the spectator with such unmeaning solemnity, are irresistibly comical; and one's merriment is increased by the absence of all sympathy in the bird, which, in spite of its human cast of features, is neither angered nor amused by our laughter, but retains the same grave expression, making no sign of response. It was probably on account of its grave looks and seeming power of abstraction that the Owl was dedicated by the Greeks to the goddess Minerva, and honoured as the Bird of Wisdom.

Pre-eminent among the European Owls is that which from its superior size and strength is called the Eagle-Owl, and in France *Grand Duc;* the latter name been given to it, it is said, from an ancient popular belief that it acted twice a year as leader or guide, *Duc*, to the flocks of Quails at their periods of migration. It must, however, have

been very ill fitted for such a post, being without doubt an exceedingly rapacious and destructive bird, as may be inferred from the following narrative :—

"One day in the month of July, a young bird, having quitted the nest, was caught by the servants. This bird was, considering the season of the year, well feathered; but the down appeared here and there between those feathers which had not yet attained their full growth. After it was caught, it was shut up in a large hen-coop, when, on the following morning, a fine young Partridge was found lying dead before the door of the coop. It was immediately concluded that this provision had been brought there by the old Owls, which no doubt had been making search in the night-time for their lost young one. And such was indeed the fact; for night after night, for fourteen days, was this same mark of attention repeated. The game which the old ones carried to it consisted chiefly of young Partridges, for the most part newly killed, but sometimes a little spoiled. On one occasion a Moor-fowl was brought, so fresh that it was actually warm under the wings; and at another time a putrid lamb was deposited." *

The Eagle-Owl is not only the strongest and best armed of all the birds of prey next to the Eagle, but its attack is inevitable, because it strikes in the dark, and its flight is so noiseless that its prey has no warning of its approach. Some authors assert that when it has young to feed, it extends its hunting expeditions into the day; this may well be the case, for even the Barn-Owl, when in captivity, though most active during night, is ready to receive food at all hours when hungry. The favourite food of the Eagle-Owl is the hare, the partridge, and other game. In America, it preys on the Wild Turkey, which, though weighing from ten to twenty pounds, it finds no difficulty in transporting to a considerable distance. When

* Stanley's British Birds, p. 154.

assailed by superior strength it makes a vigorous defence. Its sharp talons inflict wounds as severe as those of the fox or wild cat, meeting in the flesh of any animal on which it fastens, and endowed with such power of muscular contraction as to pierce the leathern gaiters, and even the shoes of the hunters. When wounded and attacked by dogs, it turns itself on its back, extends its open talons, and executes a movement with its beak which serves to guard the whole body. These strange manœuvres, accompanied as they are by rolling of the eyes, and a hissing noise like the exaggerated purr of a cat, are so alarming, that the most courageous dog hesitates before making his first onset, and rarely attempts a second. The note of the Eagle-Owl is described as being most discordant and hideous; by some being compared to the bark of a dog, by others to the neigh of a horse, and by others again to an agonized human shriek; consequently, it figures in many of the legends connected with the Hartz mountains, where it is of frequent occurrence. In Great Britain it has been rarely met with. It seems to prefer the mountain forests of the North, where it builds its nest among rocks, ruins, or stumps of trees, and lays two or three eggs.

SCOPS-EARED OWL.

SCOPS ALDROVANDI.

Bill black; iris yellow; egrets (about three-quarters of an inch long) and head brown, minutely spotted with black; upper parts, reddish brown mottled with black and dark brown: under parts lighter. Wings equalling the tail in length. Length, seven to eight inches; *Female* somewhat larger. Eggs white.

A BEAUTIFULLY marked little bird, scarcely bigger than a Thrush, which, though abundant in many parts of the continent of Europe, rarely pays us a visit. It is a bird of passage, arriving in France in May, and taking its departure in September. It builds its nest in the trunks of trees, and hides by day among the foliage of the poplars,

limes, &c., which line the great roads. There it is heard in the summer evenings and nights, repeating at intervals as regular as the ticking of a pendulum, its melancholy and monotonous cry of "*kew, kew,*" as little melodious as the croak of a frog. It frequents the vicinity of towns, and



THE SCOPS-EARED OWL.

lives exclusively on the larger insects. It is more abundant in the southern countries of Europe than in the northern; and in autumn migrates to the Mediterranean Islands and Africa. It makes its nest in holes in rocks or trees, and lays from two to five eggs.



LONG-EARED OWL.

OTUS VULGARIS.

Beak black; iris orange yellow; egrets very long, composed of eight or ten black feathers, edged with yellow and white; upper parts reddish yellow, mottled with brown and grey; lower parts lighter, with oblong streaks of deep brown. Length fifteen inches; breadth thirty-eight inches. Eggs white.

THOUGH not among the most frequent of the English Owls, this species occurs in most of the wooded parts of England and Ireland, as indeed it does in nearly all parts of the world where woods are to be found. In France, where it is common, it unites in its own person all the malpractices which have been popularly ascribed to the whole tribe of Owls. It is there said to be held in great detestation by all the rest of the feathered tribe; a fact which is turned to good account by the bird-catcher, who, having

set his traps and limed twigs, conceals himself in the neighbourhood and imitates the note of this Owl. The little birds, impelled by rage or fear, or a silly combination of both, assemble for the purpose of mobbing the common enemy. In their anxiety to discern the object of their abhorrence, they fall one after another into the snare, and become the prey of the fowler. The Long-eared Owl is not altogether undeserving of the persecution which is thus intended for her, her principal food being field-mice and such little birds as she can surprise when asleep. In fact, she respects neither the person nor the property of her neighbours, making her home in the old nests of large birds and squirrels, and appropriating, as food for herself and her voracious young, the carcases of any that she finds herself strong enough to master and kill.

The cry of this bird is prolonged and plaintive, though consisting of not more than two or three notes repeated at intervals. The note of the young bird is similar, but is uttered in a higher key, and seems to be intended as a petition to its parents for a supply of food. A writer in the "Zoologist,"* who has had many opportunities of observing this species in its native haunts, says, that it does not confine its flight entirely to the darker hours, as he has met with it in the woods sailing quickly along, as if hawking, on a bright summer day. It is curious to observe, he says, how flat they invariably make their nests, so much so, that it is difficult to conceive how the eggs retain their position, even in a slight wind, when the parent bird leaves them. The eggs are invariably three in number, and there are grounds for supposing that the female bird begins to sit as soon as she has laid her first egg.

* Vol. ii. p. 562.



THE SHORT-EARED OWL.

OTUS BRACHYÓTUS.

Face whitish; beak black; iris yellow; egrets inconspicuous, of a few black feathers; eyes encircled by brownish black; upper plumage dusky brown, edged with yellow; lower pale orange, streaked with brown. Length sixteen inches; breadth thirty-eight. Eggs white.

From the name, Hawk-owl, sometimes given to this species, we should expect to find this bird not so decidedly nocturnal in its habits as the preceding; and such is the case; for, though it does not habitually hunt by day, it has been known to catch up chickens from the farmyard, and has been seen in chase of pigeons. If attacked during daylight, it does not evince the powerless dismay of the last species, but effects a masterly retreat by soaring in a spiral direction until it has attained an elevation to which its adversary does not care to follow it. Unlike its allies, it

frequents neither mountains nor forests, but prefers the plains, concealing itself, on the Continent, in heaths and vineyards, and in the British Isles, in stubble-fields or among turnips.

In some seasons they are so abundant in France, that the sportsman has no difficulty in killing a dozen in a day. As many as twenty-eight were once seen in a single turnip-field in England; from whence it has been inferred that in autumn the Short-eared Owls are gregarious, and establish themselves for a time in any place they fall in with, where field-mice or other small quadrupeds are abundant. In England this bird is not uncommonly started by sportsmen when in pursuit of game. It then flies with a quick zig-zag motion for about a hundred yards, and alights on the ground, never on a tree. By some it is called the Woodcock-Owl, from its arriving and departing at about the same times with that bird; it is not, however, invariably a bird of passage, since many instances are on record of its breeding in this country, making a rude nest in a thick bush, either on the ground, or close to it, and feeding its young on mice, small birds, and even the larger game, as Moor-fowl, a bird more than double its own weight. The Short-eared Owl affords a beautiful illustration of a fact not generally known, that the nocturnal birds of prey have the right and left ear differently formed, one ear being so made as to hear sounds from above, and the other from below. The opening into the channel for conveying sound is in the *right* ear, placed *beneath* the transverse fold, and directed *upwards*, while in the *left* ear the same opening is placed *above* the channel for conveying sound, and is directed *downwards*.

In the severe weather of January, 1861, I had the gratification of seeing three or four of these Owls among the sand-hills of the coast of Norfolk, near Holkham. I imagined them to be in pursuit of the Redwings and other small birds which had been driven by the intense

cold to the sea-coast, since they flew about as Hawks do when hunting for prey, and occasionally alighted among the sand-hills. I even fell in with several heaps of feathers, showing where some unhappy bird had been picked and eaten. A few days afterwards, however, I inquired at another part of the coast whether there were any Owls there, and received for an answer, "No, because there are no Rabbits;" from which I inferred that these birds have the reputation of hunting larger game than Thrushes, a charge which the size and power of their hooked talons seem to justify.

THE BARN OWL.

STRIX FLAMMEA.

Beak yellowish white; upper parts light tawny yellow minutely variegated with brown, grey, and white; face and lower plumage white, the feathers of the margin tipped with brown. Length fourteen inches; breadth nearly three feet. Eggs white.

RETURNING from our Summer-evening's walk at the pleasant time when twilight is deepening into night, when the Thrush has piped its last roundelay, and the Nightingale is gathering strength for a fresh flood of melody, a sudden exclamation from our companion "What was that?" compels us to look in the direction pointed at just in time to catch a glimpse of a phantom-like body disappearing behind the hedge-row. But that the air is still, we might have imagined it to be a sheet of silver paper wafted along by the wind, so lightly and noiselessly did it pass on. We know, however, that a pair of Barn Owls have appropriated these hunting grounds, and that this is their time of sallying forth; we are aware, too, how stealthily they fly along the lanes, dipping behind the trees, searching round the hay-stacks, skimming over the stubble, and all with an absence of sound that scarcely belongs to moving life. Yet, though by no means slow of flight, the

Barn Owl can scarcely be said to *cleave* the air; rather, it *fans* its way onwards with its down-fringed wings, and the air, thus softly treated, quietly yields to the gentle force, and retires without murmur to allow it a passage. Not without meaning is this silence preserved. The nimble little animals that constitute the chase, are quick-sighted and sharp of hearing, but the pursuer gives no notice of



THE BARN OWL.

his approach, and they know not their doom till they feel the inevitable talons in their sides. The victim secured, silence is no longer necessary. The successful hunter lifts up his voice in a sound of triumph, repairs to the nearest tree to regale himself on his prize, and, for a few minutes—that is, until the chase is resumed—utters his melodious *kiaw* again and again. In the morning, the Owl will

retire to his private cell and will spend the day perched on end, dozing and digesting as long as the sunlight is too powerful for his large and sensitive eyes. Peep in on him in his privacy, and he will stretch out or move from side to side his grotesque head, ruffling his feathers, and hissing as though your performance were worthy of all condemnation. Yet he is a very handsome and most amusing bird, more worthy of being domesticated as a pet than many others held in high repute. Taken young from the nest, he is soon on familiar terms with his owner, recognises him by a flapping of wings and a hiss whenever he approaches, clearing his premises of mice, and showing no signs of pining at the restriction placed on his liberty. Give him a bird, and he will soon show that, though contented with mice, he quite appreciates more refined fare. Grasping the body with his talons, he deliberately plucks off all the large feathers with his beak, tears off the head, and swallows it at one gulp, and then proceeds to devour the rest piecemeal. In a wild state his food consists mainly of mice, which he swallows whole, beetles, and sometimes fish, which he catches by pouncing on them in the water.

The service which the Barn Owl renders to the agriculturist, by its consumption of rats and mice, must be exceedingly great, yet it is little appreciated. "When it has young," says Mr. Waterton, "it will bring a mouse to the nest every twelve or fifteen minutes. But in order to have a proper idea of the enormous quantity of mice which this bird destroys, we must examine the pellets which it ejects from its stomach in the place of its retreat. Every pellet contains from four to seven skeletons of mice. In sixteen months from the time that the apartment of the Owl on the old gateway was cleared out, there has been a deposit of above a bushel of pellets."

The plumage of the Barn Owl is remarkable for its softness, its delicacy of pencilling on the upper parts and its snowy whiteness below. Its face is perfectly heart-shaped

during life, but when the animal is dead becomes circular. The female is larger than her mate, and her colours are somewhat darker. The nest of the Barn Owl is a rude structure placed in the bird's daily haunt. The eggs vary in number, and there are grounds for supposing that the bird lays them at different periods, each brood after the first being hatched (partially at least) by the heat of the young birds already in being. That this is always the case it would not be safe to assert, but that it is so sometimes there can be no doubt. The young birds are ravenous eaters and proverbially ugly; when craving food they make a noise resembling a snore. The old birds are considered by Sir W. Jardine to hoot; and to this statement I am inclined to assent, having heard a hoot proceed from a certain grove which I know to be frequented by White Owls, but where no other kind of Owl has been observed. Most naturalists are, however, of opinion that they have but two notes: the screech by night, the purring hiss by day. The Barn or White Owl is said to be the most generally diffused of all the tribe, being found in almost all latitudes of both hemispheres, and it appears to be everywhere an object of terror to the ignorant. A bird of the night, the time when evil deeds are done, it bespeaks for itself an evil reputation; making ruins and hollow trees its resort, it becomes associated with the gloomiest legends; uttering its discordant note during the hours of darkness, it is rarely heard save by the benighted traveller, or by the weary watcher at the bed of the sick and dying; and who more susceptible of alarming impressions than these? It is therefore scarcely surprising that the common incident of a Screech-Owl being attracted by a solitary midnight taper to flutter against the window of a sick room, and there to utter its melancholy wail, should for a time shake the faith of the watcher, and, when repeated with the customary exaggerations, should obtain for the poor harmless mouser the unmerited title of "harbinger of death."



THE TAWNY OWL.

SYRNIUM ALÚCO.

Beak greyish yellow; irides bluish dusky; upper parts reddish brown, variously marked and spotted with dark brown, black, and grey; large white spots on the scapulars and wing coverts; primaries and tail feathers barred alternately with dark and reddish brown; lower parts reddish white, with transverse brown bars and longitudinal dusky streaks; legs feathered to the claws. Length sixteen inches; breadth three feet. Eggs dull white.

This bird, the Ulula of the ancients, took its name from the Latin *ululare;* the word used to denote, and partially to imitate, the cry of the wolf: it enjoys also the doubtful honour of giving name to the whole tribe of "Owls," whether they howl, hoot, or screech. This species is by no means so generally diffused as the last, but yet is not uncommon in many of the wooded parts of England, especially the west. But even here, owing to its nocturnal

habits, and dusky colour, it is not so often seen as heard. It has many a time been my amusement to repair, towards the close of a summer evening, to a wood which I knew to be the resort of these birds, and to challenge them to an exchange of greetings, and I rarely failed to succeed. Their note may be imitated so exactly as to deceive even the birds themselves, by forming a hollow with the fingers and palms of the two hands, leaving an opening only between the second joints of the two thumbs, and then by blowing with considerable force down upon the opening thus made, so as to produce the sound hoo-hoo-hoo-o-o-o. I have thus induced a bird to follow me for some distance, echoing my defiance or greeting, or whatever he may have deemed it; but I do not recollect that I ever caught sight of the bird.

The Tawny Owl does not prey exclusively on mice and small birds, but makes great havoc among game, and even visits fish-ponds. Young hares, rabbits, rats, mice, moles, and any birds that he can surprise asleep, form his principal food. These he hunts by night, and retires for concealment by day to some thick tree or shrubbery, either in the hill country or the plains. The nest, composed principally of the dried pellets of undigested bones and fur, which all the Owls are in the habit of disgorging, is usually placed in a hollow tree; here the female lays about four eggs, from which emerge, in due time, as many grotesque bodies enveloped in a soft plush of grey yarn; destined, in due time, to become Tawny Owls. The full-grown females are larger than the males, and, being of a redder tinge, were formerly considered a distinct species.

THE SNOWY OWL.

SURNIA NÝCTEA.

Plumage snow-white, more or less marked with brown spots and transverse bars; beak black; irides orange yellow; legs and toes thickly covered with long shaggy feathers. Length two feet; breadth five feet. Eggs pure white.

An Owl that spends its summer in the Arctic regions, must, of necessity, differ in its habits from the Owls which reside in climates where day is succeeded by night at short intervals; either it must keep a fast of many weeks' duration, or hunt for food while the sun is above the horizon. The Snowy Owl, therefore, a northern bird endowed with an appetite as voracious as that generally possessed by other birds of the same tribe, hunts during the day as well as in the dark. With the exception of the Eagle Owl, it is the largest species met with in Britain, and, like that bird, only an occasional visitor. In the Shetland Islands it is not unfrequent, where, however, it rarely comes abroad till dusk, and feeds on rabbits, mice, rats, and small birds, especially sandpipers. Its form is highly elegant; its flight less buoyant and more rapid than that of other Owls; and the superior boldness and activity of its disposition, the uncommon size of its talons, and the vigour of its limbs, secure it against danger from all feathered enemies. On the approach of twilight, it quits the elevated stony districts in which it conceals itself during day, and frequents the cultivated fields, prowling over the low grounds in quest of mice and small birds. When first observed to leave its retreat, it is frequently assailed by crows, and other birds; but it receives their attacks with indifference, and dashes through the air, despising their hostility. In North America, it has frequently been observed hunting during the day, as well as in the dark. It passes swiftly over its hunting ground, seizes its prey by instantaneously falling on it, and generally devours it on

the spot. It also catches fish, and watches the traps set for musk-rats, devouring the animals caught in them.

Little appears to be known about its nest or eggs; and not much more about its note, which is said by one author to resemble the grunting of pigs; and by another, the lamentations of a person in distress. In the year 1845, a party of fishermen, belonging to Cullen, in Banffshire, observed a Snowy Owl enter a chasm in the cliff, and climbed up. The most venturesome of the party, scrambling into the hole, discovered two old birds and two young ones, all of which, with some personal risk, he either killed or captured. This appears to be the only authentic evidence on record of their breeding in Great Britain. The plumage is exceedingly beautiful; pure white, spotted and barred with brownish black. In younger birds, there is a greater proportion of dark markings, while, in very old birds, the spots are either small or entirely obliterated.

THE HAWK OWL.

SURNIA FUNÉREA.

Head, back of the neck, and shoulders, mottled with dusky black and dull white; face bounded by a black, crescent-shaped band; back and wings dark brown, barred with dull white; tail barred with dull white; under parts dull white, barred with dusky brown; beak white; irides straw yellow; tarsi and toes covered with greyish white feathers. Length seventeen inches. Eggs white.

Of this species a single specimen only has been observed in, or rather on, the coast of England, and this is the sole claim which the Hawk Owl can put forward to be considered a British bird. It occurs, but rarely, in the north of Germany, and then only in the great forests or among the mountains. In America it is found in the high northern latitudes, and is common throughout the fur countries, from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific, and is more frequently killed than any other by the hunters, owing to its bold-

ness and its habit of flying about by day. In the summer season it feeds principally on mice and insects; but in the snow-clad regions, which it frequents in the winter, neither of these are to be procured, and it then preys principally on Ptarmigans. It is a constant attendant on the flocks of Ptarmigans in their spring migration to the northward. It builds its nest on a tree, of sticks, grass, and feathers, and lays two white eggs. When the hunters are shooting grouse, this bird is occasionally attracted by the report of the gun, and is often bold enough, on a bird being killed, to pounce down upon it, though unable, from its size, to carry it off.

THE LITTLE OWL.

NOCTUA PASSERINA.

Upper plumage greyish brown, spotted with white; under, yellowish white with longitudinal brown marks, a broad dull white band across the throat; beak brownish white; irides very small, yellow; tarsi feathered, toes sprinkled with a few white hairs. Length nine inches. Eggs white.

This grotesque-looking bird, whose physiognomy cannot but remind one of a wizened face furnished with spectacles and a sharp nose, is common in most countries of Europe, resorting by day to ruins and holes in trees. Here it has the dangerous custom of revealing its retreat by repeatedly uttering its wearisome note, which is so incessant and so harsh that "to cry like a little owl," has, in some districts of France, passed into a proverb of reproach. A writer, however, in the "Zoologist," is of a different opinion, and reckons its singular and plaintive note among the pleasant sounds of the country. I have myself heard it for several consecutive nights in the woods of Somersetshire, if indeed, as I suspected, the repeated cry, "*k'week, k'week,*" came from this species. Though there was nothing melodious in the sound, I was inclined to consider it as a pleasing

change from the silence of night, rather than the reverse. The Little Owl is not generally supposed to be common in England; but as it comes abroad only by night, and offers but an indifferent mark to the prowling game-keeper, it may be more abundant than it is believed to be. Its food consists of mice, beetles, bats, and such



THE LITTLE OWL.

small birds as it can surprise when roosting. It lays its eggs in its usual hiding-place, making no nest. In captivity it is a most amusing bird, for though quiet and grave by day, towards evening it becomes very animated, twisting its body with strange contortions, and jumping in a peculiarly ludicrous manner.

TENGMALM'S OWL.

NÓCTUA TENGMALMI.

Upper parts reddish brown, spotted with white; the spots on the scapulars and wing-coverts dispersed in lines; tail interruptedly barred with white; under-parts yellowish white, spotted with brown; tarsi and toes thickly clothed with soft feathers. Length eight to nine inches. Eggs pure white.

This little Owl takes its name from Dr. Tengmalm, a Swedish naturalist, who first pointed out the difference between it and the foregoing species. It is a pretty bird, scarcely bigger than a Blackbird, and in habits closely resembles the Little Owl, but few specimens have occurred in Britain, though from its close resemblance to the other species, it may be more common than it is generally supposed to be. So impatient is it of light that when accidentally surprised by daylight it becomes so dazzled and confused as to be easily caught by the hand. "Its cry in the night is a single melancholy note repeated at intervals of a minute or two; and it is one of the superstitious practices of the Indians to whistle when they hear it. If the bird is silent when thus challenged, the speedy death of the inquirer is augured; hence its Cree name of 'Death-bird.'"*

THE GREAT GREY SHRIKE.

LANIUS EXCÚBITOR.

Head, nape, and back, bright ash grey; a broad black band beneath the eyes; under plumage pure white; wings short, black; base of the primaries and tips of the secondaries white; tail with the two middle feathers black, and the outer on each side white with a black spot at the base, the rest black and white; bill and feet black. *Female* of a more dingy hue above; below dull white, the proportion of black in the feathers increasing as they approach the middle; each feather of the breast terminating in a crescent-shaped ash grey spot. Length ten inches; breadth fourteen inches. Eggs bluish white, spotted at the larger end with two shades of brown.

The family of Shrikes, or Butcher-birds, would seem to occupy an intermediate station between birds of prey and insectivorous birds. The subject of the present chapter

* Dr. Richardson.

especially, though little resembling a Hawk in appearance, has, on account of its habits, some pretension to be ranked among birds of prey; from which, however, it differs in the essential particular that, as well as the rest of the family, it seizes and carries off its prey with its beak and not with its claws. Though rarely seen in this country, it is not uncommon on the Continent, where its characters have been accurately observed. It derives its name *excubitor* (sentinel) from its favourite habit of posting itself on the topmost twig of a poplar or other lofty tree, whence it keeps up a watchful look-out, not only for its prey, but for any bird of the hawk tribe, against which it wages incessant and deadly hostility. When it descries one of these birds, which it does at a great distance, it utters a shriek, as if for the purpose of giving an alarm, a cry which is instantly repeated by all birds of the same species which happen to be within hearing. This antipathy against birds of prey is taken advantage of by fowlers in France, who, when setting their nets for hawks, take with them a "sentinel" Shrike and station it near the living bird, which they employ as a lure. So rapid is the swoop of the Falcon that but for the warning cry of the Shrike it would descend and carry off its victim before the fowler had time to close his nets; but the keen eye of the sentinel detects, and his shrill cry announces, the approach of his enemy, and the fowler has time to prepare. The principal food of this bird appears to be insects, especially the stag-beetle, though in its natural state it will capture and destroy any birds inferior to itself in strength and courage. Its name *Lanius* (Latin for butcher) and Butcher-bird were given to it from its habit of impaling beetles and small birds on thorns in the vicinity of its nest. The latter it has even been said to flay before dismembering; but this assertion rests on insufficient evidence. Its flight is peculiar, being composed of a series of dips, like that of the Wagtail; and

when it quits its perch on the summit of one tall tree to fly to another, it drops and rises again, so as to form a curve like that of a loose rope hung from two tall masts. Another peculiarity of the Shrike is a remarkable power of imitating the song of other birds, which it is said to exercise in order to obtain its food more easily, by beguiling the nestlings of the smaller birds into answering it by a chirrup, and so betraying their retreat. The notes which it has been observed to imitate are those of the Nightingale, Robin, Swallow, and Stone-chat. Its proper note is harsh, resembling somewhat that of the Kestril.

THE RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

LANIUS COLLURIO.

Head, nape, shoulders and upper tail-coverts ash-grey, a black band reaching from the gape to beyond the ears; back, scapulars, and wing-coverts reddish brown; throat white, passing into rose-red on the breast and flanks; wings blackish, edged with reddish brown; tail nearly even at the end, four middle feathers black tipped with reddish grey, the rest white from the base through two-thirds of their length, the other third black with a white tip; second primary longer than the fifth. *Female:* Upper plumage rusty brown, tinged near the nape and tail with ash-grey; lower white, the sides barred transversely by narrow curved lines; outer webs and tips of the outer tail feathers yellowish white, four middle ones uniform dusky brown. Length seven inches; breadth eleven inches. Eggs cream-coloured, greenish, or delicate grey variously mottled and spotted with light brown and ash-grey.

The Red-backed Shrike, though not generally diffused throughout England, is in certain localities far from uncommon. In the wooded districts of the midland and southern counties many specimens may be annually observed, and the nest is of frequent occurrence. This is usually placed a few feet from the ground, in the middle of a thick bush or hedge; and, very unlike that of the rapacious birds, is a massive, well-built structure of twigs, dry grass, and moss, lined with hair and fine roots. This bird is called in France *l'écorcheur* (the flayer), from the custom ascribed to it of skinning the bodies of its victims

before devouring them. Its habits and food are similar to those of the last species, and it is said also to possess the same imitative power. That it does impale insects and even young birds on thorns there can be no doubt, as it has been watched by a competent observer in the very act of thus dealing with the carcase of a hedge-sparrow; but that it flays its victims, and suspends their skins as



THE RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

trophies is questionable; nor less so, that it lures little birds to their destruction by mimicking the call-notes of their parents. Its courage and voracity may be gathered from the following anecdote recorded in the *Zoologist*:*— "This morning a bird-catcher was following his vocation near Norwich, when a Red-backed Shrike pounced on one

* Vol. XI. page 3981.

of his call-birds (a linnet), and attempted to carry it off; but being prevented from doing so by the linnet being fastened to the ground by a string and wooden peg, the Shrike tore off the head of its victim, with which it made its escape. The bird-catcher then drew out from the ground the peg which held down the linnet, and left the dead bird lying in the net. In about half an hour the Shrike again appeared, pounced upon the body of the dead linnet, and carried it off in its beak, with the string and peg hanging to it; the weight of the latter was probably the cause of the Shrike not carrying its prey quite away, as it dropped it after flying about fifteen yards, when the bird-catcher again picked up the dead linnet, and replaced it in the net. The Shrike in the mean time retreated to some neighbouring bushes, from which it soon made a third pounce upon the nets, this time attacking the second call-bird, which was a sparrow. On this occasion, however, the bird-catcher was on the watch, and, drawing his nets, captured the Shrike, which proved to be an adult female." This daring act was observed late in the month of June, when, perhaps, the courage of the mother bird was unusually excited by the cravings of her brood at home, and further stimulated by the impression that the call-birds were in trouble, and consequently offered an easy prey.

An amiable trait in the character of this Shrike is its attachment to its mate and young. A female has been known to approach so close to the cage in which her captured lord was confined, that she was herself easily taken; and when a nest of young birds is molested, both parents defend their offspring with astonishing intrepidity.

The Red-backed Shrike is known to us only as a summer visitor, departing early in autumn.



WOOD SHRIKE, WOOD-CHAT.

LANIUS RUFUS.

Forehead and cheeks black; nape bright rust colour; back and wings variegated with black, white, and reddish brown; under parts white; outer tail feathers white, with a square black spot at the base on the inner web, the two next with the black spot larger, and on both webs, the two middle ones wholly black, the rest black tipped with white; tail slightly rounded; second primary equal in length to the fifth. *Female:* all her colours dingy; breast marked transversely with fine brown lines. Length, seven and a half inches. Eggs bluish white, spotted at the larger end with brown and ash-grey.

The habits of this bird, which is a very rare visitant to the British Isles, differ in no material respects from those of the foregoing species. On the Continent it is more frequent in the south than the north, where it frequents trees rather than bushes, and generally places its nest, which it constructs of twigs, moss, and white lichen, in the forked branch of an oak. Like the rest of the family it is migratory, coming and departing at the same time as the other species.



THE SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

MUSCÍCAPA GRÍSOLA.

Upper plumage ash-brown; feathers of the head marked with a central dark line; under parts white, the sides marked with longitudinal brown streaks; flanks tinged with red. Length six inches; breadth ten inches. Eggs bluish white, mottled with reddish spots, which are deepest in colour towards the larger end.

THERE are few birds with whose haunts and habits we are more familiar than those of the common Flycatcher. In the wooded parts of England there is scarcely a country house, perhaps, which has not in its neighbourhood at least a single pair of these birds, who, though their stay with us is but short, become as necessary appendages of the garden during the summer months as the Redbreast is in winter. They have neither song to recommend them nor brilliancy of colouring; yet the absence of these qualities is more than compensated by the confidence they repose in the innocent intentions of the human beings whose protection they claim, by their strong local attachments, and by their unceasing activity in the pursuit of

flying insects. At any time during the months of June, July, and August, in most country and suburban gardens, one may observe perched on a railing, standard rose, or the low branch of an apple-tree, a small brownish bird, with a speckled breast, about the size of a sparrow, but more slender in form, taking no notice of human beings, but nevertheless evidently on the look out for something. Suddenly it darts from its position, flies rapidly forwards for a few yards, performs an evolution in the air, and returns either to the exact spot which it had previously occupied or to a similar one hard by. After a rest of a few seconds, it performs the same manœuvre, and always with the same object and success. Every time it quitted its perch, some ill-fated fly or beetle was discovered, winging its way through the air, and captured to be devoured on the spot, or to form part of a pellet of insect food for a hungry nestling. The nest, composed of moss, straws, and hair, and lined with feathers, is usually placed either against a wall, hidden by the leaves of a trained fruit tree, or on the horizontal bough of a standard apple-tree. During the year 1859, a pair of these birds had taken up their quarters in my own garden in a situation such as that first described, but becoming dissatisfied with the locality even after the nest had received its complement of eggs—five—deserted it, and built another nest in an apple-tree a few yards off, choosing a position on a short branch, where their workmanship was concealed from the sight of passengers by a cluster of large apples. The bough overhung a path by which many persons passed to and fro every day ; but the nest was built, and the old birds hatched their eggs, neither noticed nor noticing, until one day when I happened to stop underneath, upon which the bird took flight, and so revealed her place of retreat. I do not mention this incident as anything remarkable, but simply to exemplify the habits of the bird when it has taken up its residence in a frequented garden,

and in contrast with its treatment of intruders when it has chosen a more secluded spot for a home. A few days after, I happened to be fly-fishing on the bank of a stream close to which grew some tall elm-trees. Under one of these I was pursuing my amusement, when a flycatcher darted from a tree on the opposite side of the stream, and flew so close to my face that to dip my head out of the way was unavoidable. The same movement was repeated again and again, making it impossible for me to persist. Suspecting that there was a nest somewhere very near me, I looked up and discovered, within a few inches of my head, a nest built against the boll of the tree, and containing four or five nearly fledged young ones, whose heads and breasts projected considerably beyond the edge of their mossy cradle. As I moved away, the parent bird hopped about uneasily in a neighbouring tree, uttering its monotonous and unmusical chirrup, but molested me no further. It would seem then that the garden bird, grown familiar with the human form, was unsuspicious of danger, while the other, who had not been accustomed to see her sanctuary approached, immediately took alarm. It is supposed that the same birds are in the habit of returning annually to their old resort. Both the above incidents tend to give weight to this opinion: one of the birds having been reared, probably in the garden, and so having been accustomed to the sight of men from the first; the other having been always a recluse. The fact which fell under my own notice, that a nest was built, and a brood reared for three successive years in exactly the same spot, is, I think, conclusive evidence that either the same birds or their immediate descendants were the architects, it being scarcely credible that three several pairs of birds should have fixed on the same spot by accident. Mr. Denham Weir has observed that the Spotted Flycatcher consumes only a day and a half in the construction of its nest, and that a pair of birds which he watched fed their

young no less than five hundred and thirty-seven times in one day, beginning at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock in the morning, and ending at ten minutes before nine in the evening. The young birds assume the adult plumage in their first year, and soon learn to hawk for their prey as well as their parents. I have recorded elsewhere an instance in which the parent birds contrived to feed a disabled young one after it had left the nest.* The Flycatcher arrives in England about the end of May, and leaves about the end of September.

THE PIED FLYCATCHER.

MUSCÍCAPA LUCTUOSA.

Upper plumage and tail black, the wings black, with the central coverts white; scapulars edged with white; under plumage white. In the *female* the black is replaced by greyish brown, the white is dingy, and the three lateral tail feathers are edged with white. Length five inches. Eggs pale blue without spots.

The Pied Flycatcher, so called from its feathers being varied with black and white, is a smaller bird than the preceding, and by no means so common. It appears, indeed, to be mainly confined to the northern counties of England, where it arrives about the middle of April, and builds its nest of dry leaves, small roots, grass, and a little hair, loosely put together, in the hole of a tree. There it lays from five to seven pale blue eggs, very like, both in size and colour, those of the Redstart, which it also much resembles in habits. It has more claim to be considered a songster than the Spotted Flycatcher. In places where it is frequent it is often observed to settle on the decayed stump of a tree, constantly repeating its short, little varied, but far from unpleasing song, every now and then interrupted by the pursuit and capture of some passing insect. It is said also to be very noisy and clamorous when its nest is approached. It quits our shores in September.

* "Birds and Birds' Nests," S.P.C.K.



THE DIPPER.

CINCLUS AQUATICUS.

Upper plumage dark brown, tinged with ash; throat and breast pure white; abdomen brownish red; bill blackish; feet horn-colour. *Female:* Colours nearly the same, but of a dingy hue. Length seven inches. Eggs pure white.

ANY one who has wandered by the mountain rivers of Scotland, North Wales, or Derbyshire, can have scarcely failed to notice a bird, somewhat less than a blackbird, black above and white below, dart with rapid and direct flight from a low rock on the river's bank, and alight on a wet mossy stone rising but a few inches above the water, where the stream runs swiftest and the spray sparkles brightest. But for the roar of the torrent you might hear his song, a low melodious strain, which he often carries far on into the winter. His movements while he is thus perched

are peculiar; a jerking upwards of the tail and dipping forward of the head remind us of the Wren, a bird with which he has, however, nothing really in common. Ornithologists place him between the Flycatchers and Thrushes. Water Thrush is one of his names; but he is better known by the names, Dipper and Water Ouzel. Though neither furnished with web-feet like the Ducks, nor with long legs like the Waders, the Dipper is decidedly an aquatic bird, for he is never seen at any distance from a stream or mountain tarn; in his habits he resembles no other of his tribe—a water bird with a song—a song bird that wades, and swims, and dives. That he should be so far only singular in his habits is not enough. Although he is a wader and diver, he wades and dives differently from other birds; but the precise method of his subaqueous feats is a disputed point. Some observers maintain that the Dipper actually walks under water, setting his feet on the bottom as other birds do on the ground; that he leisurely perambulates the bed of the river, examining the pebbles, feeding on molluscs and the larvæ of insects, and that, while thus occupied, his body is studded with bubbles of air like so many pearls. Others maintain that the bird employs no other organ of locomotion beneath the water than its wings, and that it flies after the manner of the Grebes. Another controverted point in the habits of the same bird is, whether or not it feeds on the spawn of the trout and salmon. In the Highlands it is generally accused of committing great depredations in this way, and is consequently shot by gamekeepers whenever observed. Mr. St. John is of opinion that it does commit great havoc among the spawn, "uncovering the eggs, and leaving what it does not eat open to the attack of eels and other fish, or liable to be washed away by the current." Mr. Macgillivray, on the contrary, states that he has dissected a great number of individuals at all seasons of the year, and has found no other substances in their stomachs but insects and molluscs;

he is, therefore, of opinion, that the charge of destroying the spawn of fish is unfounded.

I might greatly extend my sketch of this interesting bird, but I have space only to add, that it builds a compact nest of moss, felted so as to be impervious to water, and lined with dead leaves, under a bank overhanging a stream, in the hole of a wall near a mill-dam, or between two rocks under a cascade, but always in such a situation that both old and young birds can throw themselves into the water immediately on being alarmed. I have read of one instance in which a nest was built under a waterfall in such a position, that the bird could not go to and fro without penetrating every time a vertical sheet of water. The nest is domed, and can be entered only by a small hole in front. It contains usually five or six whitish eggs, somewhat smaller than those of the Thrush.

THE MISSEL THRUSH.

TURDUS VISCÍVORUS.

Upper plumage ash brown; space between the bill and eye greyish white; wing-coverts edged and tipped with greyish white; under parts white, faintly tinged here and there with reddish yellow, marked all over with deep brown spots, which on the throat and breast are triangular, in other parts oval, broader on the flanks; under wing-coverts white; three lateral tail feathers tipped with greyish white. Length eleven inches; breadth eighteen inches. Eggs greenish or reddish white, spotted with brownish red.

THE largest British song bird, distinguished from the Song Thrush not only by its superior size, but by having white under wing-coverts, and the whole of the under part of the body white spotted with black. It is a generally diffused bird, and is known by various local names: in the west of England its popular name is Holm Thrush, or Holm Screech, derived most probably, not, as Yarrell surmises, from its resorting to the oak in preference to other trees, but from its feeding on the berries of the

holly, or holm; the title "Screech" being given to it from its jarring note when angry or alarmed, which closely resembles the noise made by passing the finger-nail rapidly along the teeth of a comb. Its French name, "Draine," and German, "Schnarre," seem to be descriptive of the same harsh "*churr*." In Wales, it has from its quarrelsome habits acquired the name of Penn y llwyn, or, master of the coppice. Another of its names, Throstle Cock, expresses its alliance with the Thrushes, and its daring nature; and Storm Cock, which Waterton informs us is



THE MISSEL THRUSH.

its popular name in Yorkshire, indicates "not that it delights in storms more than in fine weather, but that nature has taught it to pour forth its melody at a time of the year when the bleak winds of winter roar through the leafless trees." The song of the Missel Thrush is loud, wild, and musical. Waterton calls it "plaintive," Knapp, "harsh, and untuneful." I must confess that I agree with

neither. This note, generally the earliest of the Spring sounds (for the Redbreast's song belongs essentially to winter), is to my ear full of cheerful promise amounting to confidence—a song of hopeful praise, thanking God for preservation during the chills of winter, and exulting in the return of genial weather. What though it be not so flute-like as the Blackbird's song, nor so varied as that of the Thrush; it is a loud, hearty pouring forth of natural melody, which may, for aught I know to the contrary, serve to stimulate its silent kinsfolk to tune up their instruments of praise. While thus employed, the bird is generally perched on the topmost branch of some lofty tree, and there he remains for hours together out-whistling the wind and heeding not the pelting rain. This song, however, is not continuous, but broken into passages of a few notes each, by which characteristic it may be distinguished alike from that of the Thrush or the Blackbird, even when mellowed by distance to resemble either. The Mistletoe Thrush is essentially a tree-loving bird. During winter its food mainly consists of berries, among which those of the Mountain Ash and Yew have the preference, though it also feeds on those of the Hawthorn, Ivy, Juniper, Holly, and the strange plant from which it derives its name. At this season it is very wild, and only ventures to approach the haunts of man in order to satisfy its hunger. Towards other birds it is a very tyrant, selfish and domineering in the extreme; to such a degree, indeed, that even when it has appeased its appetite it will allow no other bird to approach the tree which it has appropriated for its feeding ground. I have seen it take possession of a Yew-tree laden with berries, and most mercilessly drive away, with angry vociferations and yet more formidable buffets, every other bird that dared to come near. Day after day it returned, until the tree was stripped of every berry, when it withdrew and appeared no more.

As soon as the unfrozen earth is penetrable by its beak,

it adds to its diet such worms and grubs as it can discover; and, if it be not belied, it is much given to plunder the nests of other birds of their eggs and young. It may be on this account that Magpies, Jays, and other large woodland birds, robbers themselves, entertain an instinctive dislike towards it. Certainly these birds are its bitter enemies; but in the breeding season it eludes their animosity by quitting the woods, and resorting to the haunts of man. Its harsh screech is now rarely heard, for its present object is not defiance, but immunity from danger. Yet it takes no extraordinary pains to conceal its nest. On the contrary, it usually places this where there is little or no foliage to shadow it, in a fork between two large boughs of an apple, pear, or cherry tree, sometimes only a few feet from the ground, and sometimes twenty feet or more. The nest is a massive structure consisting of an external basket-work of twigs, roots, and lichens, within which is a kind of bowl of mud containing a final lining of grass and roots. The bird is an early builder, and is too often doomed to see its labour become the prey of the keen-eyed village boy, against whom, while engaged in his work of depredation, though all-powerless to save, it frequently directs a volley of agitated screams. It generally lays five eggs, and feeds its young on snails, worms, and insects.

THE FIELDFARE.

TURDUS PILÁRIS.

Head, nape, and lower part of the back dark ash colour; upper part of the back and wing-coverts chestnut brown; lore black; a white rim above the eyes; throat and breast yellowish red with oblong dark spots; feathers on the flanks spotted with black and edged with white; abdomen pure white without spots; under wing-coverts white; beak brown, tipped with black. Length ten inches, breadth seventeen inches. Eggs light blue, mottled all over with dark red brown spots.

The Fieldfare is little inferior in size to the Missel Thrush, with which, however, it is not likely to be con-

founded even at a distance, owing to the predominant bluish tinge of its upper plumage. In the west of England, where the Thrush is called the Greybird, to distinguish it from its ally the Blackbird, the Fieldfare is known by the name of Bluebird, to distinguish it from both. It is a migratory bird, spending its summer, and breeding, in the north of Europe, and paying us an annual



THE FIELDFARE.

visit in October or November. But it is impatient of cold, even with us, for in winters of unusual severity it migrates yet farther south, and drops in upon our meadows a second time in the spring, when on its way to its summer quarters. Fieldfares are eminently gregarious; not only do they arrive at our shores and depart from them in flocks, but they keep together as long as they remain, nor do they dissolve their society on their return to the north,

but build their nests many together in the same wood. In this country, they are wild and cautious birds, resorting during open weather to watercourses and damp pastures, where they feed on worms and insects, and when frost sets in betaking themselves to bushes in quest of haws and other berries; or in very severe weather resorting to the muddy or sandy sea-shore. They frequent also commons on which the Juniper abounds, the berries of this shrub affording them an abundant banquet. Unlike the Blackbird and Thrush, they rarely seek for food under hedges, but keep near the middle of fields, as if afraid of being molested by some concealed enemy. When alarmed, they either take refuge in the branches of a high tree in the neighbourhood, or remove altogether to a distant field. The song of the Fieldfare I have never heard: Toussenel doubts whether it has any; Yarrell describes it as "soft and melodious;" Bechstein, as "a mere harsh disagreeable warble;" while a writer in the "Zoologist,"* who heard one sing during the mild January of 1846, in Devon, describes it as "combining the melodious whistle of the Blackbird with the powerful voice of the Missel Thrush." Its call-note is short and harsh, and has in France given it the provincial names of Tia-tia and Tchatcha. This latter name accords with Macgillivray's mode of spelling its note, *yack chuck*, harsh enough, no one will deny. For a description of it in its summer haunts we must refer to Hewitson, who visited Norway mainly with the object of observing the habits of the Fieldfare and Redwing. "Our attention was attracted by the harsh cries of several birds which we at first supposed must be Shrikes, but which afterwards proved to be Fieldfares. We were now delighted by the discovery of several of their nests, and were surprised to find them (so contrary to the habits of other species of the genus with which we are acquainted) breeding in society. Their nests were at various heights from the

* Vol. IV., page 1297.

ground, from four to thirty or forty feet or upwards; they were, for the most part, placed against the trunk of the Spruce Fir; some were, however, at a considerable distance from it, upon the upper surface and towards the smaller end of the thicker branches: they resembled most nearly those of the Ring Ouzel; the outside is composed of sticks and coarse grass and weeds gathered wet, matted with a small quantity of clay, and lined with a thick bed of fine dry grass: none of them yet contained more than three eggs, although we afterwards found that five was more commonly the number than four, and that even six was very frequent; they are very similar to those of the Blackbird, and even more so to the Ring Ouzel. The Fieldfare is the most abundant bird in Norway, and is generally diffused over that part which we visited, building, as already noticed, in society; two hundred nests or more being frequently seen within a very small space." Some few instances are on record of the Fieldfare breeding in this country, but these are exceptional. In general they leave us in April and May, though they have been observed as late as the beginning of June.

THE SONG THRUSH.

TURDUS MUSICUS.

Upper parts brown tinged with olive; wing-coverts edged and tipped with reddish yellow; cere yellowish; throat white in the middle, without spots; sides of neck and breast reddish yellow with triangular dark brown spots; abdomen and flanks pure white with oval dark brown spots; under wing-coverts pale orange yellow; bill and feet greyish brown. Length eight inches and a half, breadth thirteen inches. Eggs blue with a few black spots mostly at the larger end.

THE Thrush holds a distinguished place among British birds, as contributing, perhaps, more than any other to the aggregate charms of a country life. Its mellow, sweet, and eloquent song awakens the first primrose, and salutes the earliest verdure that adorns the lithe twigs of Woodbine. More inspiriting and scarcely less melodious than that of

the Nightingale, it rings through the woods a month at least before the foreign minstrel has arrived, and retains its brilliancy for an equal period after the autumn voice of that songster has degenerated into a croak. However near it may be, it is never harsh, and heard at a distance its only defect is, that it is not nearer. It possesses, too, the charm of harmonising with all other pleasant natural sounds. If to these recommendations we add that the



THE SONG THRUSH.

Thrush frequents all parts of England, and resorts to the suburban garden as well as the forest and rocky glen, we think we may justly claim for it the distinction among birds, of being the last that we would willingly part with, not even excepting its allowed master in song himself, the Nightingale.*

* Though I cannot pretend to trace much similarity between the songs of certain birds and the combinations of letters by which some

The food of the Thrush during winter consists of worms, insects, and snails. The first of these it picks up, or draws out from their holes, in meadows and lawns; the others it hunts for among moss and stones, in woods and hedges, swallowing the smaller ones whole, and extracting the edible parts of large snails by dashing them with much adroitness against a stone. When it has once discovered a stone adapted to its purpose, it returns to it again and again, so that it is not uncommon in one's winter walks to come upon a place thickly strewn with broken shells, all, most probably, the "chips" of one workman. As spring advances, it adds caterpillars to its bill of fare, and as the summer fruits ripen, it attacks them all in succession; strawberries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, cherries, and, on the Continent, grapes suit its palate right well; and, when these are gone, pears and apples, whether attached to the tree or lying on the ground, bear, too often for the gardener, the marks of its beak on their ripest side. During all this period it relieves the monotony of its diet by an occasional repast on animal food; as, indeed, in winter it alternates its food whenever opportunity occurs, by regaling itself on wild berries. Yet, despite of the mischief which it perpetrates in our gardens by devouring and spoiling much of the choicest fruit,—for your thrush is an epicure, and tastes none but the ripest and best,—the service which it renders as a devourer of insects more than compensates for all. So the gardener, if a wise man, will prefer the scare-

authors have endeavoured to express them, I think it will be found that many persons, especially children, hearing the Thrush sing, may detect passages which may be imitated by the human voice and in articulate words. Different birds of the same species vary considerably in tone and compass; but the reader will be able to detect in the song of the Thrush an approach to such sounds as the following: Judy, Judy, Judy: Bopeep, Bopeep, Bopeep, Bopeep: How d'ye do? How d'ye do? To discover the song by reading the words is another matter.

crow to the gun, the protecting net to that which captures.

The Thrush holds a high rank, too, among birds as an architect. Its nest is usually placed in a thorn-bush, a larch or young fir-tree, a furze-bush, an apple or pear tree, or an ordinary hedge, at no great elevation from the ground, and not concealed with much attempt at art. Indeed, as it begins to build very early, it is only when it selects an evergreen that it has much chance of effectually hiding its retreat. The nest externally is composed of feather-moss, intermatted with bents, twigs, and small roots, and terminates above in a thicker rim of the same materials. Thus far the bird has displayed her skill as basket-maker. The outer case is succeeded by a layer of cow-dung, applied in small pellets, and cemented with saliva. The builder, with a beak for her only trowel, has now completed the mason's work. But she has yet to show her skill as a plasterer; this she does by lining her cup-like chamber with stucco made from decayed wood, pulverized and reduced to a proper consistence, kneading it with her beak. With this for her sole instrument, except her round breast, to give to the whole the requisite form, she has constructed a circular bowl sufficiently compact to exclude air and water, as true and as finely finished as if it had been moulded on a potter's wheel, or turned on a lathe.

The Thrush lays four or five eggs, and rears several broods in the season, building a new nest for each brood. During incubation the female is very tame, and will suffer herself to be approached quite closely without deserting her post. In the vicinity of houses, where she is familiar with the human form, she will even take worms and other food from the hand.

WHITE'S THRUSH.

TURDUS WHITEI.

Upper plumage variegated with black and several shades of yellow and brown; under, white, all the feathers tipped with a black crescent-shaped spot; under wing-coverts white tipped with black. Beak and toes brown. Length eleven and a half inches. Eggs unknown.

Of this bird, a native of Japan, about seven or eight specimens have been obtained in Europe, and among these one was shot in England, and another in Ireland. It possesses, therefore, little claim to be considered a British species. It received its name in honour of White of Selborne.

THE GOLD-VENTED THRUSH.

TURDUS AURIGASTER.

Upper parts umber brown; throat and neck clove brown shaded off to a dull white on the abdomen and then passing into brilliant yellow; under wing-coverts brilliant yellow; beak, feet, and claws black. Eggs unknown.

A single specimen of this bird was shot in Ireland in 1838. It is a native of Africa, but nothing appears to be known of its habits.

THE REDWING.

TURDUS ILÍACUS.

Upper plumage olive brown; lore black and yellow; a broad white streak above the eye; lower plumage white, with numerous oblong dusky spots, middle of the abdomen without spots; under wing-coverts and flanks bright orange red; bill dusky; feet grey. Length eight inches, breadth thirteen inches. Eggs greenish blue mottled with dark brownish red spots.

The Redwing (called in France *Mauvis*, whence an old name for the Song-thrush, "Mavis") is the smallest of the Thrushes with which we are familiar. It is, like the Fieldfare, a bird of passage, reaching us from the north

about the same time with the Woodcock, in October. It resembles the Song-thrush more than any other bird of the family, but may readily be distinguished even at some distance by the light stripe over the eye, and its bright red under wing-coverts. In some parts of France it is much sought after by the fowler, its flesh being considered by many superior to that of the Quail and Woodcock. It



THE REDWING.

owes perhaps some of this unfortunate distinction to the fact of its arriving in France in time to fatten on grapes, for in this country it is often too lean to be worth cooking. Being impatient of cold, it is less abundant in the north of England than the south ; but even in the mild climates of Devon and Cornwall, where it congregates in large numbers, it is so much enfeebled by unusually severe weather, as to be liable to be hunted down by boys with sticks, and a Redwing starved to death is no unfrequent sight in the course of a winter's ramble. As long as the

ground remains neither frozen nor snowed up, the open meadows may be seen every where spotted with these birds, but when the earth becomes so hard as to resist their efforts in digging up worms and grubs, they repair to the cliffs which border the sea-coast, where some sunny nook is generally to be found, to woods in quest of berries, or to the water-courses of sheltered valleys. At these times they are mostly silent, their only note, when they utter any, being simple and harsh; but in France they are said to sing towards the end of February, and even in this country they have been known to perch on trees in mild weather, and execute a regular song. Towards the end of April or beginning of May, they take their departure northwards, where they pass the summer, preferring woods and thickets in the vicinity of marshes. Mr. Hewitson states that while he was travelling through Norway "the Redwing was but seldom seen, and then perched upon the summit of one of the highest trees, pouring forth its delightfully wild note. It was always very shy, and upon seeing our approach would drop suddenly from its height, and disappear among the underwood. Its nest, which we twice found with young ones (although our unceasing endeavours to find its eggs were fruitless), was similar to that of the Fieldfare. The Redwing is called the Nightingale of Norway, and well it deserves the name."

THE BLACKBIRD.

TURDUS MÉRULA.

Male: Plumage wholly black; bill and orbits of the eyes orange yellow; feet black. *Female:* Upper plumage sooty brown; throat pale brown with darker spots; breast reddish brown passing into dark ash brown; bill and legs dusky. Length ten inches; breadth sixteen inches. Eggs greenish grey, spotted and speckled with light red brown.

Much that has been said in praise of the Thrush will apply equally well to the Blackbird. With his glossy

coat and yellow beak he is the handsomer bird of the two; his food is much the same; he builds his nest in similar places; he is a great glutton when gooseberries are ripe, and his rich mellow song is highly inspiriting. But he is suspicious and wary; however hard pressed he may be by hunger, you will rarely see him hunting for food in the open field. He prefers the solitude and privacy of "the bush." In a furze-brake, a coppice, a wooded water-



THE BLACKBIRD.

course, or a thick hedgerow, he chooses his feeding ground, and allows no sort of partnership. Approach his haunt, and if he simply mistrusts you, he darts out flying close to the ground, pursues his course some twenty yards and dips again into the thicket, issuing most probably on the other side, and ceasing not until he has placed what he considers a safe distance between himself and his enemy. But with all his cunning he fails in prudence; it is not in his nature to steal away silently. If he only suspects that all is not right, he utters

repeatedly a low cluck, which seems to say, "This is no place for me, I must be off." But if he is positively alarmed, his loud vociferous cry rings out like a bell, informing all whom it may concern that "danger is at hand, and it behoves all who value their safety to fly." Most animals understand the cry in this sense, and catch the alarm. Many a time has the deer-stalker been disappointed of a shot, who, after traversing half a mile on his hands and knees between rocks and shrubs, has just before the critical moment of action started some ill-omened Blackbird. Out bursts the frantic alarum, heard at a great distance; the intended victim catches the alarm, once snuffs the air to discover in what direction the foe lies concealed, and bounds to a place of security. A somewhat similar note, not, however, indicative of terror, real or imagined, is uttered when the bird is about to retire for the night, and this at all seasons of the year. He merits, therefore, the title of "Bellman of the woods," though I am not aware that it has been conferred on him. Neither of these sounds is to be confounded with the true *song* of the Blackbird. This is a full, melodious, joyful carol, many of the notes being remarkable for their flute-like tone—"the whistling of the Blackbird"—and varying greatly in their order of repetition; though I am inclined to believe that most birds of this kind have a favourite passage, which they repeat at intervals many times during the same performance.

The song of the Blackbird does not meet the approbation of bird-fanciers: "It is not destitute of melody," says Bechstein, "but it is broken by noisy tones, and is agreeable only in the open country." Education, it seems, will remedy this defect, for "its memory is so good, that it retains, without mixing them, several airs at once." The art of teaching the Blackbird is of old date, for we find in Pepys's Diary, 22d May, 1663, the following passage: "Rendall, the house carpenter at Deptford, hath sent me

a fine Blackbird, which I went to see. He tells me he was offered twenty shillings for him as he came along, he do so whistle. 23d. Waked this morning between four and five by my Blackbird, which whistled as well as ever I heard any; only it is the beginning of many tunes very well, but then leaves them and goes no further."

The song of the Blackbird is occasionally heard during the mild days of winter, but it is not until spring sets in that it can be said to be in full, uninterrupted song. It then repairs to some thick bush or hedge, especially at the corner of a pond, and builds its nest, a bulky structure, the framework of which is composed of twigs and roots; within is a thin layer of mud lined with small fibrous roots, bents, and moss. The nest contains four or five eggs, and the young birds are fed with worms. In the breeding season Blackbirds are far more venturesome than at any other time, as they frequently select a garden in which to build their nest, with the double object, perhaps, of procuring plenty of worms for their nestlings, and of launching them when fledged where they will have great facilities for regaling themselves on summer fruits. In such localities the appearance of a cat near their nest greatly excites their wrath. From being timid they become very courageous, scolding with all their might, darting down so near as almost to dash in her face, and generally ending by compelling her to beat a retreat.

The female Blackbird differs materially from the male, its plumage being of a dingy brown hue, the breast light and spotted, the beak dark brown with yellowish edges. White and pied specimens of both sexes are occasionally met with. In a district of France not far from Paris they are very numerous, and here the title to a certain estate is kept up by the annual presentation of a white Blackbird to the lord of the manor.



THE RING OUZEL.

TURDUS TORQUATUS.

Plumage black edged with greyish white; a large crescent-shaped pure white spot on the throat; bill and legs dusky. *Female* with the gorget smaller and tinged with red and grey, and the rest of the plumage greyer. Length ten inches. Eggs greenish white, spotted with reddish brown and grey.

Ring Ouzel is hardly an appropriate name for this bird; for in reality it does not wear a ring round its neck, but a white gorget on its breast, the contrast between which and its black plumage is very striking. It frequents the mountainous parts of Great Britain, where, though never so abundant as the Blackbird and Thrush are in the plains, it is far from uncommon. It is a migratory bird, arriving in this country in April, and returning to its southern winter quarters—Corsica and other islands of the Mediterranean—early in autumn; not so early, however, as to miss the vintage season of the south of Europe. In summer it travels as far north as Sweden and Norway, where, on the

authority of Mr. Hewitson, it is often seen "enlivening the most bleak and desolate islands with its sweet song. It shares with the Redwing the name of Nightingale, and often delighted us in our midnight visits amongst the islands." Its habits and food while it remains with us are very similar to those of the Blackbird, and its nest, generally built among stones and bushes, near the ground, is constructed of the same materials with the nest of that bird. Towards the end of their sojourn in Britain, Ring Ouzels descend to the level countries, and are not unfrequently met with in gardens, whither they repair for the sake of feeding on fruit and berries.

THE GOLDEN ORIOLE.

ORIOLUS GALBULA.

Plumage golden yellow; lore, wings, and tail black, the tail yellow at the tip. *Female:* Olive green above, greyish white tinged with yellow beneath, and streaked with greyish brown; wings dark brown, the quills edged with olive grey; tail olive, tinged with dark brown. Length ten inches. Eggs white with a few isolated dark brown or black spots.

This brilliant bird, resembling the Thrushes in form and habits, but appareled in the plumage of the Tropics, would seem to have no right to a place among British birds, so little is its gorgeous livery in keeping with the sober hues of our other feathered denizens. There can, however, be no doubt of the propriety of placing it among our visitors, though it comes but seldom and makes no long stay. We can learn little of its habits, therefore, from personal observation. Were it left unmolested, and allowed to breed in our woods, it is probable that it would return with its progeny, and become of comparatively common occurrence; but though there are on record one or two creditable exceptions, when real naturalists have postponed the glory of shooting and adding to their collection a British specimen, to the pleasure of watching its ways on British soil, yet its biography is not to be written from

materials collected in this country. On the European continent it is a regular visitor, though even there it makes no long stay, arriving in the beginning of May, and taking its departure early in autumn. It is most common in Spain, Southern France, and Italy, but is not unfrequent in many other parts of France, in Belgium, and the south of Germany.

"His note," says Cuthbert Collingwood, "is a very loud whistle, which may be heard at a great distance, but in richness equalling the flute stop of a fine-toned organ. But variety there is none in his song, as he never utters more than three notes consecutively, and those at intervals of half a minute or a minute. Were it not for its fine tone, therefore, his song would be as monotonous as that of the Missel Thrush, which in modulation it greatly resembles."

The nest of the Oriole is described as a marvel of architectural skill, excelling in elegance of form, richness of materials, and delicacy of workmanship combined with strength. It is overlaid externally, like that of the Chaffinch, with the silvery white lichen of fruit trees, which gives it the appearance of being a part of the branch which supports it. But the mansion of the Oriole is more skilfully concealed than that even of the Chaffinch. The latter is placed *on* a branch, of which it increases the apparent size, and so attracts attention. The nest of the Oriole, on the contrary, is suspended between the two forks of a horizontal branch, which intercept the side view of it. The materials employed are the lichen above mentioned, wool, cobwebs, and feathers, but all of a white hue. When not placed in a fruit tree, it is attached by a kind of cordage to the twigs of a poplar or birch tree, or even to a bunch of mistletoe, hanging in mid-air like the car of a balloon. A cradle thus sedulously constructed we should expect to find watched with unusual solicitude. And such is the case; it is defended most valiantly against the attacks of marauding birds, and so devoted is

the mother bird that she has been known to suffer herself to be carried away sitting on her eggs, and to die of starvation. Surely a bird so beautiful and so melodious, so skilful an architect and so tender a nurse, deserves rather to be encouraged than exterminated. Yet of two well authenticated instances on record of its nest being found in Britain—one, in Suffolk, was taken with the eggs; the other, in Kent, was also taken after the eggs were hatched: "the young ones," we are told, "were taken every care of, but did not long survive their captivity." It is not until the end of the third moult that the Oriole appears in his full blaze of gold and black. The plumage of the female bird differs considerably from that of the male in richness of tint, and the young of both sexes resemble the female.

THE ROCK THRUSH.

PETROCINCLA SAXÁTILIS.

Head, neck, and upper part of the back bluish grey; scapulars brown; lower part of the back white varied with a few greyish feathers; tail chestnut brown, the two central feathers darker; wings dark brown; greater wing-coverts and secondaries tipped with white; under plumage light chestnut brown. Length seven inches and a half.

But two specimens of this bird are known to have been seen in Britain. It inhabits high rocky mountains in Switzerland, Hungary, Turkey, and the three great mountain ranges of the Continent, feeding on beetles and grasshoppers, and building its nest of moss in the clefts of rocks or among loose stones.

THE ALPINE ACCENTOR.

ACCENTOR ALPINUS

Head, breast, neck, and back ash-grey, the back marked with large brown spots; throat white, with small brown spots; under plumage reddish, mixed with white and grey; wings and tail dusky brown, variegated with ash colour; lesser and middle wing-coverts tipped with white; bill yellow at the base, black at the point. Length, six and a half inches. Eggs greenish blue, without spots.

ONLY a few specimens of this bird have been observed in England. It frequents the mountainous districts of the Continent, repairing in summer to elevations where birds are almost as scarce as human inhabitants, and there doubtless it is prized, not for its rarity alone, but for its fearlessness of man. What circumstances can have induced so decided a mountaineer, not migratory in habits, to visit the lowlands of England, is difficult to conjecture; but being here, we may account for its resorting to the towers of Cambridge and Wells (where it has been shot) as the best representatives it could find of Alpine crags.

THE HEDGE SPARROW.

ACCENTOR MODULÁRIS.

Crown of the head ash colour, with brown streaks; sides of the neck, throat, and breast, bluish grey; wing-coverts and feathers on the back reddish brown, with a tawny spot in the centre; middle wing-coverts tipped with yellowish white; lower tail-coverts brown, with a whitish border; middle of abdomen white. Length, five and a half inches. Eggs greenish blue, without spots.

INVETERATE custom has so attached the name of Hedge Sparrow to this bird, that in spite of all the efforts of ornithologists to convince the world that it is no sparrow at all (a hard-beaked, grain-eating bird), but a true warbler, it is still more frequently called by its popular name than by any of those that have been suggested. The gentle, innocent, confiding, little brown bird, which creeps like a mouse through our garden flower-beds, picks up a meagre fare in our roads and lanes, builds its nest in our thorn hedges, and though dingy itself, lays such brilliant blue eggs, has

been known to us from our infancy as a "Hedge Sparrow" and we decline any innovation: the name is a time-honoured one, and no one will mistake us. Hedge Accentor, Hedge Warbler, and Shuffle-wing, are names open to those who prefer them, but we adhere to the old-fashioned designation of Hedge Sparrow. This bird is a genuine Warbler, and one of the few belonging to the tribe who remain with us all the winter; we should suppose, indeed, that he never wandered far from the place of his



THE HEDGE SPARROW.

birth. At all seasons his habits and food appear to be the same. All day long he is shuffling about on the ground picking up minute atoms, whether seeds or insects, who knows? Every day, nearly all the year round, he repairs at intervals to the nearest hedge, where he sings a song, soft and gentle like himself; and every evening, when the Blackbird rings his curfew bell, he fails not to respond with his drowsy "cheep, cheep," as he repairs to the bush he has selected for his night's rest. Very early in spring,

before his brother warblers have arrived from the south, he has chosen his mate, built his snug nest, and too probably commenced a second; for unsuspicious in nature, he does not retire to solitary places for this purpose, and the leafless hedges but ill conceal his labours from the peering eyes of all-destroying ploughboys. Such are nearly all his "short and simple annals." He quarrels with no one, he achieves no distinction, throwing no one into ecstasies with his song, and stealing no one's fruit; unobtrusive and innocent, he claims no notice, and dreads no resentment; and so, through all the even tenor of his way, he is, without knowing it, the favourite of children, and of all the good and gentle.

THE REDBREAST.

ERYTHÁCA RUBÉCULA.

Upper parts brownish grey tinged with olive; forehead, lore, and breast red, the red edged with ash-grey; abdomen white. *Female* like the *male*, except that the upper parts are ash-brown, the red less bright, and the grey surrounding it less conspicuous. Length, five inches and three quarters. Eggs yellowish white, spotted with light reddish brown.

The Redbreast is everywhere invested with a kind of sanctity beyond all other birds. Its wonted habit of making its appearance, no one knows whence, to greet the resting traveller in places the most lonely—its evident predilection for the society of the out-of-door labourer, whatever his occupation—the constancy with which it affects human habitations—and the readiness with which, without coaxing, or taming, or training, it throws itself on human hospitality—engender an idea that there must be some mysterious connexion between the two—that if there were no men, there would be no Redbreasts. Trust on one side engenders confidence on the other, and mutual attachment is the natural result. There is something, too, beyond the power of explanation in the fact that the Robin is the only bird which frequents from choice

the inside of churches. Jackdaws resort to the towers, but that is for safety; Owls harbour in the belfry, but that is for concealment; other birds are sometimes shut into a church and remain there just because they cannot find the way out; but to the Redbreast a church is a home, he perches on the columns, roosts on the pillars, and pipes with the organ. He knows his way out, but he is content to stay. Would he do so if the church were shut



THE REDBREAST.

up and deserted? I think not. To the Owl and Jackdaw, their place of resort would be all the more attractive from the absence of their common enemy; but to Robin the solitude would be distasteful, owing to the departure of his friends. In spite of his admitted orthodoxy, it is doubtful whether, under such circumstances, he would not find the loneliness intolerable, and attach himself to some other congregation.

The habits of the Redbreast are so well known, that to describe them would be simply to write down what every one has seen or may see.

It generally builds its nest in a hole, near the bottom of a hedge or under the stump of a tree, in an ivy-clad wall, or amidst the creepers trained round the verandah of a cottage. I have seen it also placed in a niche in a wall intended for the reception of a vase, in a bee-hive stored away on the rafters of an outhouse, and under a wisp of straw accidentally left on the ground in a garden. It is usually composed of dry leaves, roots, bents, and moss, lined with hair and wool, and contains five or six eggs. The young birds are of a brown tint, and have the feathers tipped with yellow, which gives them a spotted appearance. Until they acquire the red breast, they are very unlike the parents, and might be mistaken for young Thrushes, except that they are much smaller. They may be often observed in gardens for many days after they have left the nest, keeping together, perching in the bushes, and clamorous for food, which the old birds bring to them from time to time. It is said, that only one brood is reared in a year, but this I am inclined to doubt, having observed in the same locality families of young birds early in the spring, and late in the summer of the same year. Towards the end of August, the young birds acquire the distinctive plumage of their species, and are solitary in their habits until the succeeding spring. The call-notes of the Redbreast are numerous, and vary beyond the power of description in written words; the song is loud, and it is needless to say, pleasing, and possesses the charm of being continued when all our other feathered songsters are mute.

THE BLUE-THROATED WARBLER.

PHŒNICÚRA SUÉCICA.

Upper parts ash-brown; throat and neck azure-blue, with a central white spot, beneath the blue a black border, then a narrow white band, succeeded by a broader band of red; under parts white; basal half of the tail rust-colour, the other half black; length, six inches. Eggs uniform greenish blue.

So very few specimens of this bird (three or four) have been observed in England, that to describe its habits it is necessary to refer to continental authors, who pronounce it to be the most beautiful of all the Warblers. It takes its name from a magnificent bright blue escutcheon on its breast, the centre of which is marked by a disk of pure white. The plumage undergoes great modifications with age. The white disk seems to be a distinctive character of young birds, as it disappears with age. The orange-red border of the escutcheon encroaches on the white and black after each moult, and finally absorbs them. This Warbler, in the movement and colour of its tail, as well as in habits, resembles the Redstarts more than the Redbreast. It frequents streams and thickets more than the last species. Its favourite resorts are withy-holts and bushy places in the plains, especially in the neighbourhood of ponds and streamlets. It constructs its nest in hollow willows, and under roots. It leads mostly a solitary life, and attracts little notice. Its song is sweet, but low. Its food consists of insects, and in the autumn of berries, especially blackberries. It would seem to be abundant in many parts of the Continent, as it is said to make a "delicious roast." It is a migratory bird, arriving in Europe from the south early in spring, and though rarely visiting Britain, it penetrates as far as the north of Russia, Finland, Lapland, and Sweden.

THE REDSTART.

PHŒNICÚRA RUTICILLA.

Forehead white; throat black; head and upper part of the back bluish grey; breast, tail-coverts and tail (except the two central feathers, which are brown), bright rust-red; second primary equal to the sixth. *Female*—upper parts grey, deeply tinged with red; larger wing-coverts edged with yellowish red; throat and abdomen whitish; breast, flanks, and under tail-coverts, pale red. Length, five inches and a quarter. Eggs uniform blue.

ALTHOUGH of no great size, this summer visitor is pretty sure to attract attention by its peculiar colouring; its red tail and white crown being sufficient to distinguish it from every other British bird. It is familiar too in its habits, commonly resorting to gardens, and searching for its favourite food, worms and insects, on the lawn. It is local rather than rare, for while there are some places to which it regularly resorts every year, there are others in which it is never seen. Redstarts arrive in this country about the end of April, and soon set about the work of building their nest. This they generally place in a hole in a wall or hollow of a tree, but sometimes by the mossy stump or amongst the exposed roots of a tree. Occasionally they select a quaint domicile, a garden-pot, for example, left bottom upwards, or a sea-kale bed. A still stranger instance is that of a pair of Redstarts, who, themselves or their descendants, were for twenty years located in the box of a wooden pump. On one occasion, the pump being out of order, the owner employed workmen to repair it. This proceeding offended the birds, who deserted it for three years, and then, forgetting or forgiving the intrusion, returned to their unquiet home. Another pair constructed their nest for ten successive years in the interior of an earthenware fountain placed in the middle of a garden. But though not averse to the haunts of men, the Redstart shows much anxiety when its nest is approached, flitting about restlessly and uttering a plaintive cry. I happened once to be walking in a friend's garden, and heard what I supposed to be the chirping of two birds proceed from a

large apple-tree close by. As the notes were not familiar to me, I went round the tree several times in order to discover whence they proceeded. One of the notes was like the noise which may be made by striking two pebbles together, the other a querulous chirp, and they seemed to come from different parts of the tree. The author of the music, however, allowed me several times to come very near



THE REDSTART.

him, and I satisfied myself that both sounds proceeded from the same bird, a male Redstart, whose nest, I afterwards heard, was built in an adjoining shed. This singular power of ventriloquizing, or making its note apparently proceed from a distant place, is possessed also by the Nightingale, as any one may assure himself who will quietly creep up to within a few yards of one of these

birds when singing. Its proper song I have never myself succeeded in distinguishing. It is said to be short but pleasing, and to be emitted both while the bird is at rest and on the wing, principally in the morning, and only during two months of the year. Its food consists of small worms and insects, which last it is very expert at catching on the wing; and in summer, it regales itself on the soft fruits. Its nest is composed of fibrous roots and moss, and is lined with hair, wool, and feathers. It lays about six eggs, which closely resemble those of the Hedge-sparrow, only that they are smaller. In autumn, the Redstarts retire southwards. On the African shores of the Mediterranean they are very abundant, and are caught by the Arabs in traps of the simplest construction. On the continent of Europe too, especially in France, in spite of their diminutive size, they are highly prized for food. In Lorraine, the number of Redstarts (both kinds), Redbreasts and Fly-catchers taken in traps is inconceivable. These birds being of about the same size, and equally excellent in delicacy of flesh, are sold together in all the market towns under the name of *petites bêtes* (or, as we should say, "small deer"), and are sent to the great cities. Blackbirds and Thrushes are dignified with the title of *grosses bêtes* ("cattle of a larger breed"). Thousands of dozens are thus annually despatched; but this number is as nothing compared with that consumed on the spot. For a period of about six weeks in every year, one may see every day at certain hours whole families in the small towns, gravely occupied on their door-steps picking the birds captured the day before. At this season the air is filled with savoury odours, and the passenger cannot take a step without trampling on the red feathers of the Robin and Redstart, contrasting with the sable plumage of the Blackbird. These are all caught in traps set in the woods and forests; in every place, in short, where birds resort either for shelter or food.



THE BLACK REDSTART.

PHŒNICÚRA TITHYS.

Upper plumage bluish grey; bill, cheeks, throat, and breast, black, passing into bluish beneath; tail as in the last; greater wing-coverts edged with pure white; second primary equal to the seventh. *Female*—upper plumage duller; lower bright ash, passing into white; wings dusky, edged with grey; red of the tail less bright. Length, five inches and three quarters. Eggs pure shining white.

A MUCH less frequent visitor to this country than the preceding, but by no means ranking among our rarest birds, specimens occurring in the winter of every year in some part of England or another. Its habits are much the same as those of its congener; but it generally chooses a loftier situation for its nest, which is placed in the walls of buildings, at an elevation varying from a few feet to eighty or ninety. Its plumage differs in being much darker in the fore part of the body, while the tail is of a brighter red. The eggs are white. Both species are

equally prized in France for the delicacy of their flesh; and, as I have mentioned above, are commonly exposed for sale in the markets. It generally arrives in England about the first week in November, and remains with us all the winter. Its nest has never been found in this country.

THE STONECHAT

SAXÍCOLA RUBÍCOLA.

Head, throat, bill and legs, black; sides of the neck near the wing, tertial wing-coverts and rump, white; breast bright chestnut-red, shaded into yellowish white towards the tail; feathers of the back, wings and tail, black, with reddish brown edges. *Female*—feathers of the head and upper parts dusky brown, edged with yellowish red; throat black, with small whitish and reddish spots; less white in the wings and tail; the red of the breast dull. Length five and a quarter inches; breadth eight and a half inches. Eggs pale blue, the larger end often faintly speckled with reddish brown.

We can scarcely pass through a furze-brake during the spring and summer months, without having the presence of the Stonechat almost forced on our notice. I am acquainted with no small bird whose habits are more marked, or more easily observed. Not even does the Skylark build its nest more invariably on the ground, and "soaring sings, and singing soars," than does the Stonechat build its nest in a furze-bush, and perch on the topmost twigs of shrubs. In the breeding season, too, it seems not to wander far from its home: we know therefore where a pair are to be found at any time; and they allow us to approach so close to them, that we can readily distinguish them by the tints of their plumage.

The nest of the pair before us is probably within a few yards of the spot on which we are standing; but the exact locality no one knows, nor is likely to know but itself. The male is a beautiful creature, with a black head, red breast, and several patches of pure white on its wings, the female much more sober in her attire. Their purpose is evidently to distract our attention from their nest. One is

clinging to the top of a juniper, where he fidgets about uttering his *twit-click-click*, which you can easily imitate by whistling once sharply and knocking two stones together twice in rapid succession. The other is perched on the top spine of a furze-bush—they are aspiring birds and must settle on the *top* of whatever they alight on, be it only a dock. Now one dips down and is lost for a few seconds, to appear again, however, directly on the summit of another bush; now they are on our right hand, now



THE STONECHAT.

on our left; now before us, and then behind. Are they describing a circle round their nest for a centre, or are they trying to trick us into the belief that they are better worth caring for than their young ones, and may be caught if we will only be silly enough to chase them? I do not know; but whatever their thoughts may be, *we* certainly are in them, and as certainly they are not delighted at our presence. We walk on, and suddenly they are gone; but presently we encounter another pair of the same birds, who

if we loiter about will treat us in exactly the same way, but, if we pass on steadily, will take little notice of us.

We have little more to say of the Stonechat. It is not often heard to sing; the reason probably being that, when listeners are in the way, it is too anxious about its nest to be musical. Its food is principally insects, which it often catches on the wing. In winter (for they do not all leave us at this season) it feeds on worms, &c. Its nest is remarkable more from its size and position (usually in the centre of a furze-bush), than for neatness of structure. It lays five eggs. Its name Rubicola denotes a dweller among brambles, and is by no means inappropriate, as it rarely perches on any bush exceeding a bramble in size. Its names Stonechat, Stoneclink or Stonechatter, are evidently to be traced to the similarity between its note of alarm and the striking together of two pebbles.

THE WHINCHAT.

SAXÍCOLA RUBÉTRA.

Upper plumage dusky brown, edged with reddish yellow; over the eye a broad white streak; throat and sides of the neck white; neck and breast bright yellowish red; a large white spot on the wings and base of the tail; extremity of the latter and the whole of the two central feathers dusky brown; abdomen and flanks yellowish white. *Female*—yellowish white wherever the *male* is pure white; the white spot on the wings smaller; the red parts dingy. Length five inches; breadth nine inches. Eggs bluish green, often minutely speckled with light brownish red.

A GREAT deal that we have said of the Stonechat, will apply equally well to the Whinchat, as the two birds much resemble each other in characters, size, and habits. There is this difference, however, between them, that a considerable number of Stonechats remain in Britain during the winter, whereas the Whinchats, almost to a bird, leave our shores in the autumn. The latter is by no means so common, and is rarely seen except in wild places where the shrub is abundant from which it derives its name of Whinchat, or Furzechat. For a small bird to have black legs is, it seems,

considered in France an indication of peculiar delicacy of flesh. Both of these birds, therefore, notwithstanding their diminutive size, are much sought after for the table. Both are of restless habits, delighting to perch on the summit of a furze-bush, where they keep the tail in constant motion, occasionally spring into the air after an insect, and then dart off with a dipping flight to another post of advantage.



THE WHINCHAT.

They repeat their short and simple song, both while at rest and on the wing; but they are not musical, and "their flesh is generally more esteemed than their song." The Whinchat may be distinguished at a considerable distance by the white streak over the eye. Both nest and eggs of the two species are very similar.

THE WHEATEAR.

SAXÍCOLA ŒNANTHÉ.

Upper parts, in autumn reddish brown, in spring bluish grey; wings and wing-coverts, centre and extremity of the tail, legs and feet, bill and area which comprises the nostrils, eyes and ears, black; base and lower portion of the side of the tail pure white; the chin, forehead, stripe over the eyes, and under parts are also white, and in autumn the tail-feathers are also tipped with white. *Female*—upper parts ash-brown, tinged with yellow; stripe over the eyes dingy; all the colours less bright. Length six and a half inches; breadth twelve inches. Eggs pale bluish green.

During a considerable portion of its stay with us, open downs near the sea are the favourite resort of this lively bird, to which it repairs from its transmarine winter quarters towards the end of March. Here it may be seen for several weeks flitting from rock to rock, and occasionally soaring to the height of about twenty yards into the air, warbling from time to time its pleasant song, now aloft, and now restlessly perched on a rock, or bank, or low stone wall, and making itself all the more welcome that few others among our summer visitants have as yet recovered their voices. We need not suppose that Wheatears prolong their stay on the coast in order to rest after their voyage. More probably they make marine insects (for these are abundant even in early spring) the principal portion of their food, and are taught, by the same instinct which guided them across the sea, to remain where their wants will be fully supplied until land insects have emerged from their winter quarters. As the season advances many of them proceed inland, and repair to barren districts, whether mountainous or lowland, where they may enjoy a considerable expanse without any great admixture of trees. A wide common studded with blocks of stone, a rabbit-warren or sloping upland, is likely to be more or less thickly peopled by these shy birds. Shy we term them, because, disposed as they are to be social among themselves

(especially in spring and autumn), they are with respect to other birds most exclusive. Travelling through the waste lands of England, one may sometimes go on for miles and see no winged creatures but an occasional Wheatear, which, with dipping flight, made conspicuous by the snow-white spot at the base of its tail, shoots ahead of us some thirty or forty yards, alights on a stone, and, after a few uneasy upward and downward movements of its tail,



THE WHEATEAR.

starts off again to repeat the same manœuvre, until we begin to wonder what tempts it to stray away so far from home. It does not ordinarily sing during these excursions, but utters an occasional twitter very different from its spring song. It builds its nest of grass, moss, and leaves, and lines it with hair or wool, selecting some very secret spot on the ground, a deserted rabbit-burrow or cavity under a rock, where, beyond the reach of any

but the most cunning marauder, it lays five or six eggs. Early in August, when the young are fully fledged, the scattered colonies of Wheatears assemble for emigration on open downs near the sea. We have seen a good many of them on the sandy coast of Norfolk and of North Wales; but it is on the extensive downs of Sussex that they collect in the largest numbers, not in flocks, but in parties of six or eight; each party perhaps constituting a family. They here retain their shy habits of flying off at the approach of a human being, and are often seen to drop suddenly, where they may remain concealed from sight behind a stone, furze-bush or bank. The shepherds and others, whose vocation lies on the downs, take advantage of the habit of these birds to conceal themselves, and construct a multitude of simple but efficacious traps in which they capture large numbers. The method which they adopt is, to cut out from the sward an oblong piece of turf about the size of a brick, which they invert over the hole from which it was taken so as to form a cross. Beneath this are placed two running nooses of horsehair, in which the poor bird, when it takes refuge in one of the open ends of the hole for concealment, is easily snared. The birds being in fine condition at this season—having, in fact, fattened themselves previously to undertaking their long sea voyage—are highly prized as a dainty article of food. It was formerly the custom for persons who wanted a dish of Wheatears to supply themselves from the traps, placing a penny in every hole from which they took a bird; but of late years the influx of visitors to the neighbouring watering-places has so much enhanced their value, that the shepherds will allow no such interference. We once tried the experiment of releasing a bird and depositing the penny-piece in the trap, when, from a neighbouring eminence, we were assailed with such a torrent of abuse, that we declined repeating the experiment. In September, all who have escaped the sportsman and

fowler, wing their way to southern lands. It is thought that the autumnal flocks are partially composed of birds on their way from high latitudes, which stop to recruit their strength on the South-downs previously to final emigration.

THE GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.

SALICARIA LOCUSTELLA.

Upper parts light brown, with a tinge of green, and presenting a spotted appearance, owing to the centres of the feathers being darkest; tail long, rounded at the extremity and tapering towards the base; under parts whitish brown, the breast marked with darker spots; feet and toes light brown. Length five and a half inches; breadth seven and a half. Eggs reddish white, closely speckled with darker red.

As long ago as the time when a stroll of five-and-twenty miles fatigued me less than a journey of ten does now —when I returned from my botanical rambles with tin boxes, hands and pockets, laden with stores of flowers, ferns, and mosses, my homeward path often led me through a certain valley and wood on the skirts of Dartmoor, known by the names of Bickleigh Vale and Fancy Wood. It often happened that twilight was fading into gloom when I reached this stage in my wanderings—the last of the evening songsters had hushed its note; for this county, beautiful as it is, offers not sufficient attraction to the Nightingale; yet I never passed this way under such circumstances without feeling myself compelled to stop once and again to listen to the monotonous whir of what I had been told, and what I believed to be the note of the large green grasshopper, or locust. Monotonous is, perhaps, not the right word to use, for an acute ear can detect in the long unmusical jar a cadence descending sometimes a semitone, and occasionally almost a whole note; and it seemed besides to increase in loudness for a few seconds and then to subside a little below the ordinary pitch; but whether this was the effect of the imagination, whether

the difference was produced by a rising and lulling of the breeze, or whether the musician actually altered its note and intensity of noise (or must I call it music?), I could never decide. As long as I fancied the performer to be an insect, I was inclined to believe that one of the first suppositions was correct; for it seemed hardly possible that the purely mechanical action of an insect's thighs against its body could produce variety of sound—as well



THE GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.

expect varied intonations from a mill-wheel or saw-pit. Attentive observation, and the knowledge that the noise in question proceeded not from the exterior of an insect, but from the throat of a bird, has led me to form another conclusion. I am not surprised at my having fallen into the error; for the song of this bird is but an exaggeration of the grasshopper's note, and resembles the noise produced by pulling out the line from the winch of a fishing-

rod; no less continuous is it, nor more melodious. Many years afterwards, when the memory of these pleasant wanderings had faded away, I happened one evening in May to be passing across a common in Hertfordshire, skirted by a hedge of brushwood, when the old familiar sound fell on my ear like a forgotten nursery melody. The trees not being in their full foliage, I was not without hope that I might be able to get a sight of the performer, whom I now knew to be a bird, and I crept quietly towards the spot whence the noise proceeded. Had it been singing in a copse-wood instead of a hedge, I should certainly have failed, for there is the same peculiarity about its note that there is about that of the insect—you cannot make up your mind exactly whereabouts the instrument which makes the noise is at work. The note, when near, is continuous, monotonous, and of equal loudness throughout; it might be a minute spinning-wheel revolving rapidly, or a straw pipe with a pea in it blown with a single breath and then suddenly stopping. But whether the performance is going on exactly before you, a little to the right, or a little to the left, it is hard to decide. I approached to within a few yards of the hedge, and peered through the hazel rods, now decorated with drooping tufts of plaited leaves, but all in vain. I went a step or two nearer; the sound ceased, and the movement of a twig directed my attention towards a particular bush, on which I saw a little bird, about as big as a Hedge-sparrow, quietly and cautiously dropping branch by branch to the ground. In a few minutes I observed it again a few yards off, creeping with a movement resembling that of the Nuthatch up another bush. Having reached to nearly the summit it became motionless, stretched out its neck, and keeping its mandibles continuously open and slightly elevated, commenced its trill again; then it shuffled about for some seconds and repeated the strain. It now seemed to descry me, and dropping to the ground as before, reappeared a

few yards off. I fancied that while actually singing its feathers were ruffled; but in the imperfect twilight I could not decide positively. That it kept its mandibles motionless while singing, I had no doubt. Half an hour afterwards, at a quarter to eight, I returned from my walk, and observed it several times go through precisely the same manœuvres. On no occasion did it make a long flight, but even when I scared it by throwing a stone into the hedge near it, it merely dropped to the ground, and in a minute or two was piping from another bush. I have not found, as some authors say, that it resorts only to the vicinity of watery places. The one which I saw on this occasion had located itself for the summer several miles from a stream; and others which I have heard night after night had settled down on the skirts of a dry common, watered only by the clouds. Its nest I have sought for in vain.

SAVI'S WARBLER.

SALICÁRIA LUSCINOÍDES.

Upper plumage reddish brown; tail indistinctly marked with darker bands; chin and throat whitish; breast pale brown, becoming darker towards the tail. Length five and a half inches.

A VERY few specimens of this bird have been observed in the British Islands, though, from the similarity of its habits to those of the Grasshopper Warbler, it is possible that it may have escaped the notice of unskilled observers. It has been found in Italy, France, Malta, and Sicily; but appears to be nowhere common. The Rev. James Brown, who obtained one in the marshes near Norwich, states that his specimen was sitting on the upper part of a reed, uttering its note, which was not unlike that of the Grasshopper Warbler, and that when disturbed it ceased to sing, and dropped down among the thick herbage, but soon reascended to its former station and recommenced its song.

Three nests have been found in Britain, all near Cambridge. "These nests, in each instance, were on the ground. They are cup-shaped, compactly formed of the long narrow leaves of the common reed (*Arundo Phragmitis*) wound round and interlaced, but without any other lining." The eggs are of a whitish pink colour, covered all over with minute specks of two colours, pale red and light ash-grey. The eggs in one nest were thought to resemble those of the Grasshopper Warbler; in another those of the Dartford Warbler.

THE SEDGE WARBLER.

SALICÁRIA PHRAGMÍTIS.

Upper plumage olive-grey, the centre of each feather tinged with brown; above the eyes a broad yellowish white stripe; under, yellowish white, more or less tinged with red; throat white; tail rounded, of moderate length, of a uniform ash-brown. Length four and a half inches; breadth seven and a half. Eggs dirty white, mottled all over with dull yellowish brown.

On the banks of reedy and bushy rivers, in marshes, withy holts, wherever, in fact, there is fresh water associated with enough vegetation to shelter and conceal, this bustling little bird is a constant summer visitor; restless in its habits, and courting notice by its twittering song, from the time of its arrival to that of its departure. It is usually first detected by its rapidly repeated note, which it utters while performing its short flights from bush to bush, and while creeping in and out among reeds and rushes. The fisherman knows it well, and is often tempted to withdraw his eye from his fly or float, to watch its movements on the opposite bank. From its unceasing babble, ploughboys call it a "chat," a name which exactly answers to the French name of the group to which it belongs—"*Jaseuses.*" Its note is remarkable neither for volume nor sweetness, and, like that of unfeathered chatterers, seems to carry more noise than meaning. To a certain extent the bird is a mimic, as it imitates such notes of

other birds as are within the compass of its little throat. I was walking one morning in May by the banks of a canal not far from a village, when I remarked the exact resemblance between a portion of its song and the chirrup of a House-sparrow. Intermixed with this, I detected the note of some other bird; but, familiar though it sounded, I ransacked my memory in vain to discover from whom it



THE SEDGE WARBLER.

was purloined. Pursuing my walk towards the houses, I heard the note of some Guinea-fowls; not the "come-back" cry, but the "click-click" which every one knows so well. Of this the Sedge Warbler had caught exactly both the key and the time; the two notes were in fact identical, except that they were performed on instruments of different calibre. Like other chatterers, who,

when they have finished their song, are easily provoked to begin again, the Sedge Warbler, if he does occasionally retire to a bed of reeds and there holds his peace, may be excited to repeat his whole story over again, with variations and additions, by flinging a stone into his breathing-place. And not content with babbling all day, he extends his loquacity far into the night; hence he has been called the Sedge Nightingale, but with doubtful propriety, for, with all the will perhaps to vie with that prince of songsters, the *zinzinare* of the Nightingale is far beyond his powers. Yet in spite of his obtrusiveness, he is an amusing and a pleasant companion to the wanderer by the river's side: his rivalry is devoid of malice, and his mimicry gives no one pain. While at rest—if he is ever to be detected in this state—he may be distinguished from all other birds frequenting similar haunts by his rounded tail, and a light narrow mark over each eye. His food consists of worms, insects, and fresh-water mollusks, for which he hunts among the stems of aquatic plants. As an architect, he displays great skill, constructing his nest among low bushes, never at any great distance from the water, about a foot from the ground. It is composed of stems and leaves of dead grass, moss and fine roots, and lined with hair, wool, feathers, and the down of various marsh plants. The structure is large, compact, and deep, suspended from, rather than built on, its supports. The eggs are usually five or six in number, though as many as seven have been sometimes found.

THE GREAT SEDGE WARBLER.

SALICÁRIA TURDOÍDES.

Upper plumage and tail reddish brown; under, yellowish white, passing to a deeper hue behind; throat white; a yellowish white streak above the eyes; bill yellow at the base, brown towards the tip. Length eight inches. Eggs greenish, spotted with ash and dingy brown.

THE capture of a single specimen of this the largest of the European Warblers, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, gives it a right to a place among British birds. It inhabits the banks of ponds and rivers where reeds and rushes abound; in Holland it is common, as it is also in many parts of France, and in Piedmont. Its food consists of insects and worms, rarely of berries, and that only when insect food fails. It constructs its nest with great skill among reeds, and lays from three to five eggs. A nest, supposed to be that of this bird, has been found in Northamptonshire. It is sometimes called the Thrush Nightingale, and was at one time associated by Temminck with the true Thrushes, under the name of *Turdus arundinaceus*.

THE REED WARBLER.

SALICÁRIA ARUNDINÁCEA.

Upper parts of a uniform reddish brown, without spots; wing-feathers brown, edged with olive; a white streak between (not over) the eye and bill; throat white; under plumage yellowish white, the sides tinged with reddish; tail long, rounded. Length five and a half inches; breadth seven and a half. Eggs dull greenish white, speckled with olive and light brown, especially towards the larger end.

THE botanical name of the common reed is *Arundo Phragmítis;* from the former of which terms the Reed Warbler takes its name, from the latter the Sedge Warbler. A reed is a tall *grass* growing by the water side; a sedge is a tall *grass-like* plant affecting similar places. What special reason there may have existed for naming the two birds

from the same plant, exeept that of puzzling young students, I do not know; nor do the popular names much help them, for the plants, though botanieally distinct, often grow side by side, and require a botanist's eye to distinguish them; and the birds are so much alike, that they are suffieiently liable to be eonfounded one with another, apart from this additional help to confusion. Let the



THE REED WARBLER.

reader, then, thus forewarned, take eare to remember that the *common* River-chat, described above, is the Sedge Warbler, surnamed "phragmitis," while our present bird is the Reed Warbler, surnamed "arundinacea." Both are *jasenses*, or ehatterers, with rounded tails; but the Sedge Warbler has its upper plumage spotted with dark brown, and a white line above its eye, while the upper plumage of

the Reed Warbler is of a uniform pale brown, and the light mark is absent from above the eye. The haunts and habits of the two birds are precisely similar, but the Reed Warbler is by far the less common of the two; for while the Sedge Warbler is sure to be found wherever the Reed Warbler has been observed, the converse by no means follows. The parts of England in which it appears to be most frequent, are Essex, Surrey, Kent, Suffolk, and Norfolk. In the reed-beds on the banks of the Thames, between Erith and Greenwich, it is common.

"The nest of the Reed Warbler is often elegantly built, and generally fixed to three or four reed-stems. It is composed of slender blades of grass, interwoven with reed-tops, dry duckweed, and the spongy substance which covers many of the marsh ditches; and, here and there, a long piece of sedge is wound securely around it; the lining is of the finer flowering stems of grass, intermixed with a little horsehair. It is a deep and solid structure, so that the eggs cannot easily roll out; it is firmly fastened to the reeds in tidal ditches and rivers, at the height of three or four feet from the water, but in still ditches often not more than a foot. In windy weather, when wading through the reed-beds, I have seen nests, with both old and young in them, blown nearly to the surface of the water; but the birds fix their claws firmly to the sides of the nest, with their heads to windward, and thus ride as securely in their cradle as a sailor does in his cot or hammock." * The Cuckoo occasionally chooses the Reed Warbler's nest to lay its eggs in, for the same writer remarks—"At the latter end of July, 1829, while reading in my garden, which adjoins a market garden, I was agreeably surprised to see a young Cuckoo, nearly full-grown, alight on the railings between the two, not more than a dozen yards from where I was sitting. Anxious to see what bird had reared this Cuckoo, I silently watched

* Mr. W. H. Thomas, in the *Zoologist*, p. 97.

his movements, and had not waited more than a minute, when a Reed Warbler flew to the Cuckoo, who, crouching down with his breast close to the rail, and fluttering his wings, opened wide his orange-coloured mouth to receive the insect his foster-mother had brought him. This done, the Reed Warbler flew away for a fresh supply of food. The difference in the size of the two birds was great; it was like a pigmy feeding a giant. While the Reed Warbler was absent, the Cuckoo shuffled along the rail, and hopped upon a slender post to which it was nailed, and which projected about eight inches above the rail. The Reed Warbler soon returned with more food, and alighted close to the Cuckoo, but on the rail beneath him; she then began to stretch herself to the utmost to give him the food, but was unable to reach the Cuckoo's mouth, who, like a simpleton, threw his head back, with his mouth wide open, as before. The Reed Warbler, by no means at a loss, perched upon the Cuckoo's broad back, who, still holding back his head, received in this singular way the morsel brought for him."

THE NIGHTINGALE.

PHILOMÉLA LUSCINIA.

Upper plumage brown, tinged with red; tail bright rust-red; under plumage dingy white; flanks pale ash colour. Length six and a quarter inches; breadth nine and a half inches. Eggs uniform olive-brown.

The southern, eastern, and some of the midland counties of England, enjoy a privilege which is denied to the northern and western—an annual visit, namely, from the Nightingale. It is easy enough to understand why a southern bird should bound its travels northwards by a certain parallel, but why it should keep aloof from Devon and Cornwall, the climate of which approaches more closely to that of its favourite continental haunts than

many of the districts to which it unfailingly resorts, is not so clear. Several reasons have been assigned—one, that cowslips do not grow in these counties: this may be dismissed at once as purely fanciful; another is, that the soil is too rocky: this is not founded on fact, for both Devon and Cornwall abound in localities which would be to Nightingales a perfect Paradise, if they would only come; a third is, that the proper food is not to be found there:



THE NIGHTINGALE.

but this reason cannot be admitted until it is proved that the portions of the island to which the Nightingale does resort abound in some kind of insect food which is not to be found in the extreme southern counties, and that the Nightingale, instead of being, as it is supposed, a general insect-eater, confines itself to that one; and this is a view of the question which no one has ventured to take. My own theory—and I only throw it out for consideration—is,

that the Nightingale is not found in these two counties on account of their peculiar geographical position. The continental Nightingales are observed to take their departure in autumn, either eastward through Hungary, Dalmatia, Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago; or southwards across the Straits of Gibraltar, but none by the broad part of the Mediterranean. Hence we may infer that the bird dislikes a long sea voyage, and that when in spring it migrates northward and westward, it crosses the English Channel at the narrowest parts only,* spreads itself over the nearest counties in the direction of its migration, but is instinctively prevented from turning so far back again to the south as the south-west peninsula of England. From Scotland it would be naturally excluded by its northern position, and from Ireland by the Welsh mountains and the broad sea.

For the dwellers in these unfavoured districts alone is my description of the Nightingale intended; for, where it abounds, its habits are too well known to need any description. Twenty-four hours of genial May weather spent in the country with a good use of the eyes and ears, will reveal more of the life and habits of the bird than is contained in all the ornithological treatises that have been written on the subject, and they are not a few.

No great amount of caution is necessary in approaching the Nightingale while singing at night. One may walk unrestrainedly across the fields, talking in an ordinary tone of voice, and not even find it necessary to suppress conversation when close to a singing bird. Either he is too intent on his occupation to detect the presence of strangers, or he is aware of the security in which he is wrapped by the shades of night, or he is actually proud of having listeners. In the neighbourhood of my present residence in Hertfordshire, Nightingales are numerous. They arrive about the 17th of April, and for the first few days assemble

* This is the opinion of Gilbert White.

year after year in the bushes and hedges of a certain hill-side, the position of which it would be unsafe to indicate particularly, and taking their station two or three hundred yards apart from each other, set up a rivalry of song which is surpassingly beautiful. At this season, one may hear five or six chanting at once ; every break in the song of the nearest being filled up by the pipings or wailings of the more distant ones. The male birds arrive several days before the females, and employ the interval, it is fancifully said, in contending for the prize in a musical contest. This period is anxiously watched for by bird-catchers, who have learnt by experience that birds entrapped before they have paired will bear confinement in a cage, but that those captured after the arrival of their mates pine to death. The Nightingale being a fearless bird and of an inquisitive nature is easily snared ; hence, in the neighbourhood of cities, the earliest and therefore strongest birds fall ready victims to the fowler's art.

It must not be supposed that this bird sings by night only. Every day and all day long, from his first arrival until the young are hatched (when it becomes his duty to provide for his family), perched in a hedge or on the branch of a tree, rarely at any considerable height from the ground, he pours forth his roundelay, now however obscured by the song of other birds. But not even by day is he shy, for he will allow any quietly disposed person to approach near enough to him to watch the movement of his bill and heaving chest. At the approach of night he becomes silent, generally discontinuing his song about an hour before the Thrush, and resuming it between ten and eleven. It is a disputed point whether the Nightingale's song should be considered joyous or melancholy. This must always remain a question of taste. My own opinion is, that the piteous wailing note which is its most characteristic nature, casts a shade of sadness as it were over the whole song, even those portions which gush with the most exuberant gladness. I

think, too, though my assertion may seem a barbarous one, that if the Nightingale's song comprised the wailing notes alone, it would be universally shunned as the most painfully melancholy sound in nature. From this, however, it is redeemed by the rapid transition, just when the anguish of the bird has arrived at such a pitch as to be no longer supportable, to a passage overflowing with joy and gladness. In the first or second week of June he ceases his song altogether. His cataract of sweet sounds is exhausted, and his only remaining note is a harsh croak exactly resembling that of a frog, or the subdued note of a raven. On one occasion only I have heard him in full song so late as the fourth week in June; but this probably was a bird whose first nest had been destroyed, and whose song consequently had been retarded until the hatching of a second brood. From this time until the end of August, when he migrates eastward, he may often be observed picking up grubs, worms, and ants' eggs on the garden lawn, or under a hedge in fields, hopping from place to place with an occasional shake of the wings and raising of the tail, and conspicuous whenever he takes one of his short flights by his red tail-coverts.

The Nightingale's nest is constructed of dead leaves, principally of the oak, loosely put together and placed on the ground under a bush. Internally it is lined with grass, roots, and a few hairs. It contains four or five eggs of a uniform olive-brown.



THE BLACKCAP.

CURRUCA ATRICAPILLA.

Top and back of the head black, in the *female* chocolate colour; upper parts, wings, and tail ash-grey, slightly tinged with olive; neck light grey passing into greyish white; bill and feet black. Length five inches and a half; breadth, eight and a half. Eggs, pale greenish white, variously mottled with several shades of brown; sometimes pinkish, mottled with light purple, and speckled with dark purple.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the character of the Nightingale's song—whether it partakes more of joyousness or of melancholy—the gladsomeness of the Blackcap's warble is beyond all dispute. Conceding to the Nightingale the first place among the warblers which visit England, we do not hesitate to claim the second for the Blackcap. Its song is inferior in power and compass to that of the bird of night, but there is about it a delicious eloquence which makes it irresistibly charming. White of Selborne describes it as "full, sweet, deep, loud and wild;" high but not unmerited praise. If there are no vocal efforts to astonish, there are no piteous wailings to distress, and though the bird retires to rest at a reason-

able hcur, it continues its song until a late period of the season, long after that of the Nightingale has degenerated to a croak. It has been compared to that of the Redbreast, but it is more mellow and flute-like; to that of the Thrush, but it is softer and of more compass; to that of the Lark, but it is more varied. A practised ear will confound it with neither of these, though, strange to say, many persons who have lived all their lives in the country, and who take much interest in its pleasant sights and sounds, habitually confound it with the song of one or other of these birds, not knowing to whom they are indebted for one of the principal charms of their gardens. The Blackcap, like several other of the migratory warblers, returns again and again to its old haunts. For six successive years it has been known to build its nest in a bramble which hung down from a rock in a public garden; and for even a longer period my own garden has been annually visited by a pair who, from unfailingly resorting to the same bushes, must, I have little doubt, be the same pair, though I cannot say that I have found or even searched for their nest. On its first arrival in April, the Blackcap is in the habit of what bird-fanciers call "recording," that is, practising over its song in a low tone. During this season of rehearsal it does not care to be seen, but hides away in a thick bush. It is nevertheless by no means shy of being heard, as it will allow the listener to approach within a few yards of its hiding-place without stopping its song, and if disturbed will remove to a very little distance and recommence. After a few days it acquires its full powers of voice.

Its song is now remarkable among the full choir for sweetness, loudness, and long continuance. Its food at this time consists of aphides, caterpillars, and other small insects which infest roses and fruit-trees; it rarely captures flies on the wing or descends to feed on the ground. In June it begins to sing shorter strains, but with no

diminished power. It may then be observed flying from branch to branch of an apple-tree, resting for a few seconds only in the same spot, and busily occupied in collecting grubs or aphides, then indulging in a short strain. In July, when the raspberries ripen, the Blackcap becomes chary of its song, and introduces its young brood to the choicest and juiciest fruit; in their attentions to which both old and young birds are exceedingly pertinacious, holding scarecrows in extreme contempt, and heeding clapping of hands or the discharge of a gun as little. The young of the first year resemble the adult female in having a chocolate-coloured crown. The song of the Blackcap may be heard occasionally late in the summer; in September or October both old and young take their departure, and the Redbreast is left without a rival to assert his superiority as a warbler, until the return of spring. The nest is usually placed in a hedge or low bush, a few feet from the ground, and is constructed of bents, and lined with fibrous roots and hair. The male bird assists the female in performing the office of incubation, and is said to relieve the monotony of his occupation by singing, thus often betraying a well-concealed nest.

THE ORPHEAN WARBLER.

CURRUCA ORPHEA.

Head dusky; upper parts dark, tinged with ash-grey; wings dusky, edged with ash-brown; outer tail-feather on each side white, except the extremity of the inner web, which is ash, and the quill, which is black, the other feathers of the tail dusky, with white tips; under parts white, tinged at the sides with rose; lower tail-coverts rust colour. The *female* has no black on the head, and the other colours are less decided. Length six inches and a half. Eggs nearly white, spotted with yellow and brown.

Very abundant in Italy, especially in Piedmont and Lombardy; equally common in some of the southern departments of France; occasionally met with in Switzerland. A single specimen only has been shot in England.

THE RUFOUS SEDGE WARBLER.

CURRUCA GALACTOTES.

Upper plumage reddish brown; all the lateral feathers of the tail with a large black spot near the extremity, which is white; wings brown, edged with reddish; under parts whitish, tinged at the sides with red; feet yellowish. Length six inches and a half. Eggs unknown.

Of this rare bird, which inhabits the southern provinces of Spain, a single specimen only has been seen in England.



THE GARDEN WARBLER.

THE GARDEN WARBLER.

CURRUCA HORTENSIS.

Upper parts greyish brown, slightly tinged with olive; orbits white; below the ear a patch of ash-grey; throat dull white; breast and flanks grey, tinged with rust colour; rest of the under parts dull white. Length five inches and three-quarters; breadth eight and a half. Eggs greenish white, speckled with two shades of greenish brown.

Though tolerably well dispersed throughout England, this bird is by no means so abundant as the Blackcap, which it

resembles in size and habits. Its song is little if at all inferior to that of the bird just named, and it is far from improbable that some of the sweet strains for which the Blackcap gets credit, particularly late in the summer, may be produced by the Garden Warbler; I have heard its song so late as the fifth of October. By some authors it is called the Greater Pettychaps, by others the *Fauvette*, which latter name is by some French ornithologists applied to the group containing this bird and several allied species. Its nest and eggs are so like those of the Blackcap as to be discriminated with difficulty.

THE WHITETHROAT.

CURRUCA CINEREA.

Head ash-grey; rest of the upper parts grey, tinged with rust colour; wings dusky, the coverts edged with red; lower parts white, faintly tinged on the breast with rose colour; tail dark brown, the outer feather white at the tip and on the outer web, the next only tipped with white. *Female* without the rose tint on the breast, but with the upper plumage more decidedly tinged with red; feet brown. Length five inches and a half; breadth eight and a half. Eggs greenish white, thickly spotted with reddish and greenish brown.

The Whitethroat is in England the most common of all the migratory warblers, and is generally diffused. It is essentially a hedge-bird, neither taking long flights nor resorting to lofty trees. Early in May it may be detected in a hawthorn or other thick bush, hopping from twig to twig with untiring restlessness, frequently descending to the ground, but never making any stay, and all the while incessantly babbling with a somewhat harsh but not unpleasant song, composed of numerous rapid and short notes, which have but little either of variety or compass. Occasionally it takes a short flight along the hedge, generally on the side farthest from the spectator, and proceeds to another bush a few yards on, where it either repeats the same movements, or perches on a high twig for a few seconds. From time to time it rises into the air, performing

curious antics and singing all the while. Its short flight completed, it descends to the same or an adjoining twig; and so it seems to spend its days. From its habit of creeping through the lower parts of hedges, it has received the popular name of "Nettle-creeper." From the grey tone of its plumage, it is in some districts of France called "*Grisette*," and in others, from its continuous song,



THE WHITETHROAT.

"*Babillarde*," names, however, which are popularly applied without distinction to this species and the next. While singing it keeps the feathers of its head erected, resembling in this respect the Blackcap and several of the other warblers. Though not naturally a nocturnal musician, it does not, like most other birds, when disturbed at night, quietly steal away to another place of shelter, but bursts into repeated snatches of song, into which there seems to

be infused a spice of anger against the intruder.* Its food consists of insects of various kinds; but when the smaller fruits begin to ripen, it repairs with its young brood to our gardens, and makes no small havoc among raspberries, currants, and cherries. It constructs its nest among brambles and nettles, raised from two to three feet from the ground, of bents and the dry stems of herbs, mixed with cobweb, cotton from the willow, bits of wool, and horsehair. It usually lays five eggs.

THE LESSER WHITETHROAT.

CURRUCA SYLVIELLA.

Head and lore dark ash-grey; rest of the upper parts greyish ash, tinged with brown; wings brown, edged with ash-grey; tail dusky, outer feather as in the last, the two next tipped with white; lower parts pure silvery white; feet deep lead colour. Length five inches and a quarter. Eggs greenish white, spotted and speckled, especially at the larger end, with ash and brown.

Gilbert White in his charming history says, "A rare, and I think a new little bird frequents my garden, which I have very great reason to think is the Pettichaps; it is common in some parts of the kingdom; and I have received formerly dead specimens from Gibraltar. This bird much resembles the Whitethroat, but has a more white, or rather silvery breast and belly; is restless and active, like the Willow-wrens, and hops from bough to bough, examining every part for food; it also runs up the stems of the crown-imperials, and, putting its head into the bells of those flowers, sips the liquor which stands in the nectarium of each petal. Sometimes it feeds on the ground like the Hedge-sparrow, by hopping about on the grass plots and mown walks." The little bird of which the amiable naturalist gives so interesting a description, was, there is little doubt, that which is now called the Lesser

* This night song is rarely heard except in the months of May and June.

Whitethroat, then a "new bird," inasmuch as it had not been made a distinct species, and necessarily a "rare" bird, not because a few only visited Britain, but because, until he had himself set the example, competent observers of birds were rare. It differs externally from the preceding, in its smaller size, and the darker colour of its beak, upper plumage, and feet, and resembles it closely in its habits, though I have never observed that it indulges in the eccentric per-



THE LESSER WHITETHROAT.

pendicular flights which have gained for its congener, the Greater Whitethroat, the quaint *sobriquet* of "singing sky-rocket." It feeds, too, on insects, and is not found wanting when raspberries and cherries are ripe. But no matter what number of these it consumes, it ought with its companions to be welcomed by the gardener as one of his most valuable friends. For it should be borne in mind, that these birds, by consuming a portion of a crop of ripe fruit, do not at all

injure the trees, but that the countless aphides and caterpillars which they devoured at an earlier period of the year, would, if they had been allowed to remain, have feasted on the leaves and young shoots, and so not only have imperilled the coming crop, but damaged the tree so materially as to impair its fertility for some time to come. Those birds, therefore, which in spring feed on insects, and nourish their young on the same diet, may be looked on as instruments employed by the providence of GOD to protect from injury the trees which are destined to supply them with support when insect food becomes scarce. But consider what would be the result if the proper food of birds were leaves, or if insects were permitted to devour the foliage unchecked! our woods would be leafless, our gardens would become deserts. Not without reason then did the Psalmist exclaim, "O LORD, how manifold are Thy works! in wisdom hast Thou made them all."

THE WOOD-WARBLER.

SYLVIA SYLVÍCOLA.

Upper plumage bright yellowish green; a broad streak of sulphur-yellow over the eye; sides of the head, throat, insertion of the wings and legs bright yellow; rest of the under plumage pure white; second primary equal to the fourth, third and fourth with the outer web sloped off at the extremity; legs pale brown. Length five inches and a half; breadth eight and three quarters. Eggs white, speckled so thickly with purplish brown as almost to conceal the ground.

THE Wood-warbler, Willow-warbler, and Chiff-chaff resemble each other so closely in size, colour, and habits, that except by a practised observer, they are likely to be mistaken for one another. In song, however, they differ materially, and as this is begun early, and continued till very late in the season, it affords ready means of discriminating the species. The Wood-warbler, or Wood-wren as it is sometimes called, arrives in England towards the end of April, and betakes itself to woodland districts, where it

spends the greater portion of its time among the upper branches of lofty trees, constantly moving from place to place with rapid irregular flight, and frequently repeating its short and peculiar song. It feeds exclusively on insects, which it occasionally catches on the wing. Its song is difficult to describe. The name by which it is popularly known in some parts of France, *Touïte*, is derived from the syllable "*tweet*," which, rapidly and continuously repeated



THE WOOD-WARBLER.

many times, constitutes its song. These notes are uttered in a sweet tone, and with a tremulous accent, and are unlike those of any other bird. Gilbert White, who appears to have been the first who noticed the bird, describes it as "joyous, easy, and laughing." Sweet and others have observed, that the last notes of its strain are accompanied by a quivering of the wings, which accounts for their tremulous sound.

The Wood-warbler is much less frequent than either the Willow-warbler or Chiff-chaff, and on a close inspection may be distinguished by its superior size, by the pure white of its under tail-coverts, and by the bright yellow line above the eye. The nest is composed of grass, ferns, and moss, and lined with fine grass and hair; it is covered with a dome, an entrance being left sufficiently large to allow its contents to be seen, and is placed on the ground, in or near a wood, among thick herbage, or against the stump of a tree. The eggs are from five to seven in number, almost round, and so thickly spotted with purple-brown that the ground is almost invisible.

THE WILLOW-WARBLER.

SYLVIA TRÓCHILUS.

Upper parts bright olive-green; a narrow streak of yellow over the eye; under parts yellowish white, palest in the middle; feathers of the leg yellow; second primary equal to the sixth; third, fourth, and fifth with the outer web sloped off at the extremity; feet stoutish; legs light brown. Length nearly five inches; breadth eight. Eggs white, more or less speckled with rust colour.

THERE seems to be no sufficient reason why this bird should be named Willow-warbler or Willow-wren, as it shows no special preference for willows, nor does it frequent watery places. The popular name, "Hay-bird," is I think the better of the two; for, except in the extreme west of England, wherever there are hay-fields and trees these birds are to be found; they build their nests principally of hay, and very frequently place it in the border of a hay-field. But, by whatever name it is known, it is a cheerful and active little bird, to which our woods and groves are much indebted for their melody. It is abundant and generally diffused, arriving in England about the middle of April, and remaining until October. During the greater part of this period, it may be seen fluttering about the tops of trees, hunting the twigs and leaves for insects,

and occasionally catching flies on the wing. It often, too, descends to the ground, and picks up insects among the herbage. I have never heard it sing on the ground; but while employing itself aloft, it rarely allows more than a few minutes to elapse without going through its short and sweet song. This, though very agreeable, possesses no great variety, and is composed of about twenty or thirty notes, the latter ones of which are repeated rapidly, and form a natural cadence. For many years this pleasant little



THE WILLOW-WARBLER.

melody, or the simpler song of the Chiff-chaff, has been the first sound I have heard to announce the arrival of the summer birds of passage;* perhaps it is on this account that it is with me, at all seasons, a favourite rural sound.

Ornithologists seem well agreed that the Willow-warbler's food consists entirely of insects. This may be so, but I am much mistaken if a brood of this species annually hatched

* I heard it this year, 1859, which was remarkable for its mild winter and spring, so early as the 19th of March.

in a bank of furze adjoining my garden, do not, in conjunction with Blackcaps and Whitethroats, pay daily visits to a certain row of red raspberries in my garden. It may be that they come only in quest of aphides, but I have certainly seen them in dangerous proximity to clusters of the ripest fruit, which, when they were scared away, bore evident marks of having been pecked by birds. The nest of the Hay-bird resembles that of the Wood-warbler, but it is lined with feathers. The eggs are usually from five to seven, and of the same size and shape, but the spots are rust-coloured and limited in number.

THE MELODIOUS WILLOW-WARBLER.

SYLVIA HIPPOLAÏS OF CONTINENTAL AUTHORS.

Upper parts ash-grey, tinged with green; lore and orbit yellow; larger wing-coverts dark brown, edged with dull white; primaries and tail-feathers brown, edged with greenish grey; under parts pale yellow; lower mandible white. Length nearly five inches and a half. Eggs pale pink, irregularly spotted with deep scarlet or crimson.

A WARBLER closely allied to the three last species is common in the gardens and hedgerows of the Continent, and being larger and stronger than these, might be expected to visit England. It was not, however, until the year 1848 that it was observed in this country, when a specimen in its most perfect plumage was shot in Kent by a person who was attracted by its loud and melodious song, which is said to be far superior to that of either of the three other species, and to be equalled only by those of the Blackcap and Nightingale. The nest is generally placed pretty high up in the hedges and thickets, and in form most resembles that of the Chaffinch, but is somewhat smaller. The framework is thick, made of dry grass and the fine white shavings of the bark of the birch-tree, mixed with white lichens and cobweb. The eggs are of the size of those of the Linnet; four or five in number. Its popular name in France is *Grand Pouillet.*



THE CHIFF-CHAFF.

SYLVIA RUFA OF CONTINENTAL AUTHORS.

SYLVIA HIPPOLAÏS OF BRITISH AUTHORS.

Upper parts olive-green tinged with yellow; above the eyes a narrow, faint, yellowish white streak; under parts yellowish white; feathers of the leg dirty white; second primary equal to the seventh; third, fourth, fifth, and sixth with the outer web sloped off at the extremity; under wing-coverts primrose-yellow; feet slender, dark brown. Length four inches and a half; breadth seven and a quarter. Eggs white, sparingly spotted with dark purple or black.

WHATEVER question there may be whether the name of Willow-warbler be appropriately applied to the last species, there can be no doubt that the Chiff-chaff is well named. Let any one be asked in the month of May to walk into a wood and to hold up his hand when he heard a bird call itself by its own name, "Chiff-chaff," he could not possibly fall into an error. The bird is so common, that it would be difficult to walk a mile in a woodland district without

passing near one or more, and having little to say, it seems never weary of repeating its tale, "Chiff, chaff, cheff, chiff, chaff:" the syllables have a harsh sound pronounced by human lips, but when chanted in the silvery notes of a little bird, in the season of primroses and wild hyacinths, and accompanied by the warble of the Hay-bird, the full song of the Thrush, and the whistle of the Blackbird, they contribute not a little to the harmony of the woods. For two successive years a little yellowish bird, scarcely bigger than a wren, has established himself in my garden about the middle of April, and sedulously devoted himself to clearing away the aphides which infested some China roses trained against the walls of my house. Occasionally he would flutter against the windows, and give his attention to the spiders and gnats which nestled in the corners of the panes. The first year I took him for a Hay-bird, but, only too grateful for his kind offices, I was careful not to molest him. When, however, he appeared a second year, exactly at the same season, and performed a series of manœuvres so precisely similar that it was impossible to doubt that the bird was not merely of the same species, but the same individual, I watched him more closely. The dark colour of his feet, as observed from within the house, as he was fluttering against the glass, decided the point that he was not a Hay-bird, and when he retired to an apple-tree hard by and treated himself to a song after his repast, no doubt remained that he was a Chiff-chaff. It is not often that the Chiff-chaff is thus familiar in its habits. More frequently it makes its abode in woods and groves, resembling the Hay-bird so closely in size, colour, and habits, that to distinguish the two is very difficult. The difference of note, however, is decisive; and the colour of the feet (when the bird is near enough to admit of being thus distinguished) is another certain criterion. The two birds frequent the same trees without rivalry or jealousy. They arrive in England about the same time—I have heard the Chiff-chaff

as early as the 11th of April—and sing all through the summer; I have heard it as late as the 30th of September. Their nests, popularly called "wood-ovens," are alike, and placed in similar situations; their eggs are of the same size and shape, but those of the Chiff-chaff are spotted with very dark purple instead of rust colour. The Chiff-chaff has been observed in England before the 1st of April; a few have been seen even in mid-winter, and it is supposed that some habitually remain with us all the year, feeding on winter gnats and the pupæ of small insects, but remaining wholly silent. Other names by which it is known are "Chip-chop" and Lesser Pettichaps.

THE DARTFORD WARBLER.

MELIZÓPHILUS DARTFORDIENSIS.

Upper parts dark greyish brown; under, purplish red; middle of the abdomen white; tail long, dark brown, the outer feather tipped with white; wings very short; quills ash-grey on the inner web, dark brown on the outer; feet yellowish; bill yellowish white, with a black tip. Length five inches and a half. Eggs greenish white, speckled all over, and especially at the larger end, with brown and ash-grey.

This species received its name from having been first shot on Bexley Heath, near Dartford, in 1773. It has since been observed on furzy commons in several of the southern and western counties, but is local and nowhere abundant. In its habits it resembles the Stone and Furze Chats, perching on the upper sprays of the furze and whitethorn, but never still for a minute, throwing itself into various attitudes, erecting its crest and tail at intervals, frequently rising into the air with most fantastic movements, catching insects on the wing, and either returning to the same twig, or making a short flight to some other convenient bush. Its song is simple and shrill, consisting of the syllables "*cha cha cha*" several times repeated. This it utters indifferently when perched or on the wing. It keeps quite aloof from human habitations, and is so timid, that on the

approach of an observer, it creeps into a bush, and remains concealed until the danger is past. The nest as described by Montagu and Meyer is a flimsy structure, very like that of the Lesser Whitethroat, placed in the fork of a furze-bush selected for its thickness and difficulty of access. Whether it is migratory in its habits, seems to be not



THE DARTFORD WARBLER.

clearly ascertained. Many specimens have been observed in mid-winter, and Rennie states that he has seen one hovering over furze and singing like a Whitethroat, as early as the end of February. Perhaps, as is the case with Stonechats, some individuals migrate, while others remain with us all the year.

DALMATIAN REGULUS.

RÉGULUS MODESTUS.

Upper parts greenish yellow; a lighter streak passing from the base of the upper mandible through the crown to the back of the head, a lemon-coloured streak over each eye, a narrow dusky band through the eye, and a short lemon-coloured streak below the eye; two lemon-colour bands across the wing; quills dusky, edged with pale yellow; under parts pale yellow. Length four inches; breadth six and a half. Eggs unknown.

The right of this bird to be considered British, rests on the fact, that a single specimen was shot in Northumberland, in 1838.

THE GOLD-CREST.

RÉGULUS CRISTATUS.

Upper parts olive, tinged with yellow; cheeks ash colour, without streaks; wing greyish brown, with two transverse white bands; crest bright yellow, tipped with orange and bounded on each side by a black line; under parts yellowish grey. In the *female* the crest is lemon colour, and the other tints are less brilliant. Length three inches and a half. Eggs cream colour.

The Gold-crest, Golden-crested Regulus, or Golden-crested Wren, though not exceeding in dimensions some of the larger humming-birds, and though decorated with a crest equalling in brilliancy of colour the gay plumage of tropical birds, is a hardy little fellow, able to bear without shrinking the cold of an English winter, and to keep his position among the branches of high trees in the stormiest weather. Even during a heavy gale I have watched Gold-crests fluttering from branch to branch, and busily hunting for food, though the trees were waving like reeds. They are most numerous in winter, as a considerable number migrate southwards in October, but a great many remain with us all the year, preferring those districts where there are fir-plantations. Their whole life is spent in the air; I at least have never observed one on the ground. Their food consists of the insects which infest the leaves and twigs of trees;

and I have seen them capture small moths on the wing. While hunting for food, which appears to be all day long, they are never still, fluttering from branch to branch, hanging in all attitudes, and peering in all directions. From time to time they utter their thin and wiry call-note, which is by some compared to the cry of the shrew. It might be mistaken for the jarring noise made by two



THE GOLD-CREST.

branches which cross one another, or that of a damp finger rubbed lightly along a pane of glass. Early in spring the song commences; it is composed of about fifteen short notes, rapidly uttered at an exceedingly high pitch, and ending with a yet more rapid cadence. By the call-note or song the vicinity of the bird is far more frequently detected than by its actual appearance; for the branches of firs in

woods are mostly at a considerable height from the ground, and our "little king" (saving his majesty) is hard to be distinguished from a fir-cone, except when he is in motion. Gold-crests are eminently social birds; they generally hunt in parties of half a dozen or more, and do not often change their hunting-ground; at least I infer as much from the fact that on various occasions I have observed the same bird on the same clump of trees, at intervals extending over several weeks. I could scarcely have been mistaken in the identity of the bird, as it had lost a leg, by what accident I know not; but the loss did not at all interfere with its activity or spirits. Their sociability extends sometimes to birds of other kinds, as the Creeper and the Tits of several species have been seen hunting in company with them. The habits of these birds being similar, they perhaps associate from a feeling of mutual protection, just as Sparrows, Buntings, and Finches make common cause, when they invade our rick-yards. The Gold-crests are, however, naturally less wary than any of the Tits. These last will at once decamp if disturbed, but Gold-crests will continue their hunting without taking any notice of a spectator. Several instances are recorded in which large flocks, consisting of several hundreds of these birds, have been observed at once; these, it is supposed, must have migrated from higher latitudes, and not broken up into smaller parties after their arrival. The nest of the Gold-crest is a beautiful structure. Its external form is nearly that of a globe, with a contracted opening at the top. It is composed of moss and lichens, interwoven with wool and lined thickly with feathers. It is usually placed among the boughs of a silver-fir or spruce-fir, in such a manner as to be partially suspended from one branch and supported by another. The bird seems neither to court nor to shun the vicinity of human beings; as I have found nests in the most lonely woods, and I have seen one in the branches of a spruce-fir, so close to my house that I could look into

the nest from my bedroom windows, and watch the old birds feeding their young. The eggs vary in number from five to eight, they are almost globular, and smaller than those of any other British bird. This is scarcely surprising, seeing that the weight of a recently killed adult male which I have before me is eighty-seven grains: so that five and a half full-grown birds weigh but an ounce.

THE FIRE-CRESTED REGULUS.

RÉGULUS IGNICAPILLUS.

Upper parts olive-green; a dark streak passing through the eye, and another white one above and below; crest brilliant orange, bounded in front and on each side by a black streak; in other respects resembling the last. *Female* with all the colours less brilliant. Length four inches. Eggs cream colour.

This species both in size and habits resembles the last, from which it is best distinguished by three dark lines on each side of its head. Hence it is called in France "*Roitelet à triple bandeau.*" It is far less common than the Gold-crest, and has not been observed in the winter, when birds of the other species are most abundant. Its call-note is shorter than that of the Gold-crest, not so shrill, and pitched in a different key. The nests of the two birds are much alike.

THE GREAT TIT.

PARUS MAJOR.

Head, throat, and a line passing down the centre of the breast, black; back olive-green; cheeks and a spot on the nape white; breast and abdomen yellow. Length six inches; breadth nine. Eggs white, speckled with light rusty.

As this bird is no larger than a Sparrow, its surname "Great" must be understood to denote only its superiority in size to the other birds of the same family. It is, however, great-hearted, as far as boldness and bravery entitle it to this epithet, being ready to give battle to birds far its superiors

in size, foremost to join in mobbing an intrusive Owl, and prepared to defend its nest against robbers of all kinds. Its powers of locomotion are considerable, as it is strong in flight, active on the ground, and as a climber is surpassed by few rivals. Its stout and much-curved hind claw gives it great facility in clinging to the twigs and branches of trees, sides of ricks, and even the walls of houses. Such situations it resorts to in quest of its favourite food, caterpillars



THE GREAT TIT.

and pupæ of all kinds, and it is most amusing to watch it while thus engaged. Attitude seems to be a matter of no consequence; it can cling with perfect security to anything but a smooth surface. On trees it hangs from the branches, with its back either downwards, or turned sideways, and explores crevices in walls with as little regard to the vertical position of the surface to which it clings, as if it were examining a hole in the level ground. Its efforts to dis-

engage a chrysalis from its cocoon are very entertaining. One scarcely knows which most to admire, the tenacity of its grasp, the activity with which it turns its head and body, or the earnestness and determination with which it clears away every obstacle until it has secured the prize. It does not, however, limit its food to insects; it is accused of feeding occasionally on the buds of fruit-trees, but it is doubtful whether the bird has any other object in attacking these, than that of hunting out the insects that infest them. It is said also to be very fond of nuts, which it sticks into crevices in the bark of trees, and cracks by repeated blows of its beak. Whether it has this power, I do not know; but that it will *eat* nuts of every kind, it is easy to prove by fastening the kernels of filberts or walnuts to the trunks of trees by means of stout pins. Tits, great and little, and Nuthatches, if there be any in the neighbourhood, will soon discover them, and if once attracted may thus be induced to pay daily visits to so productive a garden. A Great Tit of unusual intelligence, which frequents my garden at the present time, has been frequently observed to draw up by its claws a walnut suspended by a string from the bough of an apple-tree, and to rifle its contents, being itself all the while leisurely perched on the twig, and keeping the nut firm by a dexterous use of its claws. A charge, amounting to a grave accusation against the Great Tit, and one which cannot be palliated by the plea that he has accomplices, is, that when driven by hunger and he has the opportunity, he attacks other birds, splits their skulls by means of his strong, sharp beak, and picks out their brains. The evidence in this case is, I fear, too strong to be rebutted. One story in particular, I find, of a Great Tit having been placed in a well-filled aviary. In the course of a single night, he had killed every one of his companions, with the exception of a Quail, and when he was discovered, he was in the very act of dealing to this the *coup*

de grâce. His skill and discrimination in pecking holes in the sunniest side of ripe apples and pears are well known; but to this reward for his services in destroying caterpillars he is justly entitled.

The Great Tit builds its nest generally in the hole of a tree, employing as materials moss and leaves, and, for the lining, hair and feathers; but as its habits lead it to our gardens, it comes into close contact with human beings and becomes familiar with them. Hence it occasionally builds its nest in quaint places, which bear ever so distant a resemblance to its natural haunts. An unused pump affords it an excellent harbour; and the drawer of an old table, left in an outhouse, has been found thus occupied.

The notes of the Great Tit are various, but not musical. Its spring song must be familiar to every one; though not every one who hears it knows who is the musician. It consists of but two notes, repeated frequently, and sounding as if made by a bird alternately drawing in and sending out its breath; both together give a fair imitation of the sharpening of a saw with a file. Besides this, it indulges in a variety of chirps, twitters, and cheeps, some angry, some deprecatory, and some pert, which a practised ear only can refer to their proper author.

THE BLUE TIT.

PARUS CŒRULEUS.

Crown of the head blue, encircled with white; cheeks white, bordered with dark blue; back olive-green; wings and tail bluish; greater coverts and secondaries tipped with white; breast and abdomen yellow, traversed by a dark blue line. Length four inches and a half; breadth seven inches and a half. Eggs as in the preceding, but smaller.

The Blue or Tom Tit so closely resembles the Great Tit in its habits, that, with trifling exceptions, a description of one would be equally applicable to the other. Though much smaller than his relative, the Tom Tit is equally

brave and pugnacious, and is even more quarrelsome, for he will fight with birds of his own kind; and the Great Tit, if obliged to contest with him the possession of a prize, retires from the field. His food, too, consists principally of insects, but he is also very partial to meat. This taste leads him much to the neighbourhood of houses and other places where he can indulge his carnivorous propensities. A dog-kennel, with its usual accompaniment of carrion, is a favourite resort, and there are



THE BLUE TIT.

probably few butchers' shops in country villages which he does not frequently visit. A bit of bacon suspended from the branch of a tree is a great attraction. He evinces little fear of man, and will hunt about the trees in our gardens without seeming to notice the presence of a stranger. He frequently pays visits, too, to roses trained against cottages, and will occasionally flutter against the glass to secure a spider or gnat, that he has detected while passing. His power of grasping is very great. I

have seen him cling to the moulding of a window for several minutes, without relinquishing his hold, though the projecting surface was merely a smooth beading. All this while he was engaged in tearing to pieces the cocoon which some caterpillar had constructed in a crevice; and so intent was he on his occupation, that he took no notice of the tenants of the room, though they were only a few feet distant from him. He is more frequently seen on the ground than either of the other species, and where it is the custom to throw out crumbs and the scrapings of plates, for the benefit of little birds, the Blue Tit rarely fails to present itself among Sparrows and Redbreasts.

The Tom Tit builds its nest of moss, and lines it with hair, wool, and feathers. This it places in a hole, either in a wall or tree, and is at so great pains to combine comfort and security for its brood, that it has been known to excavate, in a decayed stump, a chamber large enough for its nest, and to carry away the chips in its beak to some distant place, lest, we may suppose, they should betray its retreat. More frequently, however, it selects a natural hollow, as, for instance, the stump of a small tree in a hedge, of which all the inner part is decayed; nor does it despise human appliances if they will answer its purpose; a disused pump, a bottle, or a flower-pot, have all been known to serve its turn. It lays six or seven eggs, and if some statements are to be credited, above twelve; and in defence of its family, shows great courage. If a nest be molested, the bird, instead of endeavouring to escape, retains its place and makes an unpleasant hissing noise, and if this be not enough to deter the intruder, pecks his fingers with great vigour. Hence it has received the popular name of "Billy Biter." As a songster, it does not rank high; yet it has some variety of notes, which it utters in short snatches, expressive rather than musical, as if the bird were trying to talk rather than to sing.



THE CRESTED TIT.

PARUS CRISTATUS.

Feathers of the crown elongated and capable of being erected, black, edged with white; cheeks and sides of the neck white; throat, collar, and a streak across the temples black; all the other upper parts reddish brown; lower parts white, faintly tinged with red. Length four inches and three-quarters. Eggs white, spotted with blood-red.

"THE Crested Tit," Montagu tells us, "is a solitary retired species, inhabiting only gloomy forests, particularly those which abound with evergreens." On the European Continent it is found in Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland, and some parts of France. In the large pine tracts in the north of Scotland, it is said to be not uncommon, and it is found also in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, but has not been observed in England. Its food consists of insects, berries of the juniper, and seeds of evergreens. It builds its nest in hollow trees, or in the deserted nests of squirrels and crows, and lays as many as ten eggs.



THE COLE TIT.

PARUS ATER.

Crown of the head, throat, and front of the neck black; cheeks and nape white; upper parts grey; wings bluish grey, with two white bands; under parts white, tinged with grey. Length four inches and a half; breadth nearly eight. Eggs like the last.

This and the following species resemble each other so closely in size, habits, general hue and note, that at a distance it is difficult to distinguish them. There are, however, strong points of difference; the head and neck of the present species being glossy black, with a patch of pure white on the nape of the neck and on the cheeks, while the head of the Marsh Tit is of a dull sooty black, without any admixture of white, nor is there a white spot on the cheeks. The Cole Tit is in many districts a common bird, inhabiting woods and hedgerows, and feeding on insects, for which it hunts with unceasing activity among the branches and twigs of trees. Its note is less varied than that of the Blue Tit, but sweeter in tone. It builds its nest in the holes of trees and walls, of moss, hair, and feathers, and lays six or seven eggs.



THE MARSH TIT

PARUS PALUSTRIS.

Forehead, crown, head, and nape black; upper parts grey; wings dark grey lighter at the edges; cheeks, throat, and breast dull white. Dimensions and eggs as in the last.

As has been said, the Marsh Tit and Cole Tit are so much alike that it requires a sharp eye to distinguish them at a distance. On a closer inspection, however, the characters mentioned in the preceding paragraph become apparent, and there can be no question that they are distinct species. The Marsh Tit is a bird of common occurrence, being in some places less abundant, in others more so than the Cole Tit, while in others, again, the two are equally frequent. In those districts with which I am myself most familiar, it is hard to say which kind preponderates. Though it freely resorts to woods and plantations remote from water, it prefers, according to Montagu, low, wet ground, where old willow-trees abound,

in the holes of which it often makes its nest. Its note, I have already observed, is very like that of the Cole Tit, being less harsh than that either of the Blue or Great Tit. The peculiar double note, which I know no other way of describing than by comparing it to the syllables "*if-he*," rapidly uttered, and repeated in imitation of a sob, characterises, in a more or less marked degree, the spring song of all four. Another characteristic of the same species is, that all the members of a brood appear to keep much together for several months after they are fledged. At the approach of winter, they break up their societies, and are for the most part solitary till the return of spring. The Marsh Tit, like the Tom Tit, has been observed to enlarge the hole which it has selected for its nest, and to carry the chips in its bill to a distance, and it is equally courageous in defence of its eggs and young.

THE LONG-TAILED TIT.

PARUS CAUDATUS.

Head, neck, throat, breast, and a portion of the outer tail-feathers white; back, wings, and six middle feathers of the tail black; a black streak above the eye; sides of the back and scapulars tinged with rose-red; under parts reddish white; tail very long; beak very short. Length five inches and three-quarters; breadth six inches and three-quarters. Eggs white, minutely and sparingly speckled with light red or plain white.

All the Tits, of whatever species, are more or less sociable in their habits, hunting about during autumn in parties of half a dozen or more; but some of them are given to be quarrelsome, not only towards other birds—like the Great Tit, who actually murders them for the sake of picking out their brains—but among themselves, as the Blue Tit, who has been noticed so intently engaged in combat with another bird of his own kind, that the observer caught them both in his hat. The Long-tailed Tits however, are sociable after another sort. From the

time that a young brood leaves the nest until the next pairing season, father, mother, and children, keep together in irreproachable harmony. Exploring the same clump of trees in society, perfectly agreed as to whither their next flitting shall be, no one showing any disposition to remain when the rest are departing, molesting no one, and suffering as far as it can be ascertained no persecution,



THE LONG-TAILED TIT.

they furnish a charming example of a "happy family." Nomad in their habits, save that they indulge in no questionable cravings for their neighbours' property, they satisfy their wants with the natural produce of any convenient halting-place, when they have exhausted which, they take their flight, in skirmishing order, but generally in a straight line, and strictly following the lead

of their chief, to some other station; and when overtaken by night, they halt and encamp where chance has left them. Their only requisite is, in summer, the branch of a tree; in winter, some sheltered place where they can huddle together, and sleep until the next day's sun calls them to resume their erratic course.* Their food, during these journeys, consists of caterpillars, small beetles, and the pupæ of insects generally, and this diet they seem never or very rarely to vary.† The ripest fruits do not tempt them to prolong their stay in a garden, and insects that crawl on earth are in two senses beneath their notice. Their rapid progress from tree to tree has been compared to a flight of arrows. Singular as is their flight, they are no less amusing while employed in hunting for food, as they perform all the fantastic vagaries of the Tits, and their long straight tails add much to the grotesqueness of their attitudes. Seen near at hand, their appearance may be called comical. Their abundant loose feathers, the prevailing hue of which is grey, suggest the idea of old age, and, together with the short hooked beak, might give a caricaturist a hint of an antiquated human face, enveloped in grey hair. Many of the provincial names of the bird are associated with the ridiculous: thus, Long-tailed Mufflin, Long-tail Mag, Long-tail Pie, Poke-pudding, Huck-muck, Bottle Tom, Mum-ruffin, and Long-pod, pet names though they are, are also whimsical, and prepare one beforehand for the information that their owner is "just a little eccentric." But whatever be their name, I never hear the well-known "zit, zit," the pass-word which keeps them together, and

* The name proposed for the Long-tailed Tit, by Dr. Leach, *Mecistura vagans*, is most appropriate. "Long-tailed Wanderer," for such is its import, describes the most striking outward characteristic of the bird, and its unvarying habit.

† A young friend informed me that he had once shot one, with a beech-nut in its mouth. This it must have picked up from the ground, as the season was winter.

which always accompanies their journeyings, without stopping to watch the little family on their flight.

The nest of this species is of most exquisite workmanship and beautiful texture. Its form is that of a large cocoon broadest at the base, or that of a fir-cone. It is sometimes fastened to the stem of a tree, sometimes placed in a fork, but more frequently built into the middle of a thick bush, so that it can only be removed by cutting away the branches to which it is attached. The outer surface is composed principally of the white lichen which is most abundant in the neighbourhood, and so is least likely to attract attention. All the scraps are woven together with threads of fine wool; the dome is felted together, and made rain-proof by a thick coating of moss and lichen, wool and the web of spiders' eggs. The walls are of moss. The interior is a spherical cell, lined with a profusion of feathers. A softer or warmer bed it would be hard to imagine. At the distance of about an inch from the top is a circular opening scarcely large enough to admit one's thumb. In this luxurious couch, which it has cost the female bird some three weeks of patient industry to complete, she lays ten or twelve eggs, which all in good time are developed into as many Bottle Tits; but by what skilful management the ten or twelve long tails are kept unruffled, and are finally brought to light as straight as arrows, I can offer no opinion. Nests are occasionally found containing as many as eighteen or twenty eggs. In these cases it is affirmed that two or more females share a common nursery, and incubate together. Several males have also been observed feeding together during the breeding season; so it may be that the close society, which had been preserved so strictly during the preceding winter, in some instances is continued to a certain extent for another year. Certainly it is difficult to imagine how a single pair can manage to supply with food eighteen or twenty hungry young birds.



THE BEARDED TIT.

CALAMÓPHILUS BIÁRMICUS.

Head bluish grey; between the bill and eye a tuft of pendant black feathers prolonged into a pointed moustache; throat and neck greyish white; breast and abdomen white, tinged with yellow and pink; upper parts light orange-brown; wings variegated with white, black, and red; tail long, orange-brown, the outer feathers variegated with white and black. In the *female* the moustache is of the same colour as the cheek, and the grey on the head is absent. Length six inches. Eggs white, with a few minute specks and streaks of dark red.

This pretty bird is of local occurrence, being found in considerable numbers in several marshy districts where reeds abound, but in others being totally unknown. Their habits resemble those of the true Tits, but instead of spending their lives in trees, they confine themselves to the marshes, and are constantly employed in running up and down the stems of the reeds, hunting for their food, which consists of small molluses (or water-snails) and the seeds of the reeds. Like the Tits, too, they are sociable, always being observed in pairs or families; not congregating like Sparrows for the sake of mutual protection, but seemingly

from the pure love of each other's company. A writer in the "Magazine of Natural History" gives the following account of their habits :—"I was told that some of these birds had been seen in a large piece of reeds below Barking Creek; and being desirous of observing them in their haunts, I went, accompanied by a person and a dog, to the above-named place, on a cold and windy morning; the reed-cutters having commenced their operations, I was fearful of deferring my visit, lest my game might be driven away. Arrived on our ground, we traversed it some time without success, and were about to leave it, when our attention was roused by the alarm-cry of the bird. Looking up, we saw eight or ten of these beautiful creatures on the wing, just topping the reeds over our heads, uttering, in full chorus, their forcibly musical note, which resembles the monosyllable *ping!* pronounced first slow and single, then two or three times in a more hurried manner, uttered in a clear and ringing, though soft tone, which well corresponds with the beauty and delicacy of the bird. Their flights were short and low, only sufficient to clear the reeds, on the seedy tops of which they alight to feed, hanging, like most of their tribe, with the head and back downwards. After some time, we were fortunate enough to shoot one, a male, in fine plumage. I held it in my hand when scarcely dead. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the eye; the bright orange of the iris, surrounded by the deep glossy black of the moustaches and streak above, receives additional brilliancy from the contrast, and struck me as a masterpiece of colour and neatness." These specimens were observed in the month of December. Towards the end of April the Bearded Tit begins building its nest. This is composed externally of the dead leaves of reeds and sedges, and lined with the feathery tops of reed. It is generally placed in a tuft of coarse grass or rushes near the ground, on the margin of the dikes, in the fen; sometimes among the reeds that are broken down, but never suspended

between the stems. Two nests, described by Yarrell, were composed entirely of dried bents, the finer ones forming the lining; and others, increasing in substance, made up the exterior. The eggs were from four to six in number, rather smaller than those of the Great Tit, and less pointed, white, and sparingly marked with pale red lines or scratches. The same author observes that "it is very abundant in Holland; and numbers are brought alive from that country to the London markets for sale; the birds being attractive in confinement from the beauty of the plumage, their graceful form and general sprightliness." I have seen it stated that the moustaches, from which the bird takes its name, are movable, and that their play gives a peculiar animation to the expression of the bird's face, but I have never had an opportunity of verifying this remark.

THE BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

BOMBYCILLA GÁRRULA.

Feathers of the head elongated, forming a crest; upper plumage purplish red; lower the same, but of a lighter tint; throat and lore black; greater wing-coverts black, tipped with white; primaries black, with a yellow or white angular spot near the extremity, six or eight of the secondaries and tertiaries having the shaft prolonged and terminating in a substance resembling red sealing-wax; tail black, tipped with yellow. Length eight inches. Eggs pale blue, with a few streaks of grey and black.

The Waxwing is an elegant bird, of about the size of a Thrush. It visits this country, and in fact every other European country where it is known at all, at irregular intervals, generally in flocks, which vary in number from eight or ten to some scores. Thus it is everywhere a stranger; and nothing is known of its nesting or summer habits. It is perhaps on account of this ignorance of its natural history, that it has borne a variety of names which are as inappropriate as possible. Temminck describes it under the name Bombycivora, or devourer of Bombyx, a large moth, a name quite unfit for a bird which lives

exclusively on fruits and berries. This has been softened into Bombycilla, which means, I presume, a little Bombyx, though the bird in question is far larger than any known moth.* Its French name *Jaseur*, equivalent to the English one, Chatterer, is quite as inappropriate, as it is singularly silent. Why again it should be called Bohemian, no one seems to know; for it is no more a resident in Bohemia, nor even more frequent there, than in England. In default of all certain information, then, I venture to surmise that, coming in parties, no one knows whence, and going no one knows whither, they may have received the name Bohemian, because they resemble in their habits the wandering tribes of gipsies, who were formerly called indifferently Egyptians and Bohemians. Taken in this sense, the Bohemian or *Wandering* Waxwing is a name open to no exception. The plumage of the bird is silky, and that of the head is remarkable for forming a crest, and being capable of being elevated, as in the Cardinal. Its black gorget and tiara, the patches of white, yellow, and black described above, make it very conspicuous for colouring, and the singularity of its appearance is much increased by the appendages to its secondaries and tertiaries, which resemble in colour and substance red sealing-wax. In very old birds these waxen appendages are also to be found at the extremities of the tail-feathers, being no more than the shafts of the feathers condensed with the web. In its habits the Waxwing resembles the Tits. It feeds on fruit, berries, and seeds. Its call-note is a twitter, which it rarely utters, except when taking flight and alighting. It is generally considered that the Waxwing is a northern bird, and Dr. Richardson, the arctic traveller, informs us that he one day saw a flock, consisting of three or four hundred birds, alight on one or two trees in a grove of

* As the silkworm belongs to the genus *Bombyx*, the name *Bombycilla* may have been given as descriptive of the plumage, which is remarkably silky in texture.

poplars, making a loud twittering noise. One of its German names, *Schnee-vogel* (snow-bird), was evidently given in this belief. It is sometimes caught and caged, but has nothing but its beautiful colouring to recommend it. It is a stupid lazy bird, occupied only in eating and reposing for digestion. Its song is weak and uncertain.

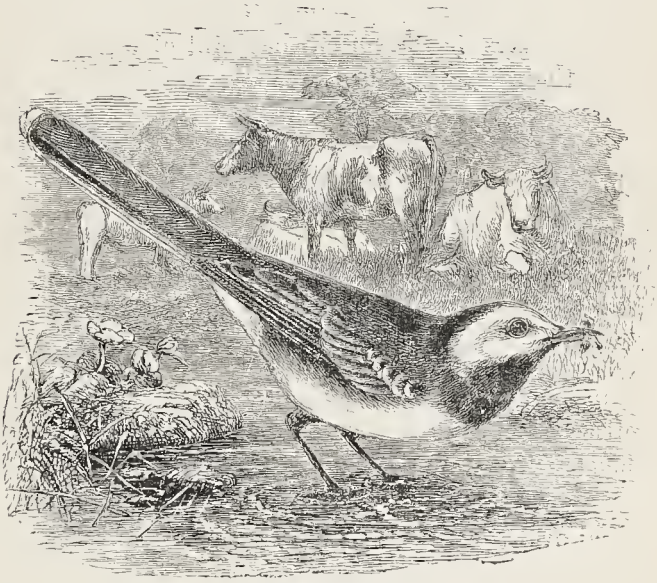
THE PIED WAGTAIL.

MOTACILLA YARRELLII.

Summer—all the plumage variegated with white and black; back and scapulars, chin, throat, and neck black; a small portion of the side of the neck white. *Winter*—back and scapulars ash-grey; chin and throat white, with a black, but not entirely isolated, gorget. Length seven inches and a half. Eggs bluish white, speckled with dark grey.

Until the publication of Yarrell's admirable "History of British Birds," the family of the Wagtails were in a state of great confusion. The three species which were known to inhabit Great Britain had been considered identical with continental species. The observations of Mr. Gould led him to another conclusion; this, namely, that our common White and Yellow Wagtails are almost unknown on the Continent, and that their continental representatives are as little known here, while the species distinguished by the name of the "Grey Wagtail" has a wider range. It became necessary therefore to define the several species by the imposition of new names. This task was gracefully performed by Mr. Gould's naming the British Pied Wagtail, after his "friend, W. Yarrell, Esq., as a just tribute to his varied acquirements as a naturalist." The specific name *alba* he retained, but applied exclusively to the continental species. The name "Rayi" was given to the British Yellow Wagtail, having been first described by our "countryman and naturalist, John Ray;" and the Yellow Wagtail of the Continent, or rather one of them, retained the name

Motacilla flava, or Grey-headed Wagtail. This last must be distinguished from the Grey Wagtail, which is a species common to Great Britain and the Continent, and of which the specific name is *Boárula*. I am not prepared to admit that either "Grey," or "Grey-headed," are the best names that could have been found, inasmuch as the more conspicuous colour of both is yellow; but the reader, having had his attention drawn to the nomenclature of the family,



THE PIED WAGTAIL.

will, I doubt not, after reading the following notices of the several birds, and reperusing the above remarks, have gained a tolerably clear view of the whole.

The Pied Wagtail or Dishwasher is a familiar and favourite bird, best known by its habit of frequenting the banks of ponds and streams, where it runs, not hops about, picking insects from the herbage, and frequently rising with a short jerking flight, to capture some winged insect, which

its quick eye has detected hovering in the air. Its simple song consists of but few notes, but the tone is sweet and pleasing, and is frequently heard when the bird is cleaving its way through the air with its peculiar flight, in which it describes a series of arcs, as if it were every instant on the point of alighting, but had altered its mind. While hunting for food, it keeps its tail in perpetual motion. It shows little fear of man, and frequently approaches his dwelling. It may often be noticed running rapidly along the tiles or thatch of a country house, and it not unfrequently takes its station on the point of a gable, or the ridge of the roof, and rehearses its song again and again. Very frequently, too, it perches in trees, especially such as are in the vicinity of ponds. Next to watery places, it delights in newly-ploughed fields, and hunts for insects on the ground, utterly fearless of the ploughman and his implements. A newly-mown garden lawn is another favourite resort; so also is a meadow in which cows are feeding, and to these it is most serviceable, running in and out between their legs, and catching, in a short time, an incredible number of flies. The country scarcely furnishes a prettier sight than that afforded by a family of Wagtails on the short grass of a park, in July or August. A party of five or six imperfectly fledged birds may often be seen scattered over a small space of ground, running about with great activity, and picking up insects, while the parent birds perform short aërial journeys above and around them, frequently alighting, and transferring from their own mouths to those of their offspring, each in its turn, the insects they have just captured. They are at all times sociably disposed, being seen sometimes in small parties, and sometimes in large flocks. It has been noticed that when one of a party has been wounded by a discharge from a gun, another has flown down as if to aid it, or sympathise with it. Advantage is taken of this habit by bird-catchers in France. It is the custom to tie Wagtails

by their feet to the clap nets, and make them struggle violently and utter cries of pain when a flight of the same kind of birds is seen approaching; these stop their flight, and alighting are caught in large numbers for the spit, their flesh, it is said, being very delicate. They share too with Swallows the praise of being among the first to announce to other birds the approach of a Hawk, and join with them in mobbing and driving it away.

About the middle of April, the Pied Wagtail begins to build its nest. This is usually placed in a hole in a bank or hedge, among stones, or in the hollow of a tree; it is composed of dry grass and withered leaves, mixed with moss, and lined with wool, hair, and a few feathers. It is a compact and solid structure, capable of protecting the eggs and young from the damp soil, but is not generally concealed with much art; and hence perhaps it is frequently selected by the Cuckoo, to lay an egg in.

Towards autumn, Pied Wagtails for the most part migrate southwards. In the midland counties they may be often observed in large companies, in October, halting for a few days wherever food is abundant, and then suddenly disappearing; after which only a few stragglers are seen until the spring. They return northwards about the beginning of March. In the extreme south of England, they are numerous all the year round; but as many instances have occurred of their alighting on a ship at sea, it is probable that the majority migrate to some southern climate, where the ponds do not freeze and gnats gambol at Christmas.

THE WHITE WAGTAIL.

MOTACILLA ALBA.

Summer—head, breast, wings and tail variegated with black and white; chin, throat, and neck black; back and scapulars pearl-grey; side of the neck as low as the wings white. *Winter*—chin, throat and neck white, with an isolated black gorget. Length nearly seven inches and a half. Eggs bluish white, speckled with black.

The Wagtail called *Motacilla alba* by British ornithologists previously to Gould and Yarrell, has been already described under the name of *M. Yarrellii*. The former name is now applied exclusively to a continental species, only a few specimens of which have been observed in this country, though it is far from improbable that it may visit us much more frequently than is supposed, as the two birds are precisely similar in habits and size, while there is no striking difference in the general tone of colour in the plumage. The White Wagtail is considered to be only a summer visitor with us; but many of the other species remain in Britain all the year.

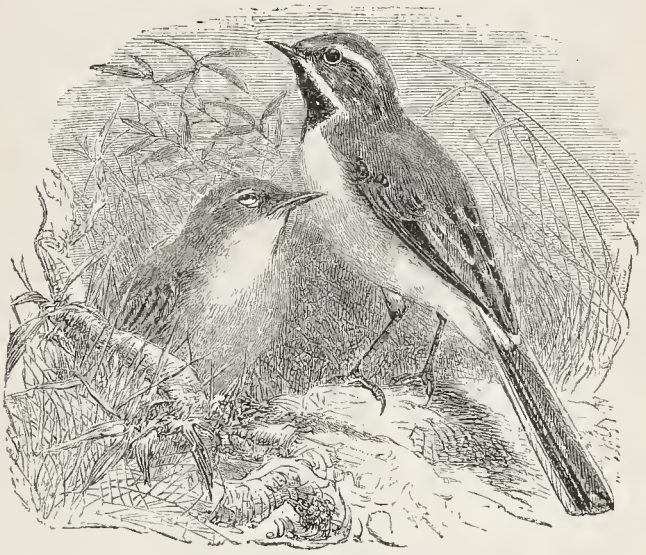
THE GREY WAGTAIL.

MOTACILLA BOÁRULA.

Summer—head and back bluish grey; a pale streak above the eyes; throat black; under parts bright yellow; tail very long. *Winter*—chin and throat whitish, passing into yellow. Length seven inches and three-quarters. Eggs bluish white, speckled with dark grey.

Grey Wagtail is not a very happy name for this bird, as the bright yellow of its neck and breast are far more conspicuous than the more sober grey of the head and back; yet, as there are other claimants for the more appropriate names "Yellow," and "Grey-headed," the young observer must be cautious while reading the descriptions of the several members of the family, or he may possibly fall into error. The Grey Wagtail is among

the most elegant and graceful of British birds, and in delicacy of colouring is surpassed by few. Its habits are much the same as those of the Pied Wagtail, but it is even lighter and more active in its movements. It is less frequently observed away from water than that species, and though, like it, not altogether a permanent resident in England, it visits us at the opposite season, coming in autumn, and retiring northwards in spring. It does not



THE GREY WAGTAIL.

appear, however, to go so far north as Inverness-shire, but is occasionally seen about Edinburgh in winter; and, on the other hand, it is yearly met with in the southern counties of England during summer, as on the streams which flow from Dartmoor. This partial migration seems to be characteristic of the family, and is difficult to account for. Why out of a certain number of birds of the same species, some should annually travel southwards, to supply

the place of individuals belonging to an allied species, who have travelled yet further to the south, and why, on the reappearance of the latter in spring, the first should return to their northern haunts, are questions more easily asked than answered.

The Grey Wagtail has been repeatedly observed to indulge in a fancy which might well obtain for it the name of "window-bird." The first recorded instance occurs in an early number of the *Zoologist*,* where it is stated, that every morning for a period of between three and four months, from the beginning of October to the end of January, a Grey Wagtail came to the window of a country house as soon as the blinds were drawn up, and darted against the panes of glass, pecking with its beak as if it saw some object. It would then retire, and after a pause repeat the operation, but from what motive no one could conjecture. A lady writes to me from Dewlish House, Dorsetshire: "We are constantly being disturbed by a yellow-breasted Water-Wagtail, which comes tapping at the windows or skylights, from the first streak of light till evening. What may be his object no one can say. It is too cold at present (March) for flies or spiders, and, had there been any hybernating there, he would have eaten them long ago, he comes so frequently. When, on going upstairs, or when sitting down in my room, I hear this loud repeated tapping, it is vain for me to open the window and try to entice him in with crumbs: he does not even notice them. This morning he woke me at about four o'clock. You would have said, 'Some one rapping at my window as a signal that I must get up. An old servant tells me, 'Ah, 'twere just the same last spring, when the family were in London; they say that it do mean something.'"

The Grey Wagtail does not commonly build its nest in the southern counties of England, although instances

* Vol. i. pp. 136, 231, 360.

have occurred. More frequently it repairs in spring to the north of England and south of Scotland, and builds its nest on the ground, or in the hole of a bank, or between large stones, and never at any great distance from the water. It is composed of stems and blades of grass, mixed with moss and wool, and lined with wool, hair and feathers.

THE GREY-HEADED WAGTAIL.

MOTACILLA FLAVA.

Top of the head, lore, and nape lead-grey; over the eye a white streak; scapulars, back, and upper tail-coverts greenish olive, tinged with yellow; chin white, in the young male yellow; under parts bright yellow. Length six inches and a half. Eggs mottled with yellow, brown, and grey.

This, one of the common Yellow Wagtails of the Continent, is a rare visitor in this country. Its habits, nest, and eggs, closely resemble those of the next species. It is the *Bergeronette printanière* ("Little shepherdess of the Spring") of the French, a pretty name, suggested by the habit, common to all the genus, of resorting to sheepfolds for the sake of feeding on the flies with which such places abound.

RAY'S WAGTAIL.

MOTACILLA RAYI.

Top of the head, lore, nape, back, and scapulars pale olive; over the eye a streak of bright yellow; chin yellow; lower parts of the same colour. Length six inches and a half. Eggs whitish, mottled with yellow, brown, and grey.

Ray's Wagtail, the third of the Yellow Wagtails placed on the list of British birds, is, next to the Pied, the best known species, being a regular summer visitor, and everywhere tolerably common. It is said by most authors to frequent the water rather less than the other species, and to prefer fields of peas and tares, open downs and sheep pastures; but, as far as my own observation goes, I have seen it far more frequently near water than elsewhere, and if I

wished to observe its habits, I should repair to the nearest canal or river, in the certain expectation of seeing a pair hunting among the aquatic weeds for their food, running along the sandy or muddy shore, perching on the broad leaves of the water-lily, and chasing each other with dipping flight through the air. I am inclined to believe that, though it may have often been noticed in dry pastures and stony places, yet that when so circumstanced, it is only engaged on an exploring expedition



RAY'S WAGTAIL.

from its watery haunts; for it is scarcely possible that a bird so thoroughly at home in a weedy pond, can ever be long absent from such a locality from choice. Its habits are precisely similar to those of the Pied Wagtail, except that it visits us in the summer exclusively, retiring southwards in autumn. It may often also be seen in company with that species. Besides its call-note, which consists of two shrill notes, the second of which is a musical tone lower than the first, it has a short and exceedingly

sweet song, something like that of the Redbreast when at its best. This I have heard it utter whilst it was perched on a low bush overhanging a pond. Its nest was probably somewhere in the neighbourhood, for when disturbed it flew to a short distance only, alighted on another twig, and repeated its warble again. This was in the first week in May, and is the only occasion on which I ever heard it really sing. The nest resembles that of the Pied Wagtail, and is placed on the ground, usually in pea-fields. The popular name Washerwoman belongs to the whole family. The corresponding term, *Lavandière*, is also found in France, and was given from the fanciful similarity between the beating of the water with its tail by the bird while tripping along the leaves of a water-lily, and the beating of linen in the water by washerwomen, a custom still existing in France, and some parts of England and Ireland.

THE TREE PIPIT.

ANTHUS ARBÓREUS.

Hind claw shorter than the toe, and curved so as to form the fourth of a circle; upper parts ash, tinged with olive, the centre of each feather dark brown; a double band across the wing, formed by the yellowish white tips of the lesser and middle wing-coverts; throat and region of the eye dull white; breast reddish yellow, spotted, and at the sides lightly streaked with dark brown. Length six inches. Eggs dull white, variously mottled with purple brown.

The name Titlark is popularly applied to three common species of birds which were formerly placed in the same family with the Skylark. Modern ornithologists now place them in a distinct genus, the characters of which differ from those of the true Lark in that the beak is more slender and slightly notched near the point, the first three quills are nearly of the same length, and the outer toe is united with the middle one as far as the first joint. In colouring, however, in general form, and, to a slight extent, in habits, namely, in the mode of feeding and nesting, there is much similarity between the genera; but in the power of soaring, the Lark, though imitated by one species, is unrivalled.

The old name Titlark, then, must be understood to be merged in the more distinctive title, Pipit, given to three common kinds which severally frequent trees, meadows, and the seashore. The Tree Pipit alone is a migratory species, arriving in this country towards the end of April, and leaving us in the autumn. It is common in most of the wooded counties of England, except the extreme



THE TREE PIPIT.

west and north, but attracts little notice, being unostentatious in size and colour, while its song, except by the practised ear, is likely to be lost in the general melody of the woods. Yarrell's succinct account of its most characteristic habit is so comprehensive and accurate, that the observer who wishes to make its acquaintance can scarcely fail by its help to identify the bird on its very first occurrence.*

* Vol. i. p. 432.

"The male has a pretty song, perhaps more attractive from the manner in which it is given, than the quality of the song itself. He generally sings while perched on the top of a bush, or one of the upper branches of an elm-tree standing in a hedgerow, from which, if watched for a short time, he will be seen to ascend with quivering wing about as high again as the tree; then, stretching out his wings and expanding his tail, he descends slowly by a half-circle, singing the whole time, to the same branch from which he started, or to the top of the nearest other tree; and so constant is this habit with him, that if the observer does not approach near enough to alarm him, the bird may be seen to perform the same evolution twenty times in half an hour, and I have witnessed it most frequently during and after a warm May shower." Its descent to the ground is generally performed in the same manner. Its food consists of insects and small seeds, for which it searches among the grass or newly-ploughed ground, with the walking and running gait of the Wagtails, but without their incessant waving movement of the tail. The nest, which is placed on the ground, under a tuft of grass or low bush, and very frequently on the skirt of a wood or copse, is composed of dry grass and small roots, and lined with finer grass and hair. The eggs are usually five in number, and vary so much, that extreme specimens would scarcely seem to belong to the same bird. In the predominating brown hue a tinge of red is, however, always perceptible, and by this it may be distinguished from the egg of the Meadow Pipit.*

* "Amongst our land birds," says Hewitson, "there is no species the eggs of which present so many, or such distinct varieties, as those of the Tree Pipit. No one would at first believe them to be eggs of the same species; and it was not till I had captured the bird upon each of the varieties, and also received them from Mr. H. Doubleday, similarly attested, that I felt satisfactorily convinced upon the subject."



THE MEADOW PIPIT.

ANTHUS PRATENSIS.

Hind claw longer than the toe, slightly curved; upper parts ash, tinged with olive, especially in winter, the centre of each feather dark brown; under parts reddish white, streaked with dark brown. Length five inches and three-quarters. Eggs dull white, variously spotted and mottled with brown.

It may be thought at the first glimpse that a difference in the comparative length of the hinder claws of two birds so much alike as the Tree and Meadow Pipits is scarcely sufficient to justify a specific distinction; but when it is considered that a short and curved claw enables a bird to retain a firm grasp of a small twig, while a long and almost straight one is best adapted for perching on the ground, it will appear at once that, however similar two birds may be in all other respects, yet the slight one in which they differ is the point on which hinges a complex scheme of habits. So the Tree Pipit frequents wooded districts, and passes a large portion of its time aloft among the branches, while the Meadow Pipit finds its happiness on the ground. It is not, indeed, confined to the unwooded country, for no

bird is more generally diffused, and the nests of both species, constructed of similar materials, may frequently be found in the border of the same field, yet it often finds a home in wild, barren districts, frequented by no other small birds but the Wheatear and Ring Ouzel. I have even more than once seen it alight on a tree, but this was apparently as a resting-place on which it perched previously to descending to roost among the heath on a common. Had I not been near, it would most probably have dropped at once to its hiding-place as some of its companions did. From its attachment to commons and waste lands, the Meadow Pipit has received the names of Ling-bird and Moss-cheeper. In winter it is more abundant in the plains, where it may often be seen in small parties searching for seeds and insects in recently-ploughed lands, well marked by its running gait and the olive tinge of its upper plumage. Its song, which is not frequently heard, is a short and simple strain, sometimes uttered on the ground, but more generally, while rising or falling, at no great height in the air. Its nest is only to be distinguished from that of the Tree Pipit by the dark brown hue of the eggs, which are somewhat similar to those of the Skylark, only smaller. "The egg of the Cuckoo is more frequently deposited and hatched in the nest of the Meadow Pipit than in that of any other bird."*

THE ROCK PIPIT.

ANTHUS PETROSUS.

Hind claw about equal in length to the toe, much curved; upper plumage greenish brown, the centre of each feather darker brown; a whitish streak over the eye; under parts dull white, spotted and streaked with dark brown. Length six inches and three-quarters. Eggs dull white, mottled with dingy brown.

Except that it is somewhat larger, the Rock Pipit is very similar in form and colour to the last species. It is, however, far more local, being confined exclusively to the sea-

* Yarrell's "British Birds," vol. i. p. 429.

shore, but there of very common occurrence. Every one familiar with the sea-coast, must have observed it moving through the air with a jerking flight, occasionally alighting on a rock or on the beach near the line of high-water mark, searching busily for marine insects. In spring, it frequently takes little flights inland, never to a great distance, repeating its simple song all the while, and chasing as if in sport some one or other of its companions. In



THE ROCK PIPIT.

winter, it seems to act as a guide to the smaller land birds, who, finding their supply of food diminished or altogether cut off by the frost, are attracted by its movements, and join it in searching for insects among the unfrozen

"ridge of all things vile,"

left on the shore by the receding tide. Montagu says, that it has never been observed to be gregarious; his

editor, however, Rennie, states that he has noticed it to be, if not quite gregarious, at least very nearly so, on the wild rocky shores of Normandy; and, from my own acquaintance with its habits in Devon and Cornwall, I am inclined to agree with the latter. If not gregarious, it is at least sociable, and that too at seasons when the flocks could hardly have been family gatherings only. The same remark holds good of the Meadow Pipit.

RICHARD'S PIPIT.

ANTHUS RICHARDI.

Bill strong; tarsus very long; hind claw much longer than the toe, slightly curved; upper plumage light brown, the centre of each feather dark brown; a broad white streak above the eye; lower parts white, streaked with dark brown. Length six inches and a half. Eggs unknown.

Of this rare bird very few specimens have been observed in England, and it is equally uncommon on the Continent. It cannot be confounded with either of the other Pipits, being much their superior in size.

THE SKYLARK.

ALAUDA ARVENSIS.

Upper parts reddish brown, the centre of each feather dark brown; a faint whitish streak above the eyes; throat white; neck and breast whitish, tinged with yellow and red, and streaked with dark brown; tail moderate. Length seven inches and a quarter. Eggs greyish, thickly speckled with dark grey and brown.

The Skylark, a bird whose flight and song are better known perhaps than those of any other bird, needs but a simple biography. The favourite bird of the poets, its story might be told in extracts compiled from various authors whose muse has led them to sing of Nature. Much, however, that has been written is but an amplification of the golden line, "Hark, the Lark at Heaven's gate sings!" and not a little is an exaggerated statement of the height

to which it ascends, and the time which it remains suspended in mid-air. But the Skylark needs no panegyrists, so, with all due deference to those who have struck the lyre in its honour, I will endeavour to describe its habits and haunts in humble prose.

The Skylark is a generally-diffused bird, adapted by the conformation of its claws for perching on the ground, and by its length and power of wing for soaring high in the



THE SKYLARK.

air. Accordingly, its food consists of small insects and seeds, which it collects among the herbage of stubble-fields, meadows and downs, or in newly-ploughed fields. To this fare, it adds in winter and spring the tender stalk of sprouting corn. Hence it is regarded with deadly hostility by farmers, and hence, too, the quiet of the country is much disturbed at these seasons, by boys employed to frighten it away by screaming and plying a peculiar

kind of rattle.* During autumn and winter, Larks congregate in large flocks, and occupy their time principally in searching for food on the ground. If disturbed, they rise in a scattered manner, wheel about in the air until the flock is formed again, chirping from time to time, and then withdraw, not in a compact body, but at unequal distances from the earth and from each other, to a new feeding-ground, over which they hover with circling flight for some time before alighting. On trees they never perch; though one or two may occasionally be seen settled on a quickset hedge or a railing. In North Britain, at the approach of severe weather, they flock together and migrate southwards. Great numbers also visit England from the Continent, arriving in November, when they are caught in nets and traps for the table. Early in spring the flocks break up, when the birds pair, and for three or four months, every day and all day long, when the weather is fine (for the Lark dislikes rain and high winds), its song may be heard throughout the breadth of the land. Rising as it were by a sudden impulse from its nest or lowly retreat, it bursts forth, while as yet but a few feet from the ground, into exuberant song, and with its head turned towards the breeze, now ascending perpendicularly, and now veering to the right or left, but not describing circles, it pours forth an unbroken chain of melody, until it has reached an elevation computed to be, at the most, about a thousand feet. To an observer on earth, it has dwindled to the size of a mere

* Farmers would effect a great saving if they sowed their wheat deeper than is the usual practice. The only part of the young plant which the Lark touches is the white stalk between the grain and the blade. In its effort to obtain this it frequently destroys the whole plant, if the grain has been lodged near the surface; but if the young shoot have sprouted from a depth of an inch or more, the bird contents itself with as much as it can reach without digging, and leaves the grain uninjured and capable of sprouting again.

speck; but, as far as my experience goes, it never rises so high as to defy the search of a keen eye. Having reached its highest elevation, its ambition is satisfied without making any permanent stay, and it begins to descend, not with a uniform downward motion, but by a series of droppings with intervals of simple hovering, during which, it seems to be resting on its wings. Finally, as it draws near the earth, it ceases its song and descends more rapidly, but before it touches the ground it recovers itself, sweeps away with almost horizontal flight for a short distance and disappears in the herbage. The time consumed in this evolution is at the most from fifteen to twenty minutes, more frequently less; nor have I ever observed it partially descend and soar upwards again. A writer in the *Magazine of Natural History* maintains that "those acquainted with the song of the Skylark, can tell, without looking at them, whether the birds be ascending or stationary in the air, or on their descent; so different is the style of the song in each case." Mr. Yarrell is of the same opinion, and I have little doubt that they are correct, though I am not certain that I have myself attained the skill of discriminating. In July, the Lark ceases its soarings and song together, but in fine weather, in October, it receives a new inspiration and is musical again. From time to time, during winter, if the season be mild, it resumes its aërial habits, but it neither ascends so high nor sings so long, two or three minutes becoming now the limits of its performance. Like most other birds, it sings least about noon and the first two hours of the afternoon: but it begins before sunrise, having been heard at midsummer as early as two o'clock in the morning, and it sometimes continues its song till late on into the night, having been heard at ten o'clock, when it was quite dark. Occasionally, too, it sings on the ground; and, in a cage, as all the world knows, it pours out its melody with as much spirit, as if its six inches of turf could be measured

by acres, and the roof of its little cage were the vault of heaven. The following stanza in French is equally successful in imitating the song of the Skylark and describing its evolutions:

> La gentille Alouette avec son tirelire,
> Tirelire, relire et tirelirant, tire
> Vers la voûte du ciel; puis son vol en ce lieu
> Vire, et semble nous dire: Adieu, adieu, adieu.

The Lark builds its nest in a hollow in the ground, the rut of a cart-wheel, the depression formed by a horse's hoof, or in a hole which it scrapes out for itself. The nest is composed of dry grass, and lined with finer fibres. It lays four or five eggs, and rears two broods in the year. It displays great attachment to its young, and has been known, when disturbed by mowers, to build a dome over its nest, as a substitute for the natural shelter afforded by the grass while standing, and to remove its young in its claws to another place of concealment. In a cage, the male even is an excellent nurse. Mr. Weir mentions one which brought up several broods entrusted to its care, and a similar instance has fallen under my own notice. Larks frequently become the prey of the Hobby and Merlin, which pounce on them as they are on the point of leaving the ground, and bear them off with as much ease as they would a feather. But if an intended victim discovers its oppressor in time, it instantly begins to ascend with a rapidity which the other cannot follow, carried on as it is by the impetus of its horizontal flight. The Hawk, foiled for this time, renews the chase and endeavours to soar above its quarry; if it succeeds, it makes a second swoop, sometimes with deadly effect; but if it fails a second time, the Lark folds its wings, drops like lead to the ground, and, crouching among the herbage, often escapes detection.



THE WOODLARK.

ALAUDA ARBÓREA.

Upper parts reddish brown, the centre of each feather dark brown; a distinct yellowish white streak above the eye passing to the back part of the head; lower parts yellowish white, streaked with dark brown; tail short. Length six inches and a half. Eggs greyish white, speckled and sometimes faintly streaked with brown.

The Woodlark is much less frequent than the Skylark, and is confined to certain districts. It is distinguished by its smaller size, short tail, a light mark over the eye, and by its habit of perching on trees, where the Skylark is never known to alight. It builds its nest very early in the season, sometimes so soon as the end of March, and probably rears several broods in the year, as it has been found sitting as late as September. It is consequently among the earliest songsters of the year, and among the last to bid adieu to summer. It sings on until the occurrence of severe frosts, and its note is among the sweetest and most touching sounds of nature. The song, though of less compass and less varied than that of the Skylark, is superior

in liquidness of tone, and is thought to resemble the syllables "*lulu*," by which name the bird is known in France. When soaring it may be distinguished from the Skylark not only by its song, but by its ascending in circles, which it describes, poets tell us, and perhaps correctly, with its nest for a centre. Sometimes, especially during sunshine after a summer shower, it alights on the summit of a lofty tree, to "unthread its chaplet of musical pearls," and its simpler *lulu* notes may be heard as it flies from place to place while but a few feet above the surface of the ground. In autumn, Woodlarks assemble in small sociable parties (but not in large flocks), and keep together during the winter. Early in spring these societies are broken up into pairs, and the business of the season commences. The nest is composed of bents and a little moss, and is lined with finer grass, and, though built on the ground, is generally concealed with more art than that of the Skylark, the birds availing themselves of the shelter afforded by a bush or tuft of grass.

THE CRESTED LARK,

ALAUDA CRISTATA.

Feathers of the crown black, edged with reddish brown and elongated into a crest; upper parts reddish brown, with narrow dark streaks; over the eye a yellowish white streak; under parts dull yellowish white, with dusky streaks. Length six inches and three-quarters. Eggs greyish white, spotted with dark brown.

THE Crested Lark, a rare visitor in Britain, is not uncommon in many parts of the Continent, where it principally frequents the high roads, quarries, and the uncultivated country. It is often seen perched on walls and the roofs of low cottages, and its song is said to be very sweet. Its nest and eggs resemble those of the Skylark.

THE SHORE LARK.

ALAUDA ALPESTRIS.

Throat, forehead, and ear-coverts yellow; over the forehead a black band; lore, moustache, and gorget black; upper parts reddish brown; breast and flanks yellowish white; abdomen white. Length nearly seven inches. Eggs greyish white, spotted with pale blue and brown.

The Shore Lark, like the last, is a very rare visitor of Britain, and appears to be equally uncommon in France. A few have been shot in Norfolk, and in the high latitudes both of the Old and New Worlds it is a common resident on the rocky coasts. It builds its nest on the ground, and shares in the great characteristic of the family, that, namely, of soaring and singing simultaneously. In colouring, it is strongly marked by its black gorget and crest.

THE SHORT-TOED LARK.

ALAUDA BRACHYDÁCTYLA.

Upper parts yellowish brown, the centre of each feather darker; a whitish yellow streak above the eye; under parts yellowish white, almost without spots; bill stout; hind claw and toe short. Length five inches and a half. Eggs buff, without spots.

Yet rarer than either of the preceding, as a single specimen only has been obtained in Britain. It is not unfrequent in many parts of France, where it is remarkable for its habit of running along the furrows in advance of the sportsman's dogs; and is sometimes shot by mistake for a Quail. Its song is melodious, and, like the rest of the Larks, it sings while soaring.

THE LAPLAND BUNTING.

PLECTRÓPHANES LAPPÓNICA.

Crown of the head black, speckled with red; throat and breast black, a broad white band extending from the eye down the sides of the neck; nape bright chestnut; back, wings, and tail variegated with brown, white, and black; under parts white, spotted at the sides with dark brown. Length six inches and three-quarters. Eggs pale ochre-yellow, spotted with brown

This bird, as its name denotes, is an inhabitant of high northern latitudes; and its occurrence in this country is very rare. A few only have been shot, in places remote from each other; and in the year 1843, a female was captured by a bird-catcher near Milnthorpe, in Westmoreland, and kept for some time in an aviary, where it soon became friendly with its companions and took its daily meal of rape, canary, or hemp seeds, and now and then a sprinkling of oats, with apparent satisfaction. In the arctic regions it inhabits hilly and mountainous districts, and spends most of its time on the ground, where it runs in the manner of Larks, and where also it builds its nest. The male is said to have a pleasing song, combining that of the Skylark and of the Linnet.

SNOW BUNTING.

PLECTRÓPHANES NIVALIS.

Head, neck, portion of the wings, and lower parts white; upper parts black, tinged here and there with red. Length six inches and three-quarters. Eggs pale reddish white, speckled and spotted with brown and pale red.

This, though a northern bird also, does not confine itself so closely to the arctic regions as the preceding species; but is of common occurrence in many parts of Scotland during autumn and winter, and later in the season in various parts of England. Macgillivray, whose acquaintance with British birds, especially those of Scotland, was very

accurate, was inclined to the opinion that the Snow Bunting or Snow-flake breeds on the higher Grampians, having observed a specimen on a mountain of this range so early as the 4th of August, while the migratory flocks do not appear until two months later. "About the end of October it makes its appearance along the coasts or on the higher grounds of the south of Scotland, and about the same period in the south of England, although it is there of much less frequent occurrence. Assembled in large straggling



THE SNOW BUNTING.

flocks, or scattered in small detachments, these birds may be seen flying rather low along the shore, somewhat in the manner of Larks, moving in an undulating line by means of repeated flappings and short intervals of cessation, and uttering a soft and rather low cry, consisting of a few mellow notes, not unlike those of the Common Linnet, but intermixed at times with a sort of stifled scream or churr. When they have found a fitting place, they wheel suddenly round, and alight rather abruptly, on which occasion the

white of the wings and tail becomes very conspicuous. They run with great celerity along the sand, not by hops, like the Sparrows and Finches, but in a manner resembling that of the Larks and Pipits; and when thus occupied, it is not in general difficult to approach them, so that specimens are easily procured. At intervals they make excursions into the neighbouring fields, alight in corn-yards, at barn-doors, or even on the roads, where they obtain seeds of oats, wheat, and weeds, which I have found in them. In the villages along the coast of Lothian, they are sometimes, in spring, nearly as common as Sparrows, and almost as familiar. About the middle of April, or sometimes a week later, these birds disappear and betake themselves to their summer residence."* Its habits, as observed in England, are similar; but the flocks are generally smaller. In the arctic regions, it is abundant from the middle or end of April to the end of September. Its nest is composed of dry grass, neatly lined with deer's hair and a few feathers, and is generally fixed in the crevice of a rock or in a loose pile of timber or stones. In spring it feeds principally on the buds of *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, one of the earliest of the arctic plants; during winter, on grass seeds. Peculiar interest attaches to the Snow Bunting, from the fact that it is (according to Linnæus) the only living animal that has been seen two thousand feet above the line of perpetual snow in the Lapland Alps. Mention of it frequently occurs in books of Arctic travels. I must not omit to state that the specimens obtained in Great Britain vary so considerably in the proportions of white and tawny in their plumage, that there were at one time considered to be three several species. In Norfolk, I have seen them in severe weather flocking with Larks, among which they make themselves so conspicuous by the white portion of their plumage, as to be popularly known by the name of "White-winged Larks."

* Macgillivray's "British Birds," vol. i. p. 404.



THE COMMON BUNTING.

EMBERÍZA MILIARIA.

Upper parts yellowish brown, with dusky spots; under parts yellowish white spotted and streaked with dusky. Length seven inches and a half. Eggs dull white, tinged with yellow or pink, and spotted and streaked with dark purple brown.

Though called the Common Bunting, this bird is by no means so abundant in England as the Yellow Bunting; its name, however, is not misapplied, as it appears to be the most generally diffused of the family, being found all over the European continent, in the islands of the Mediterranean, in Asia Minor, and the north of Africa. In the latter district it appears as a bird of passage in November; and about Martinmas it is so abundant as to become a staple article of food. At this season, all the trees in the public roads and squares of the villages are literally covered with

these birds. Macgillivray informs us that it is more abundant in the outer Hebrides than in any other part of the country he has visited; and that it is there generally known by the name of Sparrow. In England it is a constant resident; but as it is much more abundant in autumn and winter than in summer, it probably receives accessions to its numbers from the north. From its habit of congregating in large flocks in the winter and alighting on arable land to feed, after the manner of the Skylark, it is sometimes called "Lark Bunting," and, from its favourite food, "Corn Bunting." It builds its nest in a tuft of grass, often under the shelter of briers or a low bush, constructing it of dry grass with a lining of hair. Its song, which is harsh and unmelodious, consists of a number of short repetitions of the same note, terminating with a long one lower in tone, and is generally uttered by the bird perched the while on some slight elevation, such as a stone or the topmost twig of a furze-bush. On first rising, it allows its legs to drop as if broken.

THE BLACK-HEADED BUNTING.

EMBERÍZA SCHŒNICLUS.

Head, throat and gorget black (in winter speckled with light brown); nape, sides of the neck, and a line extending to the base of the beak on each side, white; upper parts variegated with reddish brown and dusky; under parts white, streaked with dusky on the flanks. *Female*—head reddish brown, with dusky spots; the white on the neck less distinct; under parts reddish white, with dusky spots. Length six inches. Eggs purplish grey, blotched and lined with dark purple brown.

WHEREVER there is water, in the shape of a lake, canal, or river, lined by bushes and rushes, there the Black-headed Bunting is pretty sure to be seen at most seasons of the year. The male is strongly marked by his black head and white collar; the head of the female is of the same colour as the body; but the white collar, of a less bright hue, she shares with her mate. "Reed Bunting" and "Reed Sparrow" are other names for the same bird.

In summer it rarely quits the vicinity of water. At this season its food consists of various seeds and insects; but on the approach of winter it either forms small parties, or joins itself on to flocks of Yellow-Hammers, Sparrows, and Finches, and visits the stack-yards in search of grain. It builds its nest in low bushes, or among aquatic plants, very near the ground, employing bents, bits of straw, reeds, &c., and lining it with hair. The eggs are four or five in num-



THE BLACK-HEADED BUNTING.

ber, of a dull, livid purple colour, marked with irregular curves or blotches of darker purple, which remind one of the figure of the lines, so often seen on bramble leaves, made by leaf-eating grubs. Its note resembles that of the other Buntings, and is pleasant from its association with walks by the river's side rather than for tone or melody. In Scotland the Black-headed Bunting is migratory, repairing southwards in October, and returning in March.



THE YELLOW HAMMER.

EMBERÍZA CITRINELLA.

Head, neck, breast, and lower parts bright yellow, more or less streaked with dusky; flanks streaked with brownish red; upper parts reddish brown, spotted with dusky. *Female*—the yellow parts less vivid, and spotted with dull reddish brown. Length six inches and a quarter. Eggs purplish or yellowish white, speckled and lined with dark purple brown.

This familiar and pretty bird appears to be generally diffused throughout all parts of the country, except the mountains. With its bright yellow head and breast it can scarcely fail to attract the attention of those even who are least observant of birds, and being by no means shy it will allow itself to be examined from a short distance. It may often be detected by its bright yellow plumage among the leaves of a hedge, neither fluttering nor hunting for food, but apparently waiting to be admired. As we approach within a few yards it darts out into the lane with rapid flight, displaying the white feathers of its tail, with tawny tail-coverts, perches on another twig some fifty yards in

advanee, and, after one or two such manœuvres, wheels away with rapid flight uttering two or three short notes as it passes over our head. In summer, especially during the hot afternoons of July, when most other birds have closed their concert for the season, it loves to perch on the top of a furze bush or other shrub, and repeat its simple song. This consists of about a dozen short notes, rapidly repeated and closed by a longer note, which I believe to be a musical minor third below. Sometimes this last note is preceded by another which is a third above. The effect is in some measure plaintive, and gives the idea that the bird is preferring a petition. In Devonshire it goes by the names of "Little-bread-and-no-cheese," and "Gladdy." Of the latter name I do not know the origin; that of the former is clear enough; for if the words "A little bit of bread and no cheese" be chanted rapidly in one note, descending at the word "cheese," the performance, both in matter and style, will bear a close resemblance to the bird's song. It has been noticed that the song of the Yellow Hammer may always be heard about three o'clock in the afternoon.

In winter, Yellow Hammers assemble in large flocks, often mixed with other hard-billed birds, and resort to ploughed fields, or rick-yards. Macgillivray describes with singular accuracy their movements on these occasions. "When the ground is covered with snow, they congregate about houses, and frequent corn-yards along with other birds, retiring to the trees and hedges in the vicinity when alarmed. Their flight is undulated, light, strong, and graceful, and they alight abruptly, jerking out their tail-feathers. It is indeed surprising to see with what velocity they descend at once from a considerable height, to settle on the twigs of a tree which had attracted their notice as they were flying over it, and with what dexterity all the individuals of a flock perch in their selected places."

The nest and eggs of the Yellow Hammer resemble those of the Common Bunting, but are smaller. The nest is

most frequently placed close to the ground, or actually on the ground, among grass on the skirt of a meadow. Yarrell has suggested that the name "Yellow Hammer" should be written "Yellow Ammer"—the word Ammer being a well-known German term for Bunting; but as it is doubtful whether it be possible to alter a mode of spelling which has been in common use for two hundred years at least, I have retained the name applied to the species by our earliest ornithologists, Ray and Willughby.

Collectors of eggs should carefully avoid cleaning the eggs of the Buntings, as the dark colouring matter with which they are blotched is easily rubbed off with a damp cloth.

THE ORTOLAN BUNTING.

EMBERÍZA HORTULÁNA.

Head and neck olive-grey, spotted with brown; throat, orbits, and a narrow band stretching downwards from the gape, greenish yellow; feathers of the back black, with reddish edges; those of the lower parts brownish red, edged with ash-grey. Length six inches and a half. Eggs reddish white, spotted and lined with dark red-brown.

THE Ortolan is so rare a visitor in England, that all our knowledge of its habits and haunts is derived from foreign sources. In France, where it is an object of "distinguished consideration," from the delicate flavour of its flesh, it is a migratory bird, arriving about the second week of April, and departing in autumn. The males appear first, and are soon afterwards followed by the females; their favourite haunts being dry places planted with vines. Soon after their arrival, the female hollows out for herself a small hole at the foot of a vine by scratching and fluttering, after the manner of the domestic Hen. The sides of this hole she overlays with a thick bed of dry bents, and lines the interior with a soft mat of hair. She lays four

or five eggs, which are very large in proportion to her own size. During the whole time of incubation, the male, perched on some dead twig in the neighbourhood, repeats with little intermission his monotonous song. The young are fed on caterpillars, grasshoppers, small beetles, and other insects ; the destruction of which is considered, and with reason, to be most beneficial to the vines, as each pair of birds rears two, and sometimes three broods in the year. The breeding season ended, Ortolans keep together, in small family parties of five or six, until the end of August and beginning of September, when they prepare to migrate. They are now fit to be caught for the table, and are captured in vast quantities by the fowler's net. But the Ortolan of the epicure is a creation of art; so before the poor creatures are immolated they are submitted to a process of fattening. They are shut up in a room lighted by lamps kept constantly burning, and are plentifully supplied with a paste made of millet, flour, and water. The wretched birds, unable to distinguish day from night, have nothing to do but to eat and drink, and thus, in about a fortnight, become so fat, that to anticipate their dying from repletion it becomes necessary to kill them : they are then packed in small casks and sent to Paris. Numbers of these birds are annually sent to Leadenhall Market from Spain, twenty or thirty in a cage. The Ortolan, when captured, weighs about an ounce and a half; but when fattened, three ounces. In appearance, the Ortolan most resembles the Cirl Bunting, but may be distinguished by its tail, the two outer feathers of which are white, the rest black ; and by the greenish tint of its head and throat, from which it is sometimes called the Green-headed Bunting.

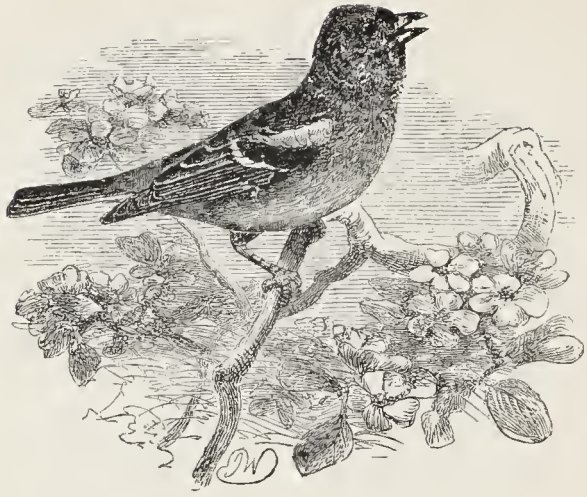


THE CIRL BUNTING.

EMBERÍZA CIRLUS.

Crown dark olive, streaked with black; gorget and band above and below the eye bright yellow; throat, neck, and band across the eye, black; breast olive-grey, bounded towards the sides by chestnut; abdomen dull yellow; back brownish red, with dusky spots. *Female*—the distinct patches of black and yellow wanting; the dusky spots on the back larger. Eggs greyish, marked with ash-coloured and black blotches and lines.

With the exception of its black chin and throat, this bird closely resembles the Yellow Hammer. Its habits, too, are much the same, so that little can be said of it which does not equally apply to its congener. It appears, however, to be much less patient of cold, and is consequently mostly confined to the southern counties of England, especially Devon and Cornwall. It is frequent also in some parts of Surrey and Wiltshire. In the south of Europe, in the islands of the Mediterranean, and in Asia Minor, it is said to replace the Yellow Hammer, which is far less common. It is in the habit of perching higher than the Yellow Hammer, and is said to be partial to elm-trees.



THE CHAFFINCH.

FRINGILLA CŒLEBS.

Forehead black; crown and nape greyish blue; back and scapulars chestnut, tinged with green; rump green; breast wine-red, fading towards the abdomen into white; wings black, with two white bands; coverts of the secondaries tipped with yellow; tail black, the two middle feathers ash-grey, the two outer on each side black, with a broad oblique white band. *Female*—head, back and scapulars, ash-brown, tinged with olive; lower parts greyish white; the transverse bands less distinct. Length six inches. Eggs greenish purple, streaked and spotted with purple-brown.

"GAI comme Pinson," as gay as a Chaffinch, is a familiar French proverb, which describes not only the character of the bird, but the peculiar temperament which in France is an essential part of gaiety. The Chaffinch is a smart, lively, active bird, always in a bustle, flitting here and there incessantly, and staying long nowhere, always wearing a holiday look, so trim and spruce is he, and rattling through his song with wondrous volubility. It received the name *cœlebs*, bachelor, from Linnæus, who observed that the flocks in winter are composed for the most part either exclusively of males or of females; and it has since his time been remarked that flocks of

males are, in winter, more frequent in northern countries, of females in southern ; and it having been noted, moreover, that in midland countries there is, besides these flocks, the usual sprinkling of males and females who do not separate, it has been inferred that the females, and perhaps the young birds with them, migrate from high latitudes southwards in winter, while the males merely collect in flocks and find a feeding-ground nearer home. During the open weather of autumn and early winter, Chaffinches frequent stubble and ploughed fields, where they busily collect grain and the seeds of various weeds, and are not, I fear, very scrupulous whether they are engaged as gleaners of what is lost, or robbers of what is sown. In severe weather they resort to farmyards and homesteads, where, along with Sparrows, Buntings, and Greenfinches, they equally consider all they can find as provided for their own especial use. On the return of spring, they feed upon the young shoots, and for a few weeks show themselves great enemies to horticulture. Their visits to our flower-gardens, paid very early in the morning, are attested by scattered buds of polyanthuses, which they attack and pull to pieces as soon as they begin to push from between the leaves. In the kitchen-garden they are yet more mischievous, showing a strong inclination for all pungent seeds. Woe to the unthrifty gardener, who, while drilling in his mustard, or cress, or radishes, scatters a few seeds on the surface! The quick eye of some passing Chaffinch will surely detect them ; so surely will the stray grains serve as a clue to the treasure concealed beneath, and so surely will a hungry band of companions rush to "the diggings," and leave the luckless proprietor a poor tithe of his expected crop. Yet so large is the number of the seeds of weeds that the Chaffinch consumes in the course of a year, more particularly of groundsel, chickweed, and buttercup, that he, without doubt, more than compensates for all his misdeeds ; and as his summer food

partially, and that of his young family exclusively, consists of caterpillars and other noxious insects, he is in reality among the gardener's best friends, who should be scared away at the seasons when his visits are not welcome, and encouraged at all other times. The Chaffinch, though a wary bird, does not stand greatly in fear of man; for if disturbed at a meal, he is generally satisfied with the protection afforded by the branches of the nearest tree, on which he hops about until the danger is past, uttering his simple but not unpleasing note, "*twink*" or "*pink*" as it is variously translated. To this cry it adds the syllable "*tweet*," frequently repeated in an anxious tone and with a peculiar restlessness of manner, which always indicate that its nest is somewhere very near at hand, and by which indeed it is very often betrayed.

Its proper song commences very early in spring, and is continued until June or later. This must be the song which the poet had in view when he sang :—

> "Then as a little helpless innocent bird,
> That has but one plain passage of few notes,
> Will sing the simple passage o'er and o'er,
> For all one April morning, till the ear
> Wearies to hear it."—TENNYSON.

It consists of from ten to twelve notes of the same tone, and about the same length, with the last but one elevated and accented, uttered rapidly at short intervals, and without the least variation.

In Germany, this bird is so great a favourite that not a single tone of its voice has escaped the experienced ears of bird-fanciers. In some parts of Holland and the north of France, the passion for song Chaffinches amounts to a frenzy. Philharmonic societies are formed, whose exclusive object is to educate Chaffinches, and to organize vocal combats. The combatants, each in his cage, are placed a few yards from each other. One of them utters his strain, which is replied to by the other; strict silence is imposed

on the spectators, lest the attention of the birds should be distracted by their remarks or applause. The contest proceeds as long as the birds continue to utter their notes of defiance, and the victory is adjudged to the one who has the last word. The price paid for a bird of mark, and the pains bestowed on the capture of any bird which in its wild state holds out promise of being an apt pupil, are past belief, and the cruelty practised in producing a perfect songster I cannot bring myself to describe. After all, Bechstein's translator says that the notes of the wild Chaffinches in England are finer than any cage ones he has heard in Germany. English bird-fanciers, without going so far as their German brethren, profess to distinguish three variations of song in the Chaffinch.

The nest of the Chaffinch is an exquisite piece of workmanship, composed of moss, dry grass, fine roots felted together with wool, decorated externally with scraps of white lichens, and lined with hair and feathers. It is placed sometimes in the fork of a tree, sometimes against the bole, but more frequently than anywhere else it is built in among the twigs of an apple-tree ; but in every case it is attached to its support by wool interwoven with the other materials. The Chaffinch usually lays five eggs.

THE BRAMBLING.

FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA.

Head, cheeks, nape, and upper part of the back, black, the feathers (in winter) tipped with light brown or ash-grey; neck and scapulars pale orange-brown; wings black, variegated with orange-brown and white; rump and lower parts white, the flanks reddish, with a few dark spots. *Female*—crown reddish brown, the feathers tipped with grey, a black streak over the eyes; cheeks and neck ash-grey; all the other colours less bright. Length six inches and a half. Eggs yellowish white, spotted and streaked with dark red.

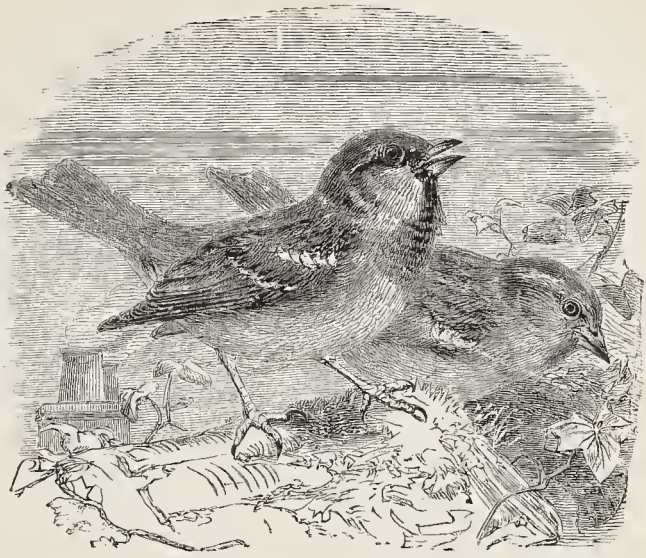
LITTLE is known of the summer habits of this bird, though in the northern countries, in which it breeds, it must be very abundant, as in winter it occurs over the whole con-

tinent of Europe, and not unfrequently in enormous flocks. Pennant mentions an instance in which eighteen were killed at one shot—a statement which I can well believe, having seen in the winter of 1853 by far the largest flock of small birds I ever beheld, and which was composed entirely of Bramblings. They were employed in searching for food on the ground in a beech wood, and, as I approached, flew up into the branches in thousands. The



THE BRAMBLING.

Brambling, called also the Bramble Finch and Mountain Finch, resembles the Chaffinch in habits, size, and general tone of colour; and as it often feeds in company with it, is probably sometimes confounded with it by an inexperienced eye. It arrives in this country in November, and takes its departure early in spring, never having been known to breed here. Its song is said to be something like that of the Chaffinch, and its nest, built in fir-trees, to be constructed with the same marvellous art.



THE HOUSE SPARROW.

PASSER DOMESTICUS.

Crown and back of the head dark bluish ash; lore, throat, and front of the neck black; above the eyes a band of uniform reddish brown, intermixed with a few small white feathers; upper feathers dark brown, edged with reddish brown; a single transverse white bar on the wing: cheeks, sides of the neck, and under parts greyish white. *Female*—head, nape, neck, and breast ash-brown; above the eye a light yellowish brown streak; rest of the plumage less bright Length five inches and three-quarters. Eggs white, spotted and speckled with dark grey and brown.

WHAT were the haunts of the Sparrow at the period when men dwelt in tents, and there were neither farmhouses nor villages, much less towns and cities, it were hard to say. Certain it is now that thoroughly wild Sparrows are not to be met with in districts remote from human dwellings and cultivation; they have left the hill-side and forest as if by common consent, and have pitched their tents where man builds, or ploughs, or digs, and nowhere else. In the city, the seaport town, the fishing village, the hamlet, the farmhouse, nay, near the cot on the lone waste and by the roadside smithy, they

are always present, varying in the amount of confidence they place in their patrons, but all depending on man to a certain extent. And not only do they court his society, but they have adopted his diet. Whatever is the staple food of a household, the Sparrows that nestle around will be right pleased to share it; bread, meat, potatoes, rice, pastry, raisins, nuts, if they could have these for the asking, they would not trouble themselves to search farther; but obliged, as they are, to provide for themselves, they must be content with humble fare; and so skilful are they as caterers, that whatever other birds may chance to die of starvation, a Sparrow is always round and plump, while not a few have paid for their voracity by their lives. Much difference of opinion exists as to whether Sparrows should be courted by man as allies, or exterminated as enemies. The fact that great efforts are at the present time being made to introduce them into New Zealand, where the corn crops suffer great injury from the attacks of insects, which the presence of Sparrows would, it is believed, materially check, leads to the conclusion that their mission is one of utility. That Sparrows consume a very large quantity of corn in summer there can be no doubt; as soon as the grain has attained its full size, and long before it is ripe, they make descents on the standing corn, and if undisturbed will clear so effectually of their contents the ears nearest to the hedges, that this portion of the crop is sometimes scarcely worth the threshing. During harvest they transfer their attention to the sheaves, while the reapers and binders are occupied elsewhere; as gleaners they are indefatigable; they participate, too, in the joys of harvest home, for their food is then brought to their very doors. The most skilful binder leaves at least a few ears exposed at the wrong end of the sheaf, and these are searched for diligently in the rick; and the barns must be well closed indeed into which they cannot find admission. At threshings and winnowings they are constant attendants,

feeding among the poultry, and snatching up the scattered grains under the formidable beak of Chanticleer himself. At seed-time their depredations are yet more serious, as they now come in not simply for a share of the produce, but undermine the very foundations of the future crop. I once had the curiosity to examine the crop of a sparrow which had been shot as it flew up from a newly-sown field, and found no less than forty-two grains of wheat. A writer in the *Zoologist*,* who professes himself a deadly enemy of the Sparrow, states that he once took 180 grains of good wheat from the crops of five birds, giving an *average* of thirty-six for a meal. Now if Sparrows had the opportunity of feeding on grain all the year round, they would be unmitigated pests, and a war of extermination against them could not be waged too vigorously; but during the far greater portion of the year they have not the power of doing mischief, and all this time they have to find food for themselves. Against their will, perhaps, they now hunt for the seeds of various weeds; and these being smaller than grains of corn and less nutritive, they consume an immense number of them, varying their repast with myriads of caterpillars, wireworms, and other noxious grubs. They thus compensate, certainly in part, perhaps wholly, for the mischief they do at other seasons; and it is even questionable whether, if a balance were struck between them and the agriculturists, the obligation would not be on the side of the latter.

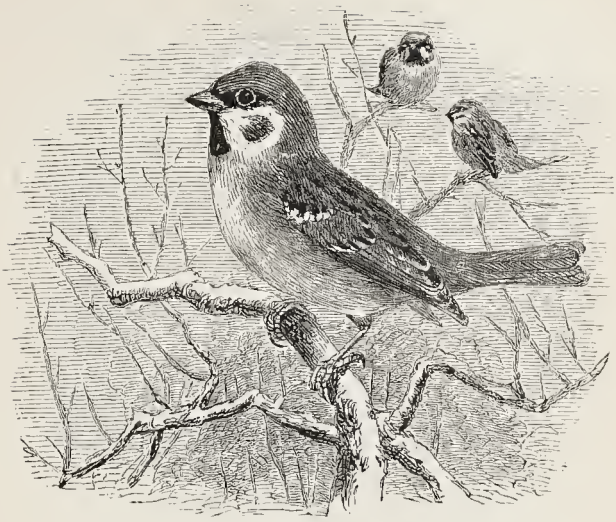
It is scarcely necessary to say much of the habits of a bird which stands on such familiar terms with the human race as the Sparrow. During no period of the year do Sparrows live together in perfect amity; if half a dozen descend to pick up a handful of scattered crumbs, each in his turn will peck at any other who comes too near his share of the feast, and, with a peculiar sidelong shuffle or hop, will show his intention of appropriating as large a portion

* Vol. vi. p. 2299.

of the feeding-ground as he can. In spring, this bickering assumes a more formidable character. A duel is commenced among the branches of a tree, obstinate and noisy; all the Sparrows within hearing flock to the scene of combat, joining at first with their voices, and finally with their beaks; a general riot ensues, with as little object seemingly as an Irish "row;" for suddenly the outcry ceases, and the combatants return to their various occupations. A writer in the *Naturalist* gives an account of a fray of this kind, during which three male birds fell at his feet one after another either dead or dying; but cases of this kind are very rare.

Sparrows build their nests at a considerable elevation from the ground, but are by no means particular as to the locality. At the period when most farmhouses and cottages were thatched, the eaves were their favourite resort, and here they hollowed out for themselves most comfortable dwellings. The general employment of tiles or slates has interfered with this arrangement; but they will fix upon any projection, niche, crack, or hole which will hold a nest, and if these are all occupied, content themselves with a tree; but, as far as my own observation goes, the number built in trees far exceeds that to be found in other localities. Very frequently they appropriate the nest of the House Martin; but the story often told of a colony of Martins having walled up a Sparrow who had thus treated a member of their family is not worthy of credit.* The nest itself is a rude structure, composed mainly of straw and hay, and lined with feathers and any other soft materials which they can find. Two or three broods are reared every year, the number of eggs being usually five. The young are fed on worms, caterpillars, and insects of various kinds.

* See p. 279.



THE MOUNTAIN OR TREE SPARROW.

PASSER MONTÁNUS.

Crown and back of the head chestnut-brown; lore, ear-coverts, and throat black; neck almost surrounded by a white collar; upper plumage resembling the last; wing with two transverse white bars. The *female* scarcely differs from the *male*. Length five inches and a half. Eggs as in the last.

The Mountain Sparrow seems scarcely to deserve its name, as it is by no means confined to mountainous districts. It is abundant all over the European continent, and is to be met with here and there in many parts of England; but it is nowhere so abundant as the House Sparrow, which it resembles in all respects, except that the head is of a bright chestnut colour, and the neck wears a white collar. I have never seen it except in society with the common species, and could never detect any difference either in flight or note; but other observers state that the flight is slow and constrained, and that the note assumes more the character of a song. The nest is variously stated to be

placed in hollow trees, under the thatch of houses, in the holes of walls, and in deep wells; a discrepancy which would lead one to suppose that the Tree Sparrow is as capricious in selecting a dwelling as his congener.

THE GREENFINCH.

COCCOTHRAUSTES CHLORIS.

All the plumage yellowish green, variegated with yellow and ash-grey. Length six inches. Eggs bluish white, speckled and spotted with purplish grey and dark brown.

The Greenfinch, or Green Linnet, is one of our most generally diffused birds. Its systematic name, Coccothraustes, "grain-crusher," would seem to have been given to it with reference to its habit of husking the barley and other seeds on which it feeds. No bird is a more frequent inhabitant of country gardens during the summer than this, being attracted, it would seem, not so much by the prospect of abundance of food, as by its fondness for building its nest in evergreens and the thick hedges of shrubberies. The lively greenish yellow tint of the plumage on its throat and breast sufficiently distinguish it from any other British bird; and its note, when once identified, can be confounded with no other song. Let any one who wishes to obtain a sight of one, walk anywhere in the country where there are trees, on a bright sunny day in May or June, and listen for a monotonous long-drawn croak, trying to pronounce the syllable "twe-e-e." No matter what other birds may be tuning their lays, the harsh monotone of the Greenfinch, if one be near, will be heard among them, harmonizing with none, and suggestive of heat and weariness. In a few seconds it will be repeated, without a shadow of variation either in tone or duration; and if it be traced out, the author of the noise (music I cannot call it) will be discovered perched among the

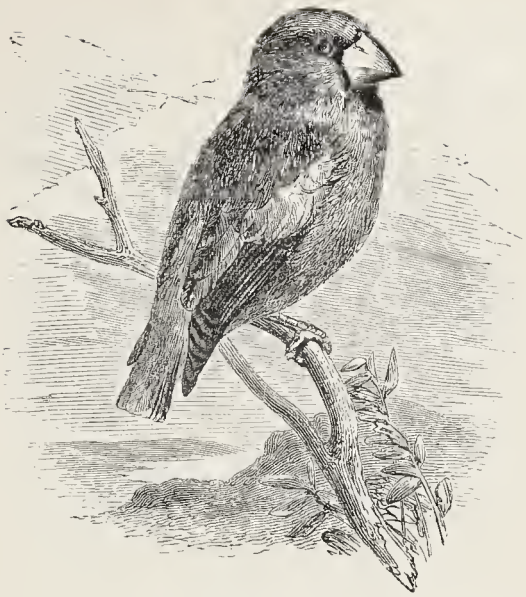
branches of a moderately high tree, repeating his mournful ditty with extreme complacency for an hour together. Very often he takes advantage of the midday silence of the groves, and pipes away without any other competitor than the Yellow Hammer, whose song like his own is a constant accompaniment of sultry weather. The Greenfinch has another note which is heard most frequently, but not exclusively, in spring. This is a single plaintive



THE GREENFINCH.

chirp which may be easily imitated by human whistling; it resembles somewhat one of the call-notes of the Canary-bird or Brown Linnet, and, being full and sweet, harmonizes with the woodland chorus far better than the monotonous croak described above. Another of the notes is a double one, and closely resembles that of the "Pee-wit," hence it is called in some places "Pee-sweep." The Greenfinch builds its nest, when not among evergreens, in some

tall thick bush either in a hedge or coppice. Less neatly finished than that of the Chaffinch, it is nevertheless a beautiful structure. It is composed externally of a framework of light twigs and roots, interleaved with moss and wool, to which succeeds a denser layer of the same materials lined with hair. It lays five eggs, which are of a light grey colour, almost white, variously speckled with purple, and of a long shape. In winter, Greenfinches congregate in large numbers, and feed together on the seeds of various weeds in stubble fields, or not unfrequently they descend on newly-sown fields of wheat, where they are very troublesome. If disturbed, they rise simultaneously, fly rapidly only a few feet from the ground to another part of the field, but before they alight, wheel about several times with singular precision of movement, disappearing from the sight and reappearing according as the dark or light portion of their plumage is turned towards the spectator; and by this peculiarity they may be distinguished from flocks of other small birds at a great distance. If repeatedly disturbed, they alter their tactics, and take refuge in the top branches of the neighbouring trees until their persecutor has turned his back, when they return to the charge with the same perseverance which they display in the repetition of their summer song. These flocks, probably, are composed of individuals which have banded together in some more northern climate, and emigrated southwards in quest of food; for smaller parties, either unmixed, or associated with Sparrows, Chaffinches, and Buntings, frequent our farmyards and gardens in undiminished numbers.



THE HAWFINCH.

COCCOTHRAUSTES VULGARIS.

Lore, throat, and plumage at the base of the bill black; crown and cheeks reddish brown; nape ash-grey; back dark reddish brown; wings black, great coverts white; some of the quills truncated at the extremity; under parts light purplish red; tail short. Length seven inches. Eggs light olive-green, with a few brown spots and numerous irregular lines of a lighter tint.

JUDGING from its conformation, one would, without knowing anything of the habits of this bird, pronounce it to be a professor of some laborious occupation. Its short tail and wings unfit it for long aërial voyages, and its thick neck and ponderous bill denote the presence of great muscular power, and such, indeed, it both has and requires. It is not a common bird, and was until within the last few years considered to be migratory; but so many instances have occurred in which its nest has been found, that no doubt is now entertained of its being a constant resident. In Berkshire I have several times seen two or three to-

gether busily occupied in picking up the seeds which had fallen from the cones of a spruce fir. On one occasion a nest was brought to me by a man who had found it built on some twigs which grew from the trunk of a tall oak-tree; it was built of the tangled white lichens which grow on trees, on a foundation of a few roots, and contained five eggs. I afterwards discovered another nest of exactly similar structure, which I believed must have been built by the same bird, but it was empty. In Hertfordshire a single Hawfinch visited my garden one winter for several days in succession, and diligently picked up and cracked the stones of laurel cherries, from which Blackbirds had, a few months before, as busily stripped the pulp. In the cherry orchards in the neighbourhood they are not uncommon, where, even if not seen, their visits are detected by the ground being strewed with halves of cherry-stones, which these birds split with their powerful beaks as cleverly as a workman with the chisel. Their note I have never heard, but the proprietor of the orchards assured me that he had often detected their presence by the low twittering noise which they made, a description the truth of which a writer quoted by Yarrell confirms. I have never seen a nest in Hertfordshire, but on several occasions have observed their eggs among the collections made by the country boys in the neighbourhood. Besides cherry-stones, Hawfinches feed on hazelnuts, hornbeam seeds, the kernels of the fruit of the hawthorn, seeds of various kinds, and, when they can get them, green peas, for the sake of which they often venture into gardens. A writer in the *Magazine of Zoology and Botany*, vol. i., who has had many opportunities of watching them, states that they usually build their nests in trees at an elevation varying from twenty-five to thirty feet, and that the nest is composed of dead twigs, intermixed with pieces of grey lichen; this last material varying much in quantity in different nests, but being never absent.



THE GOLDFINCH.

CARDUÉLIS ÉLEGANS.

Back of the head, nape, and feathers round the base of the bill black; forehead and throat blood-red; cheeks, forepart of the neck and lower parts white; back and scapulars dark brown; wings variegated with black, white and yellow; tail black, tipped with white. Length five inches. Eggs bluish white, speckled with pale purple and brown.

This little bird, as sprightly in its habits as it is brilliant in its colouring, is perhaps a more general favourite than any other British bird. Though in its natural state less familiar with man than the Redbreast, and inferior as a musician to the Lark, the Thrush, and others of our resident birds, it is more frequent as a caged bird than either, and thus is known to tens of thousands of city folk who never heard the wild song of the Thrush, nor saw a Redbreast under any circumstances. In a cage it is attractive

from its lively movements, its agreeable song, and yet more from its docility, as it not only is readily tamed, but may be taught to perform various tricks and manœuvres utterly repugnant to the nature of birds. Its affection, too, for its owner is not less remarkable. Of this many instances are, I doubt not, familiar to the reader; but the following is not so well known. There was some years since in a small town, about twelve leagues from Paris, a tame Goldfinch, which belonged to a carrier, and which for many years regularly accompanied his master twice a week to and from the metropolis. At first it used to content itself with perching on the driver's seat, and from time to time flying a short distance ahead, or gamboling with other birds of the same kind that it encountered on the way. By-and-by it seemed to grow dissatisfied with the slow pace of the wagon, and took long flights in advance, still returning from time to time to its accustomed perch. At length, becoming more enterprising, it would leave its master in the lurch, and fly in advance the whole of the way, and announce his approach at the house in the city where he put up. If the weather was stormy, it would quietly await his arrival, taking up its quarters by the fireside; but if the weather was fine, it would, after making a brief stay, return to meet him. At every meeting, caresses and congratulations were exchanged, as fondly as if they had been separated for years. This romantic attachment was at length terminated by the disappearance of the bird, but whether through the instrumentality of a cat, a Hawk, or some mischievous boy, was never discovered.

Whatever doubt may exist as to the services rendered to man by the Sparrow and Chaffinch, about the Goldfinch there can be no difference of opinion. The farmer has no better friend, and yet an abundance of Goldfinches on an estate is anything but a welcome sight; for it denotes abundance of its favourite food, the seeds of thistles. Where these weeds flourish, there, for the most part, Goldfinches

are to be met with in considerable numbers. The French name, Chardonneret, denotes "a frequenter of thistles," and the ancient Greek and Latin name for it, Acanthis, is of similar import; the Acanthis, Pliny tells us,* bears animosity against no living creature but the donkey, a beast which eats the flowers of thistles, and so deprives it of its food. To this dietary it adds the seeds of dandelions, centaury and other weeds, but shows a decided preference for the seeds of the compound flowers. Its nest is among the most beautiful that birds construct. One now before me is placed among the terminal branches cut from the bough of a Scotch fir which grew at an elevation of about twenty feet from the ground. It is encircled by upwards of a dozen leafy twigs which unite beneath its base, and form both a firm support and effectual shelter. The substance is composed of tufted white lichens (Usnea and Evernia), and a few fine roots and wiry stems of garden-thyme, felted together with wool so securely, that it is scarcely possible to remove one of them without damaging the whole. With these is intermixed a piece of worsted, and a thread of sewing cotton; a few horse-hairs succeed, and the whole of the interior is thickly matted with the white silky down of the coltsfoot. Other nests vary in the materials employed, moss being sometimes used instead of white lichen, and willow-cotton or feathers instead of the down of the coltsfoot. Thistle-down is sometimes named as the material of the lining; but this must be under unusual circumstances, that substance being generally unattainable in spring. Besides fir-trees, the apple and elm are often selected by Goldfinches to build their nests in, and they not unfrequently resort to any low tree in a hedge or shrubbery. In autumn, Goldfinches assemble in flocks of from ten to twenty or more, and resort to waste places, or the borders of fields, where thistles abound, and it is hard to imagine a prettier sight

* Nat. Hist. lib. x. cap. lxxiv.

than a party of these innocent and brilliant hunters, perching, all heedless of spines and prickles, on the thistle heads, plucking out the seeds with the pappus attached, and cleverly separating the former from their appendage. While thus employed, they seem to take it for granted that no one will molest them, but continue their useful labour, twittering pleasantly all the while, until the spectator comes within a few yards of them, when they fly off like butterflies to another prickly bed.

THE SISKIN.

CARDUÉLIS SPINUS.

Crown black; behind the eye a broad yellow streak; all the plumage variegated with grey, dusky, and various shades of yellow and yellowish green; wings dusky, with a transverse greenish yellow bar, and a black one above, and another black one across the middle of the tertiaries; tail dusky, the base and edge of the inner web greenish yellow. *Female*—all the colours less bright, and no black on the head. Length four and a half inches. Eggs greyish white, speckled with purplish brown.

The Siskin, or Aberdevine, is best known as a cage-bird, as it is only a winter visitor in Great Britain, and during the period of its stay is retiring in its habits. Siskins are more frequently met with in the northern than the southern counties of England, but are common in neither. They are generally observed to keep together in small flocks of from twelve to fifteen, and may be heard from a considerable distance, as they rarely intermit uttering their call-note, which, though little more than a soft twittering, is as clear as that of the Bullfinch, to which it has been compared. Their flight is rapid and irregular, like that of the Linnet. They leave their roosting-places early in the morning, and usually alight on the branches of alder-trees, where they remain all day. The seeds of the alder, inclosed within scales something like those of the coniferous trees, form the principal food of these pretty little birds, who are obliged to hang at the extremities

of the twigs in order to explore the seed-vessels on all sides. Occasionally, but less frequently, they are seen visiting heads of thistles and burdocks, and not unfrequently they descend to the ground for the sake of picking up scattered seeds. During the whole of their feeding-time, they never cease twittering and fluttering about joyously from twig to twig. Now and then, as if by preconcerted signal given by a leader, they all take flight to another



THE SISKIN.

tree, or, after a short evolution, return to the same from which they started. Should it happen that, while one little band is occupied in despoiling a tree, another is heard in the air, the latter is immediately invited by general acclamation to take part in the banquet, and rarely fails to accept the invitation. Owing to this sociability of character they are easily entrapped, provided that one of their own species be employed as a decoy bird. They soon

become reconciled to captivity, and are valued for their readiness to pair with the Canary-bird, the note of which the joint offspring is thought to improve. A few instances are on record of the Siskin remaining in this country to breed. The nest, which in some respects resembles those of the Greenfinch and Chaffinch, is concealed with great care in the fork formed by two branches of a fir, with which it is so skilfully made to assimilate, that it is almost impossible to discern it from below. In France, Siskins are most numerous from the middle of October to the beginning of December. They are then supposed to travel southwards, and appear again, but in greatly diminished numbers, in spring, at which period they are considered to be travelling towards their summer quarters in Russia and Scandinavia.

THE COMMON LINNET.

LINÓTA CANNABÍNA.

Winter—head ash-brown, the feathers dusky in the middle, those of the forehead more or less tinged with crimson; back chestnut-brown, becoming brighter towards the scapulars and duller towards the tail; tail-feathers black, edged towards the tip with reddish grey, the outer ones bordered with white; primaries black, the first five with very narrow, the next five with broad, white edges, the rest of the wing-feathers tinged with red, all tipped with ash-grey; under parts—breast-feathers dull crimson or brown, edged with yellowish red; abdomen dull white; flanks reddish yellow; beak brownish horn colour; feet and toes brown; tail moderate. In *summer* the beak is of a bluish lead colour; feathers of the forehead and crown greyish brown, tipped with crimson; upper plumage uniform rich chestnut-brown; breast crimson, with a few pale brown feathers intermixed. Length five inches. Eggs pale bluish grey, speckled with deep red.

It is not unusual in the country to hear mention made of the Brown, the Grey, and the Rose or Red Linnet, the Greater Redpole and the Common Linnet, as if these were all different birds. Such, however, is not the case. The Linnet is a bird which varies its plumage considerably at different seasons of the year, in consequence of which, at a period when little attention was paid to Ornithology, the same individual was known by whichever of these names best described its characteristic colouring. Even by the

earlier Ornithologists there were supposed to be two species, one of which was called Linota, probably from its having been observed feeding on flax-seed (*Linum*); the other Cannabina, from having been seen to feed on hemp-seed (*Cannabis*). The two latter names are now associated to designate the "Common Linnet" in all its phases. Linnets offer themselves to our notice in the evenings of autumn and winter more than at any other time. Large



THE COMMON LINNET.

flocks of them may then be observed making their way, with rapid and irregular flight, towards tall trees which happen to stand in the vicinity of a common or a furze-brake. On the summits of these they alight, with their heads, in stormy weather, always turned towards the wind, and after keeping up a continuous twittering for a few minutes, suddenly drop into their roosting-places among the furze and thick shrubs. At the

return of dawn, they issue forth to their feeding-grounds, still congregated in large flocks, and spend the whole of the day in hunting on the ground for food. This consists principally of the seeds of various weeds, especially wild-mustard or charlock, wild-cabbage, and other plants of the same tribe, thistle and dandelion; chance grains of corn no doubt are not passed by, but any injury which may be done by these birds, either to standing crops or newly-sowed lands, must be far outweighed by their services as destroyers of weeds and insects, which latter also enter into their dietary. At this season their only note is a simple call, mellow and pleasant, which they utter both while flying and when perched. In spring, the flocks break up, and the members betake themselves in pairs to the commons and heaths, which afforded them night-lodging during winter. Here they build their nests at a moderate distance from the ground, more frequently in a furze-bush than anywhere else, but occasionally in other shrubs or an adjoining hedge. The nest is constructed of small twigs, moss, roots, and wool; and is lined with hair, feathers, and sometimes vegetable down. The Linnet lays four or five eggs. The spring and summer song of the Linnet is remarkable neither for compass nor power; it is, however, very sweet, and on this account the Linnet is a favourite cage-bird.

THE MEALY REDPOLE.

LINÓTA CANESCENS.

Throat and lore black; forehead and crown blood-red; breast and rump rose-red; under parts white; nape reddish white, with dusky streaks; shoulders and back with dark streaks, edged with white; quills and tail-feathers greyish brown, edged with white. Length five and a half inches.

A NORTHERN species of Linnet, closely resembling the Lesser Redpole, but larger. It visits Great Britain only in the winter and at irregular intervals, being in some seasons tolerably abundant, and in others not seen at all. Little appears to be known of its habits.



THE LESSER REDPOLE.

LINÓTA LINARIA.

Forehead, throat, and lore black; crown deep crimson; under parts light crimson tinged with buff, fading towards the tail into white; upper parts reddish brown, with dusky streaks; wings and tail dusky, edged with pale reddish brown. *Female*—all the colours less bright. Length five and a quarter inches. Eggs bluish white, speckled at the larger end with reddish brown.

The Lesser Redpole so closely resembles the Siskin in its habits and temperament, that a description of either of these birds would serve well for the other. Like that bird it congregates in small flocks; it frequents damp valleys where alder-trees abound; it feeds on the seeds of the same trees; like it, hangs at the extremities of the twigs to explore the catkins, twitters merrily as it flies, and is quite as easily reconciled to captivity. But for the

yellow plumage and larger size of the Siskin, they might well be mistaken one for the other. The Redpole, however, is a much more frequent bird, as its annual visits to the southern counties of England in winter are as regular as those of Swallows in summer. Though a northern bird, it does not unexceptionally repair to high latitudes, but in summer remains to breed in Scotland and the northern counties of England. As far south as Yorkshire it is not unfrequent, and its nest has been occasionally found in the midland counties; some eggs were recently brought to me in Hertfordshire. Meyer relates,* that having one confined in a cage he placed it in his garden in fine weather, in the hope that other birds of the same species might be attracted by its note to visit it in its confinement. His expectation was realized, for several wild Redpoles not only came into his garden and twittered their notes of recognition from the neighbouring trees, but actually alighted on the bars of the cage. This took place in the county of Surrey, and during the month of June, thus proving that some at least of the species remain with us all the year round. The nest, which is remarkably small, is described as being placed in the fork of an alder-tree, loosely constructed of dry grass and weeds, and lined either with the cotton of the willow or the pappus of some compound flower, stated by some to be dandelion, by others, thistle, but perhaps, in reality, coltsfoot. In captivity, Redpoles are prized for their liveliness and remarkable affection for each other, and, indeed, for all little birds who do not disdain their attentions.

* Illustrations of British Birds, vol. iii. p. 120.



THE MOUNTAIN LINNET, OR TWITE.

LINÓTA MONTIUM.

Upper plumage dark brown, edged with light brown; no crimson either on the forehead or breast; rump of the *male* tinged with red; throat tawny brown, without streaks; breast and abdomen dull white, streaked on the flanks with dark brown; beak yellow; feet and claws dark brown; tail long. Length five inches and a quarter. Eggs pale bluish white, speckled with purple-red.

ANOTHER northern bird, inhabiting the Arctic Regions, Scandinavia, and Russia, and travelling southwards in autumn. In the Orkney and Shetland Islands it is the most common, if not the only, species, and builds its nest among the corn or heath. It breeds also in Scotland, and has been noticed during the summer months in the northern counties of England. In the countries where it is resident all the year round, it is very destructive to wheat in winter, and to turnips in summer. As soon as the latter plants appear above ground, the bird pulls them up, nips off the seed-leaves, and the field remains strewn

with the fragments of the young plants. In winter, Mountain Linnets assemble in very large flocks, and in their habits resemble Common Linnets, from which they are best distinguished (at a distance) by their longer tails. During severe weather I have observed them in Norfolk, flocking to the salt marshes, and feeding on the seeds of saline plants, especially those of the shrubby sea-blite. At this season their note resembles the twitter of the Common Linnet, but is less mellow. The nest is placed among heath, grass, or young corn, and invariably on the ground—in this respect differing from all other birds of the same family. It is constructed of dry grass, moss, and roots, and lined with various soft substances. The Mountain Linnet is often called the Twite, a syllable which its simple note is thought to resemble.

THE BULLFINCH.

PŸRRHULA VULGARIS.

Crown, throat, plumage round the bill, wings and tail lustrous purple-black; upper part of the back bluish ash; cheeks, neck, breast and flanks red (in the *female* reddish brown); rump and abdomen pure white; a broad buff and grey band across the wings. Length six and a quarter inches. Eggs light greenish blue, speckled and streaked with light red and dark purple.

Though I have not proposed to myself the ungracious task of directing the reader's attention to errors existing in other works, yet I cannot pass over one committed by the accurate observer, Macgillivray. "The Bullfinch," he says, "is generally distributed in Britain, occurring in most of our wooded and cultivated districts, but avoiding bare maritime tracts, as well as the northern islands, which are destitute of wood." So far, I have not a word to say; but he proceeds: "It is not, however, very common anywhere." From this last remark I infer that the author in question was never either proprietor or occupant of a fruit-garden in a wooded district, or he would have

reported very differently of the frequency of the Bullfinch. During winter the food of these birds consists exclusively of seeds of various kinds, either picked up from the ground or gathered from herbs and shrubs. In spring, unfortunately for the gardener, their taste alters, and nothing will satisfy them but the blossom-buds of fruit-trees, especially those which are cultivated. They attack indeed the buds of the sloe and hawthorn as well;



THE BULLFINCH.

but of these, being valueless, no one takes note. Still keeping together in small family parties, all uninvited, they pay most unwelcome visits to gooseberries, plums, and cherries, and, if undisturbed, continue to haunt the same trees until all hope of a crop is destroyed. Gooseberry-bushes are left denuded of flower-buds, which have been deliberately picked off and crushed between their strong mandibles, while the leaf-buds, situated principally at the

extremities of the branches, are neglected. Plum and cherry trees are treated in like manner, the ground being strewed with the bud-scales and rudiments of flowers. Some persons endeavour to deter them by whitewashing the trees, and are said to find this plan effectual. Others wind a straw rope round the gooseberry-bushes, so disguising their natural appearance. This plan I found perfectly successful one year, but the next it was entirely without effect. A new one which I have adopted this year is somewhat more complex. In addition to the straw bands, I have stretched long strings, with feathers attached here and there, so as to resemble the tail of a paper kite; and, by way of offering them an inducement to stay away, I have sprinkled peas on the ground in an adjoining lane, in the hope that they will partially, at least, satisfy their hunger on these. A bird with so strong a beak as that of the Bullfinch is evidently designed to crush its food, not to swallow it whole; accordingly, I find my peas disappearing, but the parchment-like rind is left on the ground, a substance too indigestible even for the gizzard of a Bullfinch. When not occupied in disbudding fruit-trees, Bullfinches are most frequently observed in tall and thick hedges, either in small flocks as described above, or in pairs. They are rarely met with singly, and yet less frequently associated with birds of another species. Occasionally a pair may be seen feeding with Sparrows and Chaffinches in the farmyard; but this society seems one of accident rather than of choice. When disturbed in a hedge they are singularly methodical in their movements: first one flies out, bounds, as it were, through the air in a direction away from the spectator, perches on a twig in the thick part of the hedge, and is followed by the rest of the party in single file. When the passenger has approached within what the bird considers a safe distance, the same manœuvre is repeated, each bird following, with dipping flight, the line marked out by its predecessor, and all

equally conspicuous with the white upper tail-coverts. They sometimes continue advancing in this way by easy stages for several hundred yards, until they either reach a hedge running in a cross direction, which they follow, or else double back on their pursuer on the opposite side of the hedge. These tactics are pursued so invariably as to be quite enough to distinguish the bird, even if the characteristic call-note be suppressed. The natural song of the Bullfinch is nothing more than the plaintive whistle described above, uttered at distant intervals, sometimes slightly prolonged, or, very rarely, doubled. In captivity the Bullfinch is greatly prized for the facility with which it learns to sing little melodies, and even to repeat articulate words, but it is rarely able to commit to memory more than a single tune or sentence. Many pleasing anecdotes are told of the docility and affection of these birds. They soon grow accustomed to captivity, and if confined with birds of the same species seem indifferent to the recovery of their liberty. The Bullfinch, as if conscious of the ill-will borne against it by gardeners on account of its depredations, generally keeps out of their reach in the breeding season, and builds its nest in some secluded copse or thick hedge, employing as materials small twigs and dry grass, with a lining of fibrous roots. It usually lays five eggs. Less frequently, it places its nest in a shrubbery or garden hedge.

PINE GROSBEAK.

PYRRHULA ENUCLEATOR.

Head and upper parts of the neck reddish orange, streaked on the back with dusky; wings and tail black, the former with two white bars, the primaries and tail-feathers edged with orange, the secondaries with white; under parts orange-yellow. Length seven and a quarter inches. Eggs white.

A LARGE and handsome bird, inhabiting the Arctic Regions during the summer months, and in winter descending a

few degrees to the south in both hemispheres. It is of very rare occurrence in the pine-forests of Scotland, and a still more unfrequent visitor to England. The Pine Grosbeak, or Pine Bullfinch, is a bird of sociable habits, and an agreeable songster.

THE COMMON CROSSBILL.

LOXIA CURVIROSTRA.

Bill equalling in length the middle toe, point of the lower mandible extending beyond the ridge of the upper mandible; plumage variegated, according to age and sex, with green, yellow, orange, and brick-red. Length six and a half inches. Eggs bluish white, speckled with red-brown.

The beak of this bird is pronounced by Buffon "an error and defect of Nature, and a useless deformity." A less dogmatic, but more trustworthy authority, our countryman, Yarrell, is of a different opinion. "During a series of observations," he says,* "on the habits and structure of British birds, I have never met with a more interesting or more beautiful example of the adaptation of means to an end, than is to be found in the beak, the tongue, and their muscles, in the Crossbill." No one can read the chapter of "British Birds" devoted to the Crossbill (in which the accomplished author has displayed even more than his usual amount of research and accurate observation) without giving a ready assent to the propriety of the latter opinion. Unfortunately the bird is not of common occurrence in this country, or there are few who would not make an effort to watch it in its haunts, and endeavour to verify, by the evidence of their own eyes, the interesting details which have been recorded of its habits. I have never myself succeeded in catching a sight of a living specimen, and am therefore reduced to the necessity of quoting the descriptions of others.

* Vol. ii. p. 22.

The Crossbill is about the size of the Common Bunting, and, like it and the Hawfinch, is a remarkably stout bird, having a strong bill, a large head, short thick neck, compact ovate body, short feet of considerable strength, rather long wings, and moderately large tail. Its plumage, in which green or red predominates, according to the age of the bird, is much more gaudy than that of our common birds, and approaches that of the Parrots, a tribe which it



THE COMMON CROSSBILL.

also resembles in some of its habits. Though only occasional visitors with us, Crossbills are plentiful in Germany, Bavaria, Sweden, and Norway all the year round, and are said to be mischievous in orchards and gardens, on account of their partiality to the seeds of apples, which they reach by splitting the fruit with one or two blows of their stout bills. Food of this kind, however, they can only obtain in autumn; at other seasons, and, indeed, all the year round

in districts remote from orchards, they feed principally on the seeds of various kinds of fir, which they extract from the cone by the joint action of their beak and tongue. The alder and other trees are also sometimes visited, and they have been noticed to resort to thistles and pick the seeds from them. "In the autumn of 1821," says Macgillivray,* "when walking from Aberdeen to Elgin, by the way of Glenlivat, and along the Spey, I had the pleasure of observing, near the influx of a tributary of that river, a flock of several hundreds of Crossbills, busily engaged in shelling the seeds of the berries which hung in clusters on a clump of rowan (mountain ash) trees. So intent were they on satisfying their hunger that they seemed not to take the least heed of me; and as I had not a gun, I was content with gazing on them, without offering them any molestation. They clung to the twigs in all sorts of positions, and went through the operation of feeding in a quiet and business-like manner, each attending to his own affairs without interfering with his neighbours. It was, indeed, a pleasant sight to see how the little creatures fluttered among the twigs, all in continued action, like so many bees on a cluster of flowers in sunshine after rain." A writer in the *Zoologist*† thus describes the manœuvres of a flock which he observed in 1849, in the county of Durham: "On the 15th July, when taking a drive in the western part of the county, where there are many thousand acres of fir-plantations, I had the good fortune to see a flock of birds cross my path, which appeared to be Crossbills; so, leaving the gig, I followed some distance into a fir-plantation, where, to my great gratification, I found perhaps thirty or more feeding on some Scotch firs. The day being fine, and as they were the first I had seen in a state of wild nature, I watched them for about twenty minutes. Their actions are very graceful while feeding, hanging in

* British Birds, vol. i. p. 425.

† Vol. vii. p. 2527.

every imaginable attitude, peering into the cones, which, if they contain seeds, are instantly severed from the branch; clutched with one foot, they are instantly emptied of their contents, when down they come. So rapidly did they fall, that I could compare it to nothing better than being beneath an oak-tree in autumn, when the acorns are falling in showers about one's head, but that the cones were rather heavier. No sooner are they on the wing than they, one and all, commence a fretful, unhappy chirl, not unlike the Redpole's, but louder." Another writer, in the *Magazine of Natural History*,* thus records his experience: "From October, 1821, to the middle of May, 1822, Crossbills were very numerous in this county (Suffolk), and, I believe, extended their flight into many parts of England. Large flocks frequented some fir-plantations in this vicinity, from the beginning of November to the following April. I had almost daily opportunities of watching their movements; and so remarkably tame were they, that, when feeding on fir-trees not more than fifteen or twenty feet high, I have often stood in the midst of the flock, unnoticed and unsuspected. I have seen them hundreds of times, when on the larch, cut the cone from the branch with their beak, and, holding it firmly in both claws, as a hawk would a bird, extract the seeds with the most surprising dexterity and quickness. I do not mean to assert this to be their general habit; but it was very frequently done when feeding on the larch. I have never seen them adopt the like method with cones of the Scotch or other species of pine, which would be too bulky for them to manage. Their method with these, and, of course, most frequently with the larch, was to hold firmly on the cone with their claws; and, while they were busily engaged in this manner, I have captured great numbers; many with a horse-hair noose fixed to the end of a fishing-rod, which I managed to slip over their head when they were feeding, and, by drawing

* Number for January, 1834.

it quickly towards the body, I easily secured them; others I took with a limed twig, fixed in such a manner in the end of a rod that, on touching the bird, the twig quickly became disengaged, adhered to the feathers, rendered the wings useless, and caused the poor bird to fall perfectly helpless on the ground. In this manner, in windy weather, I have taken several from the same tree, without causing any suspicion of danger. On warm sunny days, after feeding a considerable time, they would suddenly take wing, and, after flying round for a short time, in full chorus, alight on some lofty tree in the neighbourhood of the plantations, warbling to each other in low pleasing strains. They would also fly from the trees occasionally for the purpose of drinking, their food being of so dry a nature. To captivity they were quickly reconciled, and soon became very familiar. As, at first, I was not aware what food would suit them, I fixed branches of the larch against the sides of the room in which I confined them, and threw them a quantity of the cones on the floor. I found that they not only closely searched the cones on the branches, but, in a few days, not one was left in the room that had not been pried into. I gave them canary and hemp-seed; but, thinking the cones were both amusement and employment, I continued to furnish them with a plentiful supply. I had about four dozen of them; and frequently, whilst I have been in the room, they would fly down, seize a cone with their beak, carry it to a perch, quickly transfer it to their claws, and in a very short time empty it of its seeds, as I have very many times witnessed to my surprise and amusement." These accounts are most interesting, yet they are all equally defective in failing to describe the mode in which Buffon's "useless deformity," the crossed bill, is employed in the work of splitting open a cone. This defect is supplied partially by Mr. Townson's description, quoted by Yarrell, and partly by the latter author in his own words. "Their mode of operation is thus:—They first fix

themselves across the cone, then bring the points of the mandibles from their crossed or lateral position, to be immediately over each other. In this reduced compass they insinuate their beaks between the scales, and then, opening them—not in the usual manner, but by drawing the inferior mandible sideways—force open the scales." "At this stage," Yarrell proceeds to say, "the end of the tongue becomes necessary; and this organ is no less admirably adapted for the service required. . . . While the points of the beak press the scale from the body of the cone, the tongue is enabled to direct and insert its cutting scoop underneath the seed, and the food thus dislodged is transferred to the mouth; and when the mandibles are separated laterally in this operation, the bird has an uninterrupted view of the seed in the cavity with the eye on that side to which the under mandible is curved."

The beak of the Crossbill then, far from being a defect in the organization of the bird, is a perfect implement always at its owner's command, faultless alike in design and execution, and exquisitely adapted to its work, not an easy one, of performing, by a single process, the office of splitting, opening, and securing the contents of a fir-cone, and he must be a bold man who could venture to suggest an improvement in its mechanism.

It has been observed that young birds in the nest have not their mandibles crossed, and at this period such an arrangement would be useless, as they are dependent for food on the parent birds. It has also been observed that the side on which the upper mandible crosses the lower varies in different individuals; in some it descends on the right side of the lower mandible, in others on the left. The bird appears to have no choice in the matter, but whatever direction it takes at first, the same it always retains.

The Crossbill is not believed to be generally a continuous resident in this country, though several instances are on record of its breeding with us. From the fact, too, that

young birds have often been observed imperfectly fledged, it may be surmised that such instances are not rare. Its nest, constructed of slender twigs of fir and coarse dry grass, and lined with fine grass and a few hairs, is concealed among the upper branches of a Scotch fir.*

THE PARROT CROSSBILL.

LOXIA PITYOPSÍTTACUS.

Bill very stout, shorter than the middle toe; point of the lower mandible not reaching so high as the ridge of the upper. Length seven inches. Eggs greyish white, marked at the larger end with large blood-red spots, the rest thinly speckled with the same colour.

This bird, which resembles the Common Crossbill in colour and habits, frequents the Arctic regions, where the majority remain to breed. In summer it occasionally visits Prussia and Germany, resorting to the great pine-forests, and returning to the North at the approach of Spring. In France and Holland it is a yet rarer visitor, and in this country only a few specimens have been observed.

THE WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.

LOXIA LEUCÓPTERA.

Bill longer than the middle toe; upper mandible much compressed towards the tip; plumage crimson, variegated with yellow; tail black; wings black, with two white bars. Length six and a quarter inches. Eggs white, marked with yellowish spots.

This, like the last, is a northern bird, and of yet rarer occurrence in this country. In habits it resembles the Common Crossbill.

* The name, "Sheldapple," supposed by Yarrell to be given to this bird on account of the habit ascribed to it of rifling the contents of apples, has reference perhaps to the varied tints of its plumage, as is undoubtedly the case with the Sheldrake, to be described hereafter.

THE RED-WINGED STARLING.

AGELÆUS PHŒNICEUS.

General plumage black; bend of the wing red, lesser wing-coverts orange-yellow. Length nine inches. Eggs pale bluish white, spotted and streaked with dark brown.

The Red-winged Starling, or American Blackbird, is a rare straggler in this country. In the United States, where it congregates in enormous flocks, it commits serious ravages on the corn and rice crops, and in many of its habits resembles its European namesake.

THE STARLING.

STURNUS VULGARIS.

Plumage black, with brilliant purple and green reflections, the upper feathers tipped with cream-colour; under tail-coverts edged with white; beak yellow; feet flesh-colour, tinged with brown. *Female*—spotted below as well as above. *Young*—uniform ash-brown, without spots. Length eight and a half inches; width fifteen inches. Eggs uniform pale greenish blue.

The Starling is a citizen of the world. From the North Cape to the Cape of Good Hope, and from Iceland to Kamtschatka, he is everywhere at home, and too familiar with the dealings of man to come within a dangerous distance of his arm, though he fully avails himself of all the advantages which human civilization offers, having discovered, long ago, that far more grubs and worms are to be procured on a newly-mown meadow than on the bare hill-side, and that the flavour of May-dukes and Coroons immeasurably excels that of the wild cherries in the wood. That dove-cots, holes in walls, and obsolete water-spouts are convenient resting-places for a nest, appears to be a traditional piece of knowledge, and that where sheep and oxen are kept, there savoury insects abound, is a fact generally known, and improved on

accordingly. So, in suburban gardens, where even the Redbreast and Tits are unknown, Starlings are periodical visitors, and afford much amusement by their shambling gait, and industrious boring on the lawn for larvæ—in cherry orchards they are regarded with terror, on account of the amount of mischief they will accomplish in a short space of time; and in the sheep-fold they are doubtless most cordially welcomed and their services thankfully received,



THE STARLING.

though there can be as little doubt that the visits are paid not for the benefit of the uncomfortable animals on whom they perch, but to indulge their own partiality for an occasional diet of ticks.

The Starling is a handsome bird; seen at a distance it appears to be of a uniform black hue, but on closer inspection its sable coat is found to be lustrous with reflections of

purple and green, and every feather is tipped with white, or cream-colour—a mantle of shot-silk garnished with pearls.

Except during the nesting season, a Starling is rarely seen alone; most commonly perhaps they are observed in parties of from six to twelve, hunting in orchards or meadows for whichsoever article of their diet happens to be in season. Wherever a colony of Rooks, Jackdaws, or Rock Pigeons has established itself, there most probably, or somewhere in the neighbourhood, a large party will assemble to roost, and will attend the others on all their foraging expeditions. In spring the flocks, small and great, break up into pairs, each withdrawing to a convenient nesting place, which is sometimes a hole in a tree, sometimes a building, a cliff, or a cave. The nest itself is a simple structure, being composed of dry grass and roots, and contains generally five eggs. At this season the male bird adds to the chirping and twittering notes of both sexes, a soft and not unmusical note, which resembles more closely than any other sound with which I am acquainted the piping of a boatswain's whistle, and it is not uncommon to hear a party of choristers thus engaged, perched meanwhile on some high tree, even while incubation is going on. The breeding season over, they become nomad in their habits. Many families unite into a flock, and explore the country far and wide for suitable feeding places, their diet being, up to this time, exclusively worms and insects. But no sooner does the fruit begin to ripen in the cherry districts, than the flocks, now assembled in countless multitudes, descend on the trees, and, if not observed and scared away, appropriate the whole crop.

Newly-fledged Starlings are so different from their parents, that they might be mistaken, and indeed have been described by Montagu, Bewick, Knapp, and others, under the name of the Solitary Thrush. The plumage is of a uniform greyish brown, lighter beneath. It is not till the end of July or the beginning of August that the adult

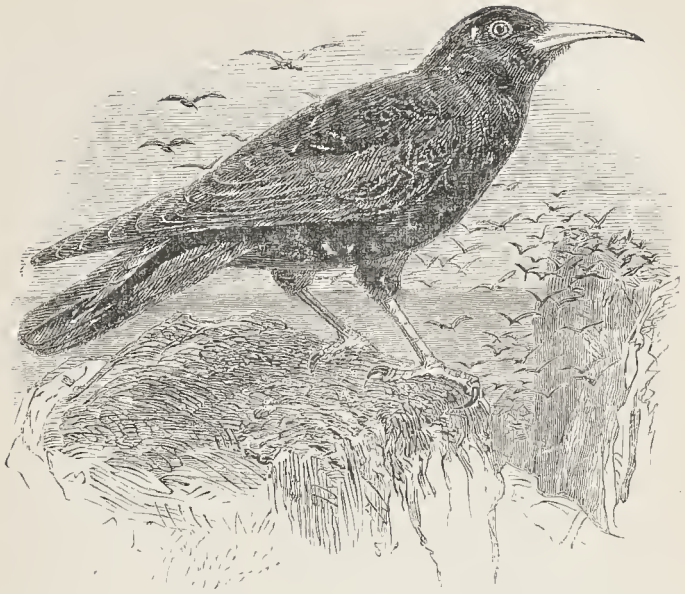
plumage begins to show itself, and then the young birds present a singular appearance, as the glossy black feathers, tipped with pearl, appear in irregular patches on various parts of the body. Starlings do not usually roost near the scene of their depredations, but from this season and thence until late in autumn they repair, as if by some preconcerted scheme, to a rendezvous common to many detachments. A writer in the *Zoologist* states, that there were formerly, near Melbourne in Cambridgeshire, some large patches of reeds, which were rented at a certain annual sum, and which the tenant sold to builders to use in making plaster-floors and ceilings of rooms. Towards autumn, Starlings resorted to them in such numbers to roost, that unless scared away, they settled upon the reeds, broke them down and rendered them completely useless. It required a person to keep watch every evening for some time, and fire at them repeatedly with a gun as they were settling down; but as the spot was a favourite one, they showed considerable reluctance in quitting it. Similar accounts are to be found in most books on ornithology; that given by Bishop Stanley in his familiar "History of Birds," is one of the most striking passages in his admirable little book, and though too long for quotation, is well worthy of perusal.

THE ROSE-COLOURED PASTOR.

PASTOR ROSEUS.

Head crested; crest and neck black, lustrous with violet reflections; back and lower parts rose-colour; wings and tail lustrous brown. Length eight inches.

A VERY beautiful bird, partaking the characters of the Starlings and Crows. It is an inhabitant of Syria, Asia Minor, and Africa, where it is gregarious in its habits, and does much mischief to the grain crops. In Europe it is of uncommon occurrence.



THE CHOUGH.

FRÉGILUS GRÁCULUS.

Plumage black, with purple and green reflections; beak and feet coral-red; claws black. Length sixteen inches; width thirty-two inches. Eggs yellowish white, spotted with ash-grey and light brown.

CONTINENTAL authors state that the bird which we call the Chough or Red-legged Crow frequents the highest mountain regions and the confines of perpetual snow, and that hence it is sometimes known by the name of "Jackdaw of the Alps." Like the rest of its tribe, it is omnivorous, and lives in societies, like the common Jackdaw and Rook, but rarely deserting, and then only when pressed by hunger, the place of its birth. With us it is never seen inland, confining itself to the rocky sea-coast, where it builds its nest in inaccessible cliffs, and leads the same kind of life with its sable relatives the Crows and Jackdaws, though it never ventures, as they do, far from its sea-side strongholds. The name Chough was probably in

ancient times used as a common appellation of all the members of the family Corvidæ which have black plumage, this one being distinguished as the "Cornish Chough," from the rocky district which it frequented. The famous lines in "King Lear,"—

> "The Crows and Choughs that wing the midway air
> Show scarce so gross as beetles:"

point probably to the Jackdaw, which is abundant on the rocky coast of Kent, where the Chough has not been observed, though there is a traditional account of a pair which many years ago escaped from confinement and bred there. By its flight it is scarcely to be distinguished from the Jackdaw; but if it comes near enough to the observer to betray the vermilion colour of its legs, it may be known at once, and, seen on the ground, its long curved bill, and more slender form, sufficiently distinguish it from all others to which it assimilates in colour and size.

Not many years since, the Chough was far from uncommon in several parts of the coast of Devon and Cornwall. It is now much less frequent, though it still lingers about the Lizard in the latter county, and is said to breed in the high cliffs near Combe Martin in Devonshire, in both of which places I have often looked out sharply for it, but have never been quite satisfied that I have seen one. It is said also to haunt the precipitous coast of several other parts of Great Britain, and to be found also in many parts of Ireland, but always preferring the least frequented localities. The peculiar habits of a bird so uncommon and secluded are little known, so far at least as they are characteristic of the bird in its wild state. In captivity its ways differ little from those of the rest of its tribe. It is inquisitive, intrusive, captious in temper, disposed to become attached to those who treat it well, fond of attracting notice; in a word, it surpasses in intelligence most other tribes of birds, ranking among those

members of the brute creation whose instinct amounts to something more than a formal compliance with certain laws which the rational creation has arbitrarily set down for their government. In mountainous districts, its food probably consists mainly of berries; on our sea-coast, where such fare is of rare occurrence, insects and the rejectamenta of the sea-shore enter largely into its diet. It builds its nest of sticks, and lines it with wool and hair, preferring a cleft in a rock, but not refusing any old ruin conveniently situated for its purpose. It lays four or five eggs.

THE RAVEN.

CORVUS CORAX.

Plumage black with purple reflections; tail rounded, black, extending two inches beyond the closed wings; beak strong, black as well as the feet; iris with two circles, the inner grey, the outer ash-brown. Length twenty-five inches; width four feet. Eggs dirty green, spotted and speckled with brown.

The Raven, the largest of the Corvidæ, and possessing in an eminent degree all the characteristics of its tribe except sociability, is the bird which beyond all others has been regarded with feelings of awe by the superstitious in all ages. In both instances in which specific mention of it occurs in Holy Writ, it is singled out from among other birds as gifted with a mysterious intelligence. Sent forth by Noah when the ark rested on the mountains of Ararat, it found a congenial home among the lonely crags strewed with the carcases of drowned animals, and by failing to return, announced to the patriarch that a portion of the earth, though not one fit for his immediate habitation, was uncovered by the waters. At a subsequent period, honoured with the mission of supplying the persecuted prophet with food, it was taught to suppress its voracious instinct by the God who gave it. The Raven figures prominently in most heathen mythologies, and is almost everywhere regarded

with awe by the ignorant even at the present time. In Scandinavian mythology it was an important actor; and all readers of Shakespeare must be familiar with passages



THE RAVEN.

which prove it to have been regarded as a bird of dire omen.

> "The sad presaging Raven tolls
> The sick man's passport in her hollow beak,
> And in the shadow of the silent night
> Doth shake contagion from her sable wing."
>
> *Marlowe.*

In the judgment of others, its friendly mission to the Tishbite invested it with a sanctity which preserved it from molestation.

Apart from all traditional belief, the Raven derives its ill-omened character as a herald of death from the rapidity with which it discerns, in the vicinity of its haunts, the carcase of any dead animal. In the coldest winter days, at Hudson's Bay, when every kind of effluvium is greatly checked if not arrested by frost, buffaloes and other beasts have been killed when not one of these birds was to be seen; but in a few hours scores of them have been found collected about the spot to pick up the blood and offal. "In Ravens," says a writer in the *Zoologist*,* "the senses of smell and sight are remarkably acute and powerful. Perched usually on some tall cliff that commands a wide survey, these faculties are in constant and rapid exercise, and all the movements of the bird are regulated in accordance with the information thus procured. The smell of death is so grateful to them that they utter a loud croak of satisfaction instantly on perceiving it. In passing any sheep, if a tainted smell is perceptible, they cry vehemently. From this propensity in the Raven to announce his satisfaction in the smell of death has probably arisen the common notion that he is aware of its approach among the human race, and foretells it by his croakings." The same observant author, as quoted by Macgillivray,† says again: "Their sight and smell are very acute, for when they are searching the wastes for provision, they hover over them at a great height; and yet a sheep will not be dead many minutes before they will find it. Nay, if a morbid smell transpire from any in the flock, they will watch it for days till it die."

To such repasts they are guided more by scent than by sight, for though they not unfrequently ascend to a great height in the air, they do not then appear to be on the look-out for food. This duty is performed more conveniently and with greater success by beating over the ground at a low

* Vol. i. p. 215 † British Birds, vol. i. p. 510.

elevation. In these expeditions they do not confine themselves to carrion, but prey indiscriminately on all animals which they are quick enough to capture and strong enough to master. Hares, rabbits, rats, mice, lizards, game of various kinds, eggs, and the larger insects, all of these enter into their diet, and, wanting these, they resort to the sea-shore for refuse fish, or ransack dunghills in villages, before the inhabitants are astir, for garbage of all sorts. Pliny even relates that in a certain district of Asia Minor they were trained to hawk for game like the noble Falcons. Few of these qualifications tend to endear them to mankind; and as they are dreaded by shepherds on account of their being perhaps more than suspected of making away with sickly lambs when occasion offers, and of plundering poultry-yards, Ravens are become, in populous districts, almost unknown birds. I have only seen them myself on the rocky sea-shore of Devon and Cornwall, in the wilds of Dartmoor, and the Highlands of Scotland. There was for many successive years a nest built on a ledge of granite near the Bishop Rock, in Cornwall, a huge mass of sticks and what appeared to be grass, inaccessible from below, but commanded by a venturous climber from above. Where it still continues to breed inland, it places its nest, constructed of sticks and lined with the wool and fur of its victims, either on an inaccessible rock, or near the summit of a lofty tree, the ill-omened "Raven-tree" of romances. In the north of Scotland, in the Orkneys and Hebrides, where it is still abundant, it builds its nest in cliffs which it judges to be inaccessible, both inland and on the sea-shore, showing no marked preference for either. Two pair never frequent the same locality, nor is any other bird of prey permitted to establish itself in their vicinity. Even the Eagle treats the Raven with respect, and leaves it to its solitude, not so much from fear of its prowess, as worn out by its pertinacious resistance of all dangerous intruders. Hence, in some districts, shepherds encourage Ravens,

because they serve as a repellant to Eagles; while in others, where Eagles are of unusual occurrence, they allow them to build their nests undisturbed, but when the young are almost fledged, destroy them by throwing stones at them from above. Nevertheless the original pair continues to haunt the same locality for an indefinite term of years, and it is not a little singular that if one of them be killed, the survivor will find a mate in an incredibly short space of time.

The geographical range of the Raven is very extensive. Throughout all the zones of the Northern Hemisphere it is to be found; and having this wide range, its physical constitution is strong, and it lives to a great age, amounting, as the ancients tell us, to twenty-seven times the period of a man's life. The note of the Raven is well described by the word "*croak*," but it is said by those who have had the opportunity of observing it under various circumstances, to utter another sound, resembling the word "*whii-ur*." With this cry it very commonly intermixes another, sounding like "*clung*," uttered very much as by a human voice, only a little wilder in the sound. From the cry "croak" the Raven no doubt derives its Latin name "Corvus," the French "Corbeau," and its common Scotch appellation "Corbie."

THE CARRION CROW.

CORVUS CORÓNÉ.

Black, with green and violet reflections; tail slightly rounded, extending an inch and a quarter beyond the closed wings; iris dark hazel; lower part of the beak covered with bristly feathers; beak and feet black. Length nineteen inches; breadth three feet. Eggs bluish green, spotted and speckled with ash-grey and olive.

BREEDING early in the year, like the Raven, the Carrion Crow builds its nest in some tree which, from its loftiness or other reason, is difficult of ascent, where its young ones are hatched about the time that most other

birds are laying their eggs, and when the lambing season is at its height. Then, too, its habits are most fully developed. Its young are clamorous for food, and will not be satisfied with a little. So the old bird sallies forth to scour the districts least frequented by man, and makes every living thing its prey, provided that by force or cunning it can overpower it. If Grouse are plentiful, it is said that one pair, what with stealing the eggs and



THE CARRION CROW.

carrying off the young, will in a season destroy more of them than the keenest sportsman. It will pounce on the leveret and bear it screaming from the side of its mother. It watches sheep which have strayed from the fold, and mangles the newly-born lambs, and even the ewes themselves, carrying them piecemeal to the young ones at home. If mowers are at work, the wary birds alight on some lofty tree, taking care to keep at a safe

distance, and when a nest has been laid bare by the scythe, their incredibly sharp eye discerns the prize which, whether it consist of eggs or callow young, is borne off in triumph. Lest their depredations should be discovered by the accumulation of egg-shells, feathers and bones, which are the natural consequence of these raids, they carefully carry to some distance everything that would tend to betray them, so that one might pass directly beneath the scene of these enormities unsuspicious of the evil existing overhead. Keen as this bird is in pursuit of such delicate fare, he can be, when occasion serves, as unclean a feeder as the Vulture, and he can, on the other hand, make a meal off corn. Mr. Knox states that in the Weald of Sussex, where the Raven is common, it resorts to the brooks and ponds, which abound in fresh-water muscles (*Anodon*), and feeds on them most voraciously, especially after floods, when they lie scattered on the mud. The same author states that in winter it resorts to the sea-shore, and feeds on the oysters, muscles, small crabs, marine insects, worms, and dead fish which are cast up by the waves during the prevalent south-westerly storms. It has been frequently observed, he adds, to ascend to a great height in the air with an oyster in its claws, and after letting it fall on the beach, to descend rapidly with closed pinions and devour the contents. A similar instance of apparent reasoning is recorded of the same bird by Pliny, but with the substitution of walnuts for oysters.

With such wandering habits, it seems at first sight strange that the phrase "as the Crow flies" should be adopted to mark distances in a straight line across the open country; yet when it is borne in mind how many persons confound the Crow with the Rook, and even talk of the "Crows in a rookery," the suggestion will at once occur to the mind that the term owed its origin to its far gentler and more respectable relation, the Rook, whose evening flights from the feeding ground are among the most familiar sights of the country, and are invariably performed in a line so

straight, that if a whole flock could be tracked through the air on any one evening it would be found scarcely to deviate from that of the preceding or the following. It is to be feared that this inaccurate application of names has done the Rook ill service; yet the two birds are totally distinct. Crows are solitary birds, rarely being seen in more than pairs together; Rooks are eminently sociable. Crows shun the haunts of men: Rooks court the vicinity of his dwellings. Crows are carnivorous; Rooks feed principally on the grubs of beetles, worms, and noxious insects, rewarding themselves occasionally for their services by regaling on corn and fruits, but rarely touching carrion or molesting living animals. In appearance the two birds are much alike; the Crow, however, is somewhat smaller, the beak is stouter at the point and encircled at the base with numerous short feathers, while the bill of the Rook is encroached on by a white membrane which is almost bare of feathers. Both are noted for their intelligence; the Crow has been known to remove its eggs from its nest when apprehensive of danger; it was held in high consideration in the days of augury, and certain of its movements were considered to be indicative of changes in the weather. It builds its nest of sticks, and lines it with moss, straw, hair, and wool, and lays from four to six eggs. Like the Raven, it is a widely-diffused bird, and attains a great age, outliving (the ancients said) nine generations of men, showing great attachment to any spot in which it has once fixed its home, and suffering neither its own progeny nor any other large birds to nestle in its vicinity.



THE HOODED CROW.

CORVUS CORNIX.

Head, throat, wings, and tail black, the rest of the plumage ash-grey; tail rounded; beak and feet black; iris brown. Length nineteen and a half inches; breadth three feet two inches. Eggs bluish green, mottled with ash-grey and olive.

The Hooded Crow closely resembles the Carrion Crow, scarcely differing from it in fact except in colour. They are however perfectly distinct species, and for the most part exercise their calling in separate haunts. In Norway Hooded Crows are very abundant, to the almost total exclusion of the Carrion Crow and Rook, and, though not congregating so as to form a society like the last-named bird, they may be seen simultaneously employed in searching for food in groups which collectively amount to a hundred or more. They do not appear to be constant residents in

any part of England; for though numerous in the winter at Newmarket Heath and Royston (whence they are sometimes called Royston Crows), and annually resorting to many parts of the sea-coast, they rarely breed so far south. In the Orkneys, Hebrides, and in all but the south of Scotland they are of more frequent occurrence than any other of the tribe, essentially belonging to the "Land of the mountain and the flood." One can scarcely traverse the shores of the salt-water lochs of Scotland without seeing a pair, or, in the latter part of the year, a small party of four or five of these birds, gravely pacing the shingle and sand in quest of food. As far as my own experience goes, I should consider the Hooded Crow as "half sea-bird," but it is said to be met with, in summer, in the very centre of the Grampians and other inland districts. Its diet consists of the smaller marine animals, such as crabs, echini, and mollusks, alive or dead, fish and carrion. At high water it retires inland, and skulks about the low grounds in quest of the eggs and young of Moorfowl, thereby gaining the execrations of gamekeepers; takes a survey of any adjacent sheepwalks, on the chance of falling in with a new-born lamb, or sickly ewe, whence it has but an ill name among shepherds; and returns when the tide has well ebbed, to finish the day's repast on food of a nature light and easy of digestion. It is less wary of man than the Carrion Crow, and often comes within shot, but, being far too numerous to admit of being exterminated, is but little assailed. In the comparatively mild climate of the Scottish sea-coast, these birds find an abundant supply of food all the year round, and as there is no sensible diminution of their numbers in winter, it is supposed that those which frequent the English coast from October to March have been driven southwards by the inclement winters of high latitudes. They are then frequently observed on the coast of Norfolk and Sussex in parties of thirty or more, and it has been remarked that the hunting

grounds of the two species are defined by singularly precise limits, the neighbourhood of Chichester being frequented by the Carrion Crow, that of Brighton by its congener. It is abundant on the sea-coast of Norfolk in the winter, where I have seen it feeding with Gulls, Plovers, &c. In musical capabilities it is inferior even to its relative, its solitary croak being neither so loud nor so clear. The nest of the Hooded Crow, according to Macgillivray, is "large, composed of twigs, sea-weeds, heath, feathers and straws, and is always placed on a rock." It usually contains five eggs.

THE ROOK.

CORVUS FRUGÍLEGUS.

Plumage black, with purple and violet reflections; base of the beak, nostrils, and region round the beak bare of feathers and covered with a white scurf; iris greyish white; beak and feet black. Length eighteen inches; breadth three feet. Eggs pale green, thickly blotched with olive and dark brown.

As the Hooded Crow is essentially the type of the Corvidæ in Scandinavia and the Isles of Scotland, where the Carrion Crow and Rook are all but unknown, so in England the representative of the tribe is the Rook, a bird so like the Crow that it is called by its name almost as frequently as by its own, yet so different in habits that, instead of being under a perpetual and universal ban, it is everywhere encouraged and indeed all but domesticated. There are few English parks that do not boast of their rookery, and few proprietors of modern demesnes pretending to be parks, who would not purchase at a high price the air of antiquity and respectability connected with an established colony of these birds. Owing to their large size and the familiarity with which they approach the haunts of men, they afford a facility in observing their habits which belongs to no other birds; hence all treatises on Natural History, and other publications which enter into the details

of country life in England, abound in anecdotes of the Rook. Its intelligence, instinctive appreciation of danger, voracity, its utility or the reverse, its nesting, its morning repasts and its evening flights, have all been observed and more or less faithfully recorded again and again; so that its biography is better known than that of any other British bird. It would be no difficult task to compile



THE ROOK.

from these materials a good-sized volume, yet I doubt not that enough remains untold, or at least not sufficiently authenticated, to furnish a fair field of inquiry to any competent person who would undertake to devote his whole attention to this one bird for a considerable period of time. Such a biographer should make himself master of all that has been recorded by various authorities, and should

then visit a large number of rookeries in all parts of the kingdom, collecting and sifting evidence, making a series of personal observations, and spreading his researches over all seasons of the year. Such an inquiry, trivial though it may seem, would not be without utility, for the Rook, though it has many friends, has also many enemies, and, being everywhere abundant, its agency for good or evil must have serious results. The following account being imperfect from want of space, the reader who wishes to know more about this interesting bird, must refer to our standard works on Ornithology, and, above all, record and compare his own personal observations.

In the early spring months Rooks subsist principally on the larvæ and worms turned up by the plough, and without gainsay they are then exceedingly serviceable to the agriculturist, by destroying a vast quantity of noxious insects which, at this period of their growth, feed on the leaves or roots of cultivated vegetables. Experience has taught them that the ploughman either has not the power or the desire to molest them; they therefore approach the plough with perfect fearlessness, and show much rivalry in their efforts to be first to secure the treasures just turned up. During the various processes to which the ground is subjected in preparation for the crop, they repeat their visits, spreading more widely over the field, and not only pick up the grubs which lie on the surface, but bore for such as, by certain signs best known to themselves, lie concealed. I need not say that in all these stages the wisdom of the farmer is to offer them every inducement to remain; all that they ask is to be let alone. Not so, however, when the seed-crop is sown. Grain, pulse, and potatoes are favourite articles of diet with them, and they will not fail to attack these as vigorously as they did the grubs a few days before. They are therefore undeniably destructive at this season, and all available means should be adopted to deter them from alighting on cultivated

ground. About the second week in March they desert the winter roosting places, to which they had nightly congregated in enormous flocks, leave off their wandering habits, and repair as if by common consent to their old breeding places. Here, with much cawing and bustling, they survey the ruins of their old nests, or select sites for new ones, being guided by their instinct to avoid all those trees the upper branches of which are too brittle for their purpose, either because the trees are sickly or in an incipient state of decay. Hence, when it has occasionally happened that a nestless tree in a rookery has been blown down, the birds have been saluted as prophets, while in reality the tree yielded to the blast before its fellows because it was unsound, the Rooks knowing nothing about the matter, except that signs of decay had set in among the upper twigs while as yet all seemed solid beneath. How the birds squabble about their nests, how they punish those thievishly disposed, how they drive away intruders from strange rookeries, how scrupulously they avoid, during building, to pick up a stick that has chanced to drop, how the male bird during incubation feeds his mate with the most luscious grubs brought home in the baggy pouch at the base of his bill, how every time that a bird caws while perched he strains his whole body forward and expands his wings with the effort, all these things, and many more, I must pass over without further notice, leaving them to be verified by the reader with the help of a spy-glass, or, what is far better, a good double opera-glass. I must, however, mention, in passing, the custom so generally adopted by sportsmen, of shooting the young birds as soon as they are sufficiently fledged to climb from their nests to the adjoining twigs, or to perform their first tentative flight over the summits of the trees. It may be necessary to keep down their numbers, and Rook pie may be a dainty dish; but I should be glad if some other means could be devised of destroying supernumeraries. I have, however, little

doubt that Rooks during the whole of their lives associate the memory of these *battues* with the appearance of a man armed with a gun. Many people believe that Rooks know the smell of powder; they have good reason to know it; but that they are as much alarmed at the sight of a stick as a gun in the hand of a man, may be proved by any one who, chancing to pass near a flock feeding on the ground, suddenly raises a stick. They will instantly fly off, evidently in great alarm.

While the young are being reared, the parent birds frequent corn-fields and meadows, where they search about for those plants which indicate the presence of a grub at the root. Such they unscrupulously uproot, and make a prize of the destroyer concealed beneath. They are much maligned for this practice, but without reason; for, admitting that they kill the plant as well as the grub, it must be borne in mind that several of the grubs on which they feed (*Melolontha* and *Tipula*) live for several years underground, and that, during that period, they would, if left undisturbed, have committed great ravages. I have known a large portion of a bed of lettuces destroyed by a single grub of Melolontha, having actually traced its passage underground from root to root, and found it devouring the roots of one which appeared as yet unhurt. Clearly, a Rook would have done me a service by uprooting the first lettuce, and capturing its destroyer.

I must here advert to a peculiar characteristic of the Rook which distinguishes it specifically from the Crow. The skin surrounding the base of the bill, and covering the upper part of the throat, is, in the adult birds, denuded of feathers. Connected with this subject many lengthy arguments have been proposed in support of two distinct opinions: one, that the bareness above mentioned is occasioned by the repeated borings of the bird for its food; the other, that the feathers fall off naturally at the first moult, and are never replaced. I am inclined to the

latter view, and that for two reasons: first, if it be necessary (and that is not at all clear) that the Rook, in order to supply itself with food, should have no feathers at the base of its bill, I believe that nature would not have resorted to so clumsy a contrivance, and one so annoying to the bird, as that of wearing them away bit by bit; and, secondly, the bare spot is, as far as I have observed, of the same size and shape in all birds, and at all periods of the year, a uniformity which can scarcely be the result of digging in soils of various kinds, and at all seasons. I cannot, therefore, but think that the appearance in question is the result of a law in the natural economy of the bird, that the feathers are not *rubbed* off, but *fall* off, and that they are not renewed, because nature never intended that they should grow there permanently; if not, why is there no similar abrasion in the Crow? The number of lambs eaten by Crows is very small after all, and birds' eggs are not always in season, nor is carrion so very abundant; so that, during a great portion of the year, even Crows must dig for their livelihood, and the great distinction between a Crow and a Rook is, that the former has actually no bare space at the base of his bill. But the question is still open, and the reader may make his own observations, which, in Natural History, as well as in many other things, are far better than other people's theories.

In very dry summer weather, Rooks are put to great shifts in obtaining food. Grubs and worms descend to a great depth to get beyond the influence of the drought, and the soil is too parched and hard for digging; they then retire to the sea-shore, to marshes, fresh-water and salt, to cabbage and potato gardens, and in the last-named localities they are again disposed to become marauders. To fruit gardens they are rarely permitted to resort, or they would commit great ravages. As the season advances, ripe walnuts are a very powerful attraction, and when they have discovered a tree well supplied with fruit, a race ensues

between them and the proprietor as to which shall appropriate the greater share, so slily do they watch for opportunities, and so quick are they in gathering them and carrying them off in their beaks. In long winter frosts, or when the ground is covered with snow, they are again reduced to straits. Some resort to the sea-shore and feed on garbage of all kinds, some to turnip-fields where they dig holes in the bulbs. They have also been observed to chase and kill small birds, which, as near starvation as themselves, have been unable to fly beyond their reach, and I have even seen a Rook catch a small fish.

I must not conclude this imperfect sketch without noticing a peculiar habit of Rooks, which is said to portend rain. A flock will suddenly rise into the air almost perpendicularly, with great cawing and curious antics, until they have reached a great elevation, and then, having attained their object, whatever that may be, drop with their wings almost folded till within a short distance of the ground, when they recover their propriety, and alight either on trees or on the ground with their customary grave demeanour. Occasionally in autumn, as White of Selborne remarks,

> Sooth'd by the genial warmth, the cawing Rook
> Anticipates the spring, selects her mate,
> Haunts her tall nests, and with sedulous care
> Repairs her wicker eyrie, tempest torn.

Similar instances of this unseasonable pairing are recorded by modern ornithologists.

Efforts are sometimes made, and not always unsuccessfully, to induce Rooks to establish a colony in a new locality. One plan is to place some eggs taken from a Rook's nest in that of some large bird which has happened to build in the desired spot, that of a Crow for instance, a Magpie, Jackdaw, Jay, or perhaps a Missel-thrush. If the young are reared, it is probable that they will return to

breed in the same place in the following year. Another plan which has been tried with success is to place several bundles of sticks, arranged in the form of nests, among the highest branches of the trees which it is desired to colonize. Stray Rooks in quest of a settlement, mistaking these for ruins of old nests, accept the invitation and establish themselves if the locality suits them in other respects.

THE JACKDAW.

CORVUS MONÉDULA.

Crown of the head and upper parts black, with violet reflections; back of the head and nape grey; lower parts duller black; iris white; beak and feet black. Length thirteen inches; breadth twenty-seven inches. Eggs very light blue, with scattered spots of ash-colour and dark brown

This lively and active bird, inferior in size as well as dignity to the Rook, yet in many respects resembles it so closely that it might be fabled to have made the Rook its model, and to have exercised its imitative powers in the effort to become the object of its admiration. A vain effort, however; for nature has given to it a slender form, a shriller voice, a partially grey mantle, and an instinct which compels it to be secretive even in the placing of its nest. Its note, which may be represented either by the syllable "jack" or "daw," according to the fancy of the human imitator, sounds like an impertinent attempt to burlesque the full "caw" of the Rook; it affects to be admitted into the society of that bird on equal terms; but whether encouraged as a friend, or tolerated as a parasite whom it is less troublesome to treat with indifference than to chase away, is difficult to decide. Most probably the latter; for although it is common enough to see a party of Jackdaws dancing attendance on a flock of Rooks, accompanying them to their feeding-grounds, and nestling in hollow trunks of

trees in close proximity to rookeries, they are neither courted nor persecuted; they come when they like and go away when they please. On the other hand, no one, I believe, ever saw a flock of Rooks making the first advances towards an intimacy with a flock of Jackdaws, or heard of their condescending to colonize a grove, because their grey-headed relatives were located in the neighbourhood. On the sea-coast, where Rooks are only casual



THE JACKDAW.

visitors, the Jackdaw has no opportunity of hanging himself on as an appendage to a rookery, but even here he must be a client. With the choice of a long range of cliff before him, he avoids that which he might have all to himself, and selects a portion which, either because it is sheltered from storms, or inaccessible by climbers, has been already appropriated by Sea-mews.

The object of the Jackdaw in making church-towers its

resort is pretty evident. Where there is a church there is at least also a village, and where men and domestic animals congregate, there the Jackdaw fails not to find food; grubs in the fields, fruit in the orchards, and garbage of all kinds in the waste ground. Here, too, it has a field for exercising its singular acquisitiveness. Wonderful is the variety of objects which it accumulates in its museum of a nest, which, professedly a complication of sticks, may comprise also a few dozen labels stolen from a Botanic Garden, an old tooth-brush, a child's cap, part of a worsted stocking, a frill, &c. Waterton,* who strongly defends it from the charge of molesting either the eggs or young of pigeons, professes himself unable to account for its pertinacious habit of collecting sticks for a nest placed where no such support is seemingly necessary, and, cunning though it is, comments on its want of adroitness in introducing sticks into its hole: "You may see the Jackdaw," he says, "trying for a quarter of an hour to get a stick into the hole, while every attempt will be futile, because, the bird having laid hold of it by the middle, it is necessarily thrown at right angles with the body, and the Daw cannot perceive that the stick ought to be nearly parallel with its body before it can be conveyed into the hole. Fatigued at length with repeated efforts, and completely foiled in its numberless attempts to introduce the stick, it lets it fall to the ground, and immediately goes in quest of another, probably to experience another disappointment on its return. When time and chance have enabled it to place a quantity of sticks at the bottom of the hole, it then goes to seek for materials of a more pliant and a softer nature." These are usually straw, wool, and feathers; but, as we have seen, nothing comes amiss that catches its fancy. In addition to rocks, towers, and hollow trees, it sometimes places its nest in chimneys or in rabbit-burrows, but

* "Essays on Natural History" First Series, p. 109.

never, or in the rarest instances, among the open boughs of a tree. It lays from four to six eggs, and feeds its young on worms and insects, which it brings home in the pouch formed by the loose skin at the base of its beak. When domesticated, its droll trickeries and capability of imitating the human voice and other sounds are well known. By turns affectionate, quarrelsome, impudent, confiding, it is always inquisitive, destructive, and given to purloining; so that however popular at first as a pet, it usually terminates its career by some unregretted accident, or is consigned to captivity in a wicker cage.

THE MAGPIE.

PICA CAUDATA.

Head, throat, neck, and back velvet-black; scapulars and under plumage white; tail much graduated and, as well as the wings, black, with lustrous blue and bronze reflections; beak, iris, and feet black. Length eighteen inches; breadth twenty-three inches. Eggs pale dirty green, spotted all over with ash-grey and olive-brown.

The Magpie, like the Crow, labours under the disadvantage of an ill name, and in consequence incurs no small amount of persecution. Owing to the disproportionate length of its tail and shortness of its wings its flight is somewhat heavy, so that if it were not cunning and wary to a remarkable degree, it would probably well-nigh disappear from the catalogue of British Birds. Yet though it is spared by none except avowed preservers of all birds (like Waterton, who protects it "on account of its having nobody to stand up for it"), it continues to be a bird of general occurrence, and there seems indeed to be but little if any diminution of its numbers. Its nest is usually constructed among the upper branches of a lofty tree, either in a hedge-row or deep in a wood; or if it has fixed its abode in an unwooded district, it selects the thickest thorn-bush in the neighbourhood and there

erects its castle. This is composed of an outwork of thorns and briers supporting a mass of twigs and mud, which is succeeded by a layer of fibrous roots. The whole is not only fenced round but arched over with thorny sticks, an aperture being left, on one side only, large enough to admit the bird. In this stronghold are deposited generally six eggs, which in due time are succeeded by as many young ogres, who are to be reared to birds by an unstinted supply



THE MAGPIE.

of the most generous diet. Even before their appearance the old birds have committed no small havoc in the neighbourhood; now, however, that four times as many mouths have to be filled, the hunting ground must either be more closely searched or greatly extended. Any one who has had an opportunity of watching the habits of a tame Magpie, must have observed its extreme inquisitiveness and skill in discovering what was intended to be concealed,

joined, moreover, to an unscrupulous habit of purloining everything that takes its roving fancy. Even when surrounded by plenty and pampered with delicacies it prefers a stolen morsel to what is legally its own. Little wonder then that when it has to hunt on its own account for the necessaries of life, and is stimulated besides by the cravings of its hungry brood, it has gained an unenviable notoriety as a prowling bandit. In the harrying of birds' nests no schoolboy can compete with it; Partridges and Pheasants are watched to their retreat and plundered mercilessly of their eggs and young; the smaller birds are treated in like manner; hares and rabbits, if they suffer themselves to be surprised, have their eyes picked out and are torn to pieces; rats, mice, and frogs are a lawful prey; carrion, offal of all kinds, snails, worms, grubs, and caterpillars, each in turn pleasantly vary the diet; and, when in season, grain and fruit are attacked with as much audacity as is consistent with safety; and might, whenever available, gives a right to stray chickens and ducklings. The young birds, nurtured in an impregnable stronghold, and familiarized from their earliest days with plunder, having no song to learn save the note of caution and alarm when danger is near, soon become adepts in the arts of their parents, and, before their first moult, are a set of inquisitive chattering marauders, wise enough to keep near the haunts of men because food is there most abundant, cautious never to come within reach of the fowling piece, and cunning enough to carry off the call-bird from the net without falling themselves into the snare. Even in captivity, with all their drollery, they are unamiable.

Magpies, though generally distributed, are far more numerous in some districts than others. In Cornwall they are very abundant; hence I have heard them called Cornish Pheasants. In Ireland they are said to be of comparatively recent introduction.* It is stated that they are in France

* See Yarrell's "British Birds," vol. ii. p. 113.

more abundant than in any other country of Europe, where they principally build their nests in poplar-trees, having discovered, it is said, "that the brittle nature of the boughs of this tree is an additional protection against climbers!" "In Norway," says a writer in the *Zoologist*,* "this bird, usually so shy in this country, and so difficult to approach within gunshot, seems to have entirely changed its nature: it is there the most domestic and fearless bird; its nest is invariably placed in a small tree or bush adjoining some farm or cottage, and not unfrequently in the very midst of some straggling village. If there happens to be a suitable tree by the roadside and near a house, it is a very favourable locality for a Norwegian Magpie's nest. I have often wondered to see the confidence and fearlessness displayed by this bird in Norway; he will only just move out of your horse's way as you drive by him on the road, and should he be perched on a rail by the roadside he will only stare at you as you rattle by, but never think of moving off. It is very pleasant to see this absence of fear of man in Norwegian birds; a Norwegian would never think of terrifying a bird for the sake of sport; whilst, I fear, to see such a bird as the Magpie sitting quietly on a rail within a few feet, would be to an English boy a temptation for assault which he could not resist. I must add, however, with regard to Magpies, that there is a superstitious prejudice for them current throughout Norway: they are considered harbingers of good luck, and are consequently always invited to preside over the house; and, when they have taken up their abode in the nearest tree, are defended from all ill; and he who should maltreat the Magpie has perhaps driven off the *genius loci*, and so may expect the most furious anger of the neighbouring dwelling, whose good fortune he has thus violently dispersed." Faith in the prophetic powers of the Magpie even yet lingers in many of the rural districts of England also.

* Vol. viii. p. 3035.



THE JAY.

GÁRRULUS GLANDARIUS.

Feathers of the crest greyish white, streaked with black; a black moustache from the corners of the beak; general plumage reddish grey, darker above; primaries dingy black; secondaries velvet-black and pure white; inner tertials rich chestnut; winglet and greater coverts barred with black, white, and bright blue; upper and under tail-coverts pure white; iris bright blue; beak black; feet livid brown. Length thirteen and a half inches; breadth twenty-two inches. Eggs dull green, minutely and thickly speckled with olive-brown.

THERE exists among gamekeepers a custom of selecting a certain spot in preserved woods, and there suspending, as trophies of their skill and watchfulness, the bodies of such destructive animals as they have killed in the pursuit of their calling. They are generally those of a few stoats or weasels, a Hawk, a Magpie, a cat, and two or three Jays. All these animals are judged to be destructive to game, and are accordingly hunted to the death, the Jay, perhaps, with less reason than the rest, for though it can hardly resist the temptation of plundering, either of eggs or young, any nest, whether of Partridge or Pheasant, that

falls in its way, yet it does not subsist entirely upon animal food, but also upon acorns and various other wild fruits. The prevailing fashion among ladies of wearing in their hats the wings of ornamental birds, has given a stimulus to the ardour with which Jays are sought out. Nevertheless, owing to their cautious and wary habits, there are few wooded districts in which they are not more or less numerous. Their jarring unconnected note, which characterizes them at all seasons, is in spring and summer varied by their song proper, in which I have never been able to detect anything more melodious than an accurate imitation of the noise made by sawyers at work, though Montagu states that "it will, sometimes, in the spring utter a sort of song in a soft and pleasing manner, but so low as not to be heard at any distance; and at intervals introduces the bleating of a lamb, mewing of a cat, the note of a Kite or Buzzard, hooting of an Owl, or even neighing of a horse. These imitations are so exact, even in a natural wild state, that we have frequently been deceived." The Jay generally builds its nest in a wood, either in the top of a low tree, or against the trunk of a lofty one, employing as material small sticks, roots, and dry grass, and lays five eggs. There seems to be a difference of opinion as to the sociability of the family party after the young are fledged, some writers stating that they separate by mutual consent, and that each shifts for itself; others, that the young brood remains with the old birds all the winter. For my own part, I scarcely recollect ever having seen a solitary Jay, or to have heard a note which was not immediately responded to by another bird of the same species, the inference from which is that, though not gregarious, they are at least social.

When domesticated, the Jay displays considerable intelligence; it is capable of attachment, and learns to distinguish the hand and voice of its benefactor, accom-

panying him in his walks, making occasionally short excursions on its own account, but returning home to roost. Education, however, does not alter its thievish nature, which appears in its fondness for purloining and secreting pens, knitting needles, and trinkets of all kinds. It will learn to imitate any noise that it hears frequently, the bark of a dog, the neigh of a horse, the call of chickens to be fed, and even a tune on a flageolet, modulating its harsh cry into a soft whistling. It may be taught, too, to imitate the human voice, and will catch, not merely the words, but the tone of voice in which they are uttered, holding an imaginary conversation between a child and an adult.

There is little difference between the plumage of the male and female birds, both being equally marked by the brilliant blue of the wing-coverts. The male nestling may be distinguished from the female, so it is said, by having five or six of the feathers of the crest darker than in the other sex; such a bird should therefore be selected for rearing in captivity.

THE NUTCRACKER.

NUCÍFRAGA CARYOCATACTES.

Plumage sooty brown, spotted on the back and under parts with white; tail black, barred with white at the extremity; beak and feet horn-colour; iris brown. Length thirteen inches. Eggs light buff, with a few greyish brown spots.

The Nutcracker Crow must not be confounded with the Nuthatch; the latter is a familiarly known little bird, whose skill in reaching the contents of hazel-nuts will come under our notice hereafter; the former is a large bird, as big as a Jay, which is only an occasional visitor in this country, and whose habits partake of those of the Crows and Woodpeckers. The propriety of its name is

questionable, according to Yarrell, who says that "it cannot crack nuts." Here perhaps there may be some little mistake. Its name is evidently a translation of the French *Casse-noix*. In England we mean by "nuts" filberts or hazel-nuts; but the French word *noix* is applied exclusively to walnuts, our nuts being *noisettes*, or "little nuts;" and French authors are agreed that its food consists of insects, fruits, and walnuts; that is, the ordinary diet of its relative, the Rook, whose fondness for walnuts is notorious.* It lays its eggs in the holes of trees, and, except in the breeding season, is more or less gregarious in its habits.

THE ROLLER.

CORÁCIAS GÁRRULA.

Head, neck, and under parts tinged with various shades of light blue, varied with green; back and scapulars reddish brown; tail blue, green, and black. Length twelve inches and a half. Eggs smooth shining white.

About twenty specimens in all of this bird have been observed in England, the one of most recent occurrence being, I believe, one which was shot close to my garden, on the 20th of September, 1852. The winter home of the Roller is Africa, and it is said to be particularly abundant in Algeria. About the middle of April it crosses the Mediterranean, and seems to prefer the north of Europe to the south as a summer residence, being more abundant in Germany and the south of Russia than in France, though many proceed no further than Sicily and Greece. Its food consists mainly of caterpillars and other insects. The name Roller, being derived directly from the French *Rollier*, should be pronounced so as to rhyme with "dollar."

* The Latin *nux*, and Greek *κάρυον*, from which the systematic names of the bird are derived, point also to the walnut.

THE BEE-EATER.

MEROPS APIASTER.

Forehead white, passing into bluish green; upper plumage chestnut; throat golden yellow, bounded by a black line; wings variegated with blue, brown, and green; tail greenish blue. Length eleven inches. Eggs glossy white.

This bird, which in brilliancy of plumage vies with the Humming-birds, possesses little claim to be ranked among soberly clad British birds. Stray parties are indeed met with from time to time, but at distant intervals. In the islands of the Mediterranean, and in the southern countries of Europe, they are common summer visitors, and in Asia Minor and the south of Russia they are yet more frequent. They are gregarious in habits, having been observed, both in Europe, their summer, and in Africa, their winter residence, to perch together on the branches of trees in small flocks. They also build their nests near each other. These are excavations in the banks of rivers, variously stated to be extended to the depth of from six inches to as many feet. Their flight is graceful and light, resembling that of the Swallows. Their food consists of winged insects, especially bees and wasps, which they not only catch when they are wandering at large through the air, but watch for near their nests. The inhabitants of Candia and Cyprus are said to catch them by the help of a light silk line, to which is attached by a fish-hook a wild bee. The latter in its endeavour to escape soars into the air, and the Bee-eater seizing it becomes the prey of the aërial fisherman.



THE KINGFISHER.

ALCÉDO ÍSPIDA.

Back azure-blue; head and wing-coverts bluish green, spotted with azure-blue; under and behind the eye a reddish band passing into white, and beneath this a band of azure-green; wings and tail greenish blue; throat white; under plumage rusty orange-red. Length seven inches and a quarter, width ten inches. Eggs glossy white, nearly round.

HALCYON days, every one knows, are days of peace and tranquillity, when all goes smoothly, and nothing occurs to ruffle the equanimity of the most irascible member of a household; but it may not be known to all my younger readers that a bird is in any way concerned in bringing about this happy state of things. According to the ancient naturalists the Halcyon, our Kingfisher, being especially fond of the water and its products, chooses to have even a floating nest. Now the surface of the sea is an unfit place whereon to construct a vessel of any kind, so the

Halcyon, as any other skilful artisan would, puts together on land first the framework, and then the supplementary portion of its nest, the materials being shelly matter and spines, whence derived is unknown; though some maintain that the principal substance employed is fishbones. During the progress of the work the careful bird several times tests its buoyancy by actual experiment, and when satisfied that all is safe, launches its future nursery on the ocean. However turbulent might have been the condition of the water previously to this event, thenceforth a calm ensued, which lasted during the period of incubation; and these were "Halcyon days" (*Halcyonides dies*), which set in seven days before the winter solstice, and lasted as many days after. What became of the young after the lapse of this period is not stated, but the deserted nest itself, called halcyoneum, identical, perhaps, with what we consider the shell of the echinus, or sea-urchin, was deemed a valuable medicine.*

The real nest of the Kingfisher is a collection of small fish-bones, which have evidently been disgorged by the old birds. A portion of one which I have in my possession, and which was taken about twenty years since from a deep hole in an embankment at Deepdale, Norfolk, consists exclusively of small fish-bones and scraps of the shells of shrimps. A precisely similar one is preserved in the British Museum, which is well worthy the inspection of the curious. It was found by Mr. Gould in a hole three feet deep on the banks of the Thames; it was half an inch thick and about the size of a tea saucer, and weighed 700 grains. Mr. Gould was enabled to prove that this mass was deposited, as well as eight eggs laid, in the short space of twenty-one days. In neither case was there any attempt made by the bird to employ the bones as materials for a structure; they were simply spread on the soil in such a way as to protect the eggs from damp, possessing

* Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. x. cap 32. xxxii. cap. 8.

probably no properties which made them superior to bents or dry leaves, but serving the purpose as well as anything else, and being more readily available, by a bird that does not peck on the ground, than materials of any other kind.

The wanderer by the river's side on a bright sunny day, at any season, may have his attention suddenly arrested by the sight of a bird shooting past him, either up or down the stream, at so slight an elevation above the water, that he can look down on its back. Its flight is rapid, and the colour of the plumage so brilliant, that he can compare it to nothing less dazzlingly bright than the richest feathers of the peacock, or a newly dug specimen of copper ore. After an interval of a few seconds it will perhaps be followed by a second, its mate, arrayed in attire equally gorgeous with emerald, azure, and gold. Following the course of the bird, let him approach cautiously any pools where small fish are likely to abound, and he may chance to descry, perched motionless on the lower branch of an alder overhanging the stream, on some bending willow, or lichen-covered rail, the bird which but now glanced by him like a meteor. If exposed to the rays of the sun, the metallic green of its upper plumage is still most conspicuous; if in the shade, or surrounded by leaves, its orange coloured breast betrays its position. Not a step further in advance, or the fisherman, intent as he is on his sport, will take alarm and be off to another station. With beak pointed downwards it is watching until one among a shoal of minnows or bleaks comes within a fair aim; then with a twinkle of the wing it dashes head foremost from its post, plunges into the stream, disappears for a second, and emerges still head foremost with its struggling booty. A few pinches with its powerful beak, or a blow against its perch, deprives its prey of life, and the morsel is swallowed entire, head foremost. Occasionally, where convenient perches are rare,

as is the case with the little pools left by the tide on the sea-shore (for the Kingfisher is common on the banks of tidal rivers as well as on inland streams and lakes), it hovers like a Kestrel, and plunges after small fish, shrimps, and marine insects. It once happened to me that I was angling by a river's side, quite concealed from view by a willow on either side of me, when a Kingfisher flew down the stream, and perched on my rod. I remained perfectly still, but was detected before an opportunity had been afforded me of taking a lesson from my brother sportsman.

The Kingfisher is a permanent resident in this country, and may be observed, at any season, wherever there is a river, canal, or lake, those streams being preferred the banks of which are lined with trees or bushes. Like most other birds of brilliant plumage, it is no vocalist; its only note being a wild piping cry which it utters while on the wing.

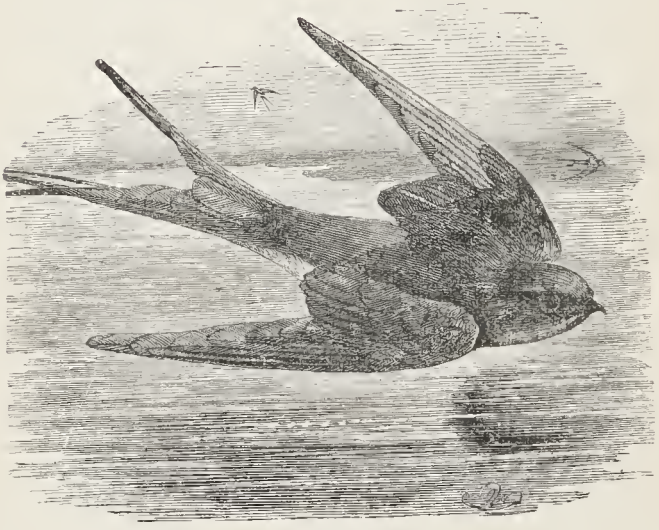
THE SWALLOW.

HIRUNDO RÚSTICA.

Forehead and throat chestnut-brown; upper parts, sides of the neck, and a bar across the breast black, with violet reflections; lower parts dull reddish white; tail very long and forked. *Female*—with less red on the forehead and less black on the breast; under parts whiter; outer tail-feathers shorter. Length six inches and a half, width thirteen inches and a quarter. Eggs white, spotted with brown and dark red.

THERE are many features in the life of the Swallow so prominent, that no undomesticated bird is more thoroughly known. Like the Sparrow, it accompanies man wherever he fixes his dwelling; but, unlike the Sparrow, it is liable to be mistaken for no other bird; its flight is peculiar and all but ceaseless; at least, it is rarely seen except in motion; and it is absent during the greater portion of the year so giving to itself a

twofold notoriety, being regretted at the season of its departure, and welcomed at its return. These three circumstances, its migratory habits, its mode of flight, and attachment to the dwellings of man, have been the cause why, in all ages, it has been invested with especial interest. Its return is universally greeted as prophetic of summer weather; the very proverb that "one Swallow does not make a summer," only indicates a popular belief; and its depar-



THE SWALLOW.

ture is among the first intimations of approaching winter. The Swallow consequently is the type of migratory birds; if the Swallow is come, all take it for granted that the other summer birds have arrived, and when its twitter is no longer heard, we know that all the other birds of passage are gone or going. Of the Swallow, therefore, it is said pre-eminently, "God sends us the Swallow in the first days of summer, to relieve us of the insects which the summer

suns are calling into life. The home of the Swallow is all the habitable earth; it knows nothing of winter or winter's cold; its whole life is a continued festivity, and its song an eternal hymn in praise of summer and liberty." In remote ages the Swallow was considered to be endowed with supernatural intelligence; it refused to build its nest in a certain town because it was polluted with crime; in another, because it had been frequently burnt down; it foretold tempests; and, above all, it was noted for having taught men the healing properties of a certain herb,* by employing it to give sight to its young. Not only was it thus skilled in the healing art, but was in itself a medicine of no ordinary virtue. Even in the time of our countryman Ray, not two hundred years ago, its efficacy in various complaints was seriously believed: the whole body burnt, was considered a specific for weak eyes, quinsy, and inflamed uvula; the heart was prescribed in epilepsy and in quartan ague, it was good also for strengthening the memory; the blood was good for the eyes, especially if drawn from under the right wing; a little stone sometimes found in the stomach of young birds, called *chelidonius*, tied to the arm, or hung around the neck, was a remedy against children's fits. This was to be searched for before or at the August full moon, in the eldest of a brood. Even the nest had its virtues, being, if applied externally, good for quinsy, redness of the eyes, and the bite of a viper.

A century later "good old White," as Mr. Bell happily calls him, published his account of the Swallow, to which the reader is referred as an admirable model of bird-biography, not only for the age, but as an authentic history full of fresh interest to the reader in all ages. The only point on which White had doubts was whether Swallows all migrate, or whether some of the

* Chelidonium: Celandine or Swallow-wort, from χελιδών, "a Swallow."

young do not occasionally stay behind, and hibernate in hollow trees, holes of rocks, and the banks of pools and rivers. Mr. Bell considers the question as settled in the affirmative, namely, that they do all migrate; and such, no doubt, is the rule; but with all respect for so high an authority, I am inclined to the opinion that individuals occasionally remain, perhaps in consequence of having been disabled by accident at the season when the migratory instinct was in its active force, or from some other cause unknown to us. Such stragglers would, if the succeeding winter proved severe, perish of hunger (that they become torpid I cannot suppose), but if it turned out to be mild they might survive till the following spring. This supposition will account for the appearance of Swallows late on in winter; several instances of which have been recorded by authors who, whether accurate observers or not, certainly believed that they were reporting truly. That they were seen only on warm days is of course no evidence that they had been roused from a state of torpor by the unusual warmth. Sunny days in winter tempt people to walk abroad and to resort to the same places which winter-gnats would choose for their gambols. Here, too, the stray Swallow would be found; but in dark stormy weather the gnats and the Swallow would stay at home, and the ornithologist would have little temptation to do otherwise. I happen to be myself among the number of those who on personal evidence believe that individual Swallows do remain in England long after the period of general migration. I was walking through a limestone quarry at Saltram on the bank of the Plym, in Devonshire, many years ago, on the 24th December, when I saw a Swallow, whether a Chimney Swallow or Martin, I cannot positively affirm, wheeling about, and evidently hawking for gnats near the face of the cliff. The season was a mild one, the air still, and the sun shining brightly against the limestone rocks, from which much heat was reflected. That the bird had been

kept in captivity until the migratory season had passed, and then released, is certainly possible, but not probable. On any other supposition it must have remained either of its own free will, which is not likely, or from incapacity to accompany its congeners. Left alone it probably found a sheltered retreat in the face of the cliff, and sallied forth whenever the weather was inviting, making the most of the short days, and, on the finest, contenting itself with a scanty meal. The temperature of the west of England in winter it is quite able to bear; in fact, it is not uncommon there for a whole winter to pass without any weather so severe as that which has characterized the whole of the present April (1860), though Swallows have returned, and contrive to find food enough to keep themselves alive. If therefore the bird which I saw managed to live on till Christmas Eve, there is no reason why it should not survive the whole of the winter. But as "one Swallow does not make a spring," so neither is one sufficient to upset a theory. There remains therefore the rule with the one exception to prove it, that Swallows do migrate.

I have devoted to this question more space than the subject would seem to require, on the ground that the reader will find in White's "Selborne" a far more entertaining and accurate description of the Swallow and its habits than I could hope to give, unless I were to transcribe what that author has said. A full account of all that has since been learnt of its history will be found, and no less pleasantly told, in Yarrell's "British Birds." For the sake of reference only I will add a short summary of what I may term its statistics. The Swallow is a migratory bird wherever it is found, that is in most of the countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The first Swallows arrive in this country about the 11th of April, and are followed by others at various intervals, until the middle or end of May. On their arrival, they resort to those places which, being most sheltered, abound most in winged insects, these being

frequently the courses of rivers and canals. As the season advances, they spread themselves more generally over the country, still, however, being most numerous in the vicinity of water. In May they build their shallow open nests of mud and straw lined with feathers, a few feet down a chimney, in an outhouse, a bell-tower, the shaft of a deserted mine, or any other place which is at once dry and dark, rarely in more exposed places. They lay four or five eggs, and rear two or three broods in a season. The young being, from the usual situation of the nest, unable to leave their nursery until they are fully fledged, require to be fed a long time, but they continue to be, partially at least, dependent on the parent birds for many days after they have learnt to hawk for themselves. The process of feeding is carried on while both old and young are on the wing; or the young, perched on the top of a house or the branch of a tree, receive in turn the morsels which their more skilful parents have caught for them. In autumn, many days before migration is actually about to take place, Swallows, old and young, assemble in large flocks, especially towards evening, and roost on trees in the vicinity of water. At this season they seem to be more socially disposed, even during the day, than at any other period of their sojourn with us. In October they take their departure collectively, and so strongly is the migratory instinct then in force, that it overcomes parental affection, powerful though this feeling is in the Swallow; some of the late broods being left behind.



THE HOUSE MARTIN.

HIRUNDO ÚRBICA.

Head, nape and upper part of the back, black with violet reflections; lower part of the back, and all the under parts, pure white; feet and toes covered with downy feathers; tail forked, moderate. Length five inches and a half. Eggs pure white.

For a detailed history of the House-Martin or Window-Swallow, and its habits, I cannot do better than again refer my readers to White's "Selborne," which contains so admirable an account of the Swallow. The two birds indeed are so much alike in their leading habits, namely, migration, mode of flight, and food, that a description of either will in many respects be applicable to the other. The House-Martin generally arrives a few days after the Swallow, and resorts to similar localities. In the early part of the season the most sheltered places

are sought out, and the two species may frequently be seen hawking for flies in company. Later in the season its numbers are observed to be greatly increased, and it is joined by the Swift and Sand-Martin. Not that any society is entered into by the different species, or that they even sport together: but one may often stand on the bank of a canal, or by the margin of a pond, and see all four kinds glance by in varied succession, and in proportions which differ according as one or the other is most abundant in the neighbourhood. Acute listeners can, it is said, hear a snapping noise made by the bird as it closes its beak on a captured insect, but I must confess that though I have often tried to detect this sound, I have never succeeded. Swift as their passage is, and similar though the flight of all the species, no difficulty is found in distinguishing them. The Chimney-Swallow is sufficiently marked by its long forked tail and red chin; the House-Martin by the snow-white hue of its abdomen and lower part of the back, and by its shorter tail, which is also forked: the Sand-Martin by its smaller size, its greyish brown back and dirty-white under plumage, as well as by its shorter, slightly forked tail: and the Swift can be distinguished at any distance by its shape, which resembles a bent bow, with the body representing an arrow ready to be shot. On a nearer view, the Swift is marked by its general black hue relieved only by a spot of white on the chin, which it requires a sharp eye to detect. All the species have the power of suddenly, and with the greatest rapidity, altering their course by a slight movement of the wings and tail.

Immediately on its arrival in this country, the Martin pays a visit to its old dwelling, clings to its walls, peeps in or even enters, many times a day. One might fancy that there throbbed within its snowy bosom some pulse akin to that which kindles in the human traveller a longing for home and the familiar haunts of his early days. It has

been proved by several experiments, that the same birds return year after year to their old nests, and it is hard to believe, so thoroughly delighted do they seem, that they are guided simply by an impassive instinct. If so, why should they hang about the "old house at home" so many days before they begin to set in order again the future nursery? No elaborate plans of alterations and improvements are to be devised; last year's family are launched on the world, and are quite equal to building for their own accommodation. No collecting of materials is requisite. The muddy edge of the nearest pond will provide plaster enough and to spare to carry out all necessary repairs: shreds of straw are to be had for the picking up, and farmyard feathers are as plentiful as of yore. It would seem then a reasonable conclusion, that a bird endowed with an instinct powerful enough to guide it across the ocean, and a memory sufficiently powerful to lead it to the snug window corner of the same cottage where it reared its first brood, may live in the past as well as the present, and that its seeming joyousness is a reality, even mixed perhaps with hopeful anticipations of the future.

As the reader may, if he will, have ample opportunity of watching the habits of a bird that probably builds its nest under the eaves of his own house, whether he dwell in a town, a village, or a lonely cottage, it is unnecessary to enter into further details of its biography. I must, however, say a few words on the often repeated story of the entombment of the Sparrow who had unfairly appropriated the nest of a Martin. The intruder, so say the authorities (and several instances are recorded), having successfully resisted the endeavours of a dozen or twenty Martins to dislodge him, was walled up with plaster by the aggrieved party, who made common cause against him, and was subsequently taken out dead by the person who observed the incident. Some of the earlier naturalists relate instances of this without expressing any doubt of its accuracy; some

modern naturalists agree with them; others, and I must confess that I am among them, suspect a flaw in the evidence. Maegillivray's witnesses, "on whose veracity he depended," and I doubt not with sufficient reason—"a tackle-maker, a slater, a nailor, a miller, the engineer of the mill, and a grazier"—were I make no question trustworthy men in all matters connected with the ordinary business of life, and in this case asserted what they believed they had seen; but they were none of them naturalists, and no one but a student of nature is aware of the exact precision required both in observing and recording a passage in the life of an animal. In a case of this kind extraordinary precaution is requisite, for if it be true, the theory that man is the only reasoning animal, tumbles to the ground. Here we have in a bird—and if in one why not in all?—an application of the natural laws of property; a sense of injury; a conspiracy among the kindred tribe; an attempt to recover a right, out of which, on its failure, springs a spirit of revenge. Then must come a consultation, or, what is even more wonderful, an instinctive spontaneous agreement as to the proper mode of taking revenge; and to crown the whole, a knowledge of the natural effect of plastering up an enemy in a cave without air, that is, that death would ensue; and what can an animal devoid of reason know about *death?* It is necessary then I think either to consider the evidence insufficient, or, admitting the accuracy as well as the veracity of the observers, to break down the wall which separates instinct from reason. I prefer the former alternative.



THE SAND MARTIN.

HIRUNDO RIPARIA.

All the upper parts, cheeks, and a broad bar on the breast, mouse-colour; throat, fore part of the neck, abdomen, and under tail-coverts white; legs and feet naked with the exception of a few small feathers near the insertion of the hind toe; tail forked, rather short. Length five inches. Eggs pure white.

While all the other British species of Swallow resort from choice to the haunts of man, the Sand or Bank Martin is indifferent about the matter. Provided that it can find a convenient place for excavating its nest, other considerations are omitted. It is said to be partial to the vicinity of water, but even this selection is rather to be attributed to the accidental circumstance that perpendicular cliffs often have rivers running at their base, than to any decided preference shown by the bird for such situations. Railway cuttings carried through a sandy district offer, perhaps, equal attraction; and it is probable

that a majority of the colonies planted within the last twenty years overlook, not the silent highway of the river, but the unromantic parallel bars of iron which have enabled man to vie almost with the Swallow in rapidity of flight. The word colonies is applicable to few British birds besides the Sand Martin. Others of the tribe not unfrequently construct their nests in close proximity with each other, and, when thus associated, are most neighbourly—hunting in society, sporting together, and making common cause against an intrusive Hawk; but still this is no more than a fortuitous coming together.

It so happens that a certain district offers good hunting ground, and the eaves or windows of a certain house are peculiarly well adapted for sheltering nests; so a number of Window-Martins, not having taken counsel together, but guided each by independent choice, find themselves established sometimes so close together that their nests have party walls, like the houses in a street. They, accordingly, make acquaintances, and are sociable to a limited extent. But Sand Martins go beyond this, they are comrades banded together by municipal laws, which no doubt they understand and obey, inhabiting dwellings which constitute a joint settlement, returning without fail to the familiar haunt after every annual migration, or if they desert a station, leaving no stragglers behind, and pitching their camp anew in some locality which common consent has pronounced to be an eligible one. They are not, however, exclusive in their fraternization; as they hunt in society with their relatives the Swifts and Swallows, and even accompany them in distant flights. I have repeatedly observed Sand Martins flying about with others of the same tribe many miles away from their homes. They may readily be distinguished, as I have stated before, by their dingy mouse-coloured hue, smaller size, and less forked tails. I have never had an opportunity of watching a colony engaged in their mining operations at the busy

period of their year, that of nidification; but from the description by Professor Rennie ("Bird Architecture") and that by Mr. R. D. Duncan, quoted by Macgillivray,* the sight must be most interesting. The task of the older birds must be a light one: not so, however, that of the younger members of the flock. The former have neither walls nor roofs to repair; the holes which served them as nests the previous year, afford the same accommodation as before. All that is needed is, that the remains of the old nest should either be removed or receive the addition of a few straws and feathers to protect the eggs and young from direct contact with the cold sand; their labours then are over. But the new colonists have a toilsome work to perform before they can enjoy the gratification of bringing up a family. The settlement is fixed probably in the perpendicular face of a bank of sand, gravel, or clay, at an elevation from the ground which varies from a few to a great many feet. Their claws are sharp and well adapted for clinging, the beak short, rigid, and pointed, no less well suited for excavating. Grasping the perpendicular surface of the bank with their claws, and steadying themselves by means of their tails, they commence operations by pricking a small hole with their bills. This hole they gradually enlarge by moving round and round, and edging off the sand with the side of their bills, which they keep shut. Their progress is slow at first, but after they have made room to stand on the excavation, they proceed rapidly, still working with their bills, and carefully pushing out the loosened sand with their feet. At one time the male, at another the female, is the excavator. When their burrowing is impeded by the resistance of a stone, they either dig round it and loosen it, or, if it prove so large as to defy removal, they desist and begin another cell. The form of the hole varies both in size and shape, but it rarely exceeds three or four inches in diameter, and more or less

* British Birds, vol. iii. p. 600.

approaches the circular form. The depth varies from a few inches to three feet, and the direction seems to depend on the nature of the soil encountered. In all, however, the extremity of the hole is enlarged to a diameter of five or six inches, and is situated above the level of the entrance, so that no rain-water can lodge. The work is performed only in the mornings, and is consequently carried over several days. The nest itself consists of straws of grass and feathers, and is placed in the terminal chamber. The eggs are five or six in number, pure white, and of a rather long shape.

AMERICAN PURPLE MARTIN.

HIRUNDO PURPUREA.

General plumage shining purple-blue; wings and tail black. *Female* paler and tinged with grey, lower parts light grey streaked with black. Length six inches and three-quarters. Eggs pure white.

This bird, as great a favourite in North America as the Window-Martin is with us, has little claim to be considered a visitor of our shores, a few straggling specimens only having been seen in this country. Its habits in America closely resemble those of its congeners. It builds its nest in boxes constructed for the purpose, called "Martin-boxes," and to each of these several pairs of birds frequently resort, and rear their broods in perfect harmony. They arrive in America at about the same period when Swallows visit us, and leave early in August.



THE COMMON SWIFT.

CÝPSELUS APUS.

General plumage sooty brown; chin greyish white; tarsi feathered; bill, feet, and claws, shining black, Length eight inches, width seventeen inches. Eggs pure white.

The Swift is, perhaps, the strongest and swiftest, not merely of the Swallow tribe, but of all birds; hence a voyage from Southern Africa* to England is performed without overtaxing its strength. It stands in need of no rest after this prodigious flight, but immediately on its arrival starts with a right good will on its pursuit of food, as if its journey had been but a pleasant course of training for its daily vocation. With respect to temperature, however, its powers of endurance are limited; it never proceeds far northwards, and occasionally even suffers from unseasonably severe weather in the temperate climates where it fixes its summer residence. Mr. F. Smith, of the British

* Livingstone mentions his having seen in the plains north of Kuruman a flock of Swifts, computed to contain upwards of 4000 individuals.

Museum, relates in the *Zoologist*,* that, at Deal, on the 8th of July, 1856, after a mild but wet day the temperature suddenly fell till it became disagreeably cold. The Swifts were sensibly affected by the atmospheric change; they flew unsteadily, fluttered against the walls of the houses, and some even flew into open windows. "Whilst observing these occurrences," he says, "a girl came to the door to ask me if I wanted to buy a bat; she had heard, she told me, that I bought all kinds of bugs, and her mother thought I might want a bat. On her producing it, I was astonished to find it was a poor benumbed Swift. The girl told me they were dropping down in the streets, and the boys were killing all the bats; the church, she said, was covered with them. Off I started to witness this strange sight and slaughter. True enough; the children were charging them everywhere, and on arriving at the church in Lower-street I was astonished to see the poor birds hanging in clusters from the eaves and cornices; some clusters were at least two feet in length, and, at intervals, benumbed individuals dropped from the outside of the clusters. Many hundreds of the poor birds fell victims to the ruthless ignorance of the children." Being so susceptible of cold, the Swift does not visit us until summer may be considered to have completely set in. Instances are on record of its having been seen towards the end of April, but it generally brings up the rear of the migratory birds by making its first appearance in the first or second week in May. I must once more refer my readers to White's "Selborne" for a full biography of the bird; at least for as much of it as is comprised within the twelve or thirteen weeks of its sojourn with us; for early in August it makes itself, for a few days, more than ever conspicuous by its wheeling flights around the buildings which contain its nest, and then suddenly disappears. At this period, too, its note is more frequently heard than during any other

* September, 1856, p. 5249.

part of its visit, and in this respect it is peculiar. As a general rule, birds cease their song partially, if not entirely, when their eggs are hatched. The new care of providing for the wants of a brood occupies their time too much to allow leisure for musical performance, so that with the exception of their call notes, and their cries of alarm or defiance, they are for a season mute. Few of our songsters, indeed, except the Redbreast and Wren, resume their song till the following spring; but the Swift, who is virtually without feet (as the name *apus* denotes), neither perches on the ground in quest of food, nor on a tree for rest. An early riser, and late in retiring to roost, he is always on the wing. Thus, whether hunting on his own account, or on behalf of his mate and nestlings, his employment is unvaried, and the same amount of time is always at his disposal for exercising his vocal powers. These are not great; he has no roundelay; he neither warbles nor carols; he does not even twitter. His whole melody is a scream, unmusical but most joyous; a squeak would be a better name, but that, instead of conveying a notion that it results from pain, it is full of rollicking delight. Some compare it to the noise made by the sharpening of a saw; to me it seems such an expression of pent-up joy as little children would make if unexpectedly released from school, furnished with wings, and flung up into the air for a game of hide-and-seek among the clouds. Such soarings aloft, such chasings round the pinnacles of the church-tower and the gables of the farm houses, no wonder that they cannot contain themselves for joy. Every day brings its pic-nic or village feast, with no weariness or depression on the morrow.

The nest of the Swift is constructed of any scraps that the bird may chance to find floating in the air, for it literally never perches on the ground, where it could not stand, and whence it could not rise. These are rudely pressed together in any convenient aperture or moulding

in a building, and apparently cemented together by some glutinous secretion from the bird's mouth. Two or sometimes more eggs are laid, and the young, as a matter of necessity, remain in the nest until quite fledged.

Another name for the Swift is Black Martin, and in heraldry it is familiarly known as the Martlet, the figure of which is a device of frequent occurrence in heraldic coats of arms, and denotes that the original wearer of the distinction served as a crusader pilgrim. In Arabia it is still known by the name of Hadji, or Pilgrim, to denote its migratory habits.

THE ALPINE SWIFT.

CÝPSELUS ALPINUS.

General plumage greyish brown; throat and middle of the abdomen pure white; tarsi feathered. Length nearly nine inches. Eggs pure white.

The Alpine or White-bellied Swift is, like the other species, a bird of passage, but it rarely visits this country —so rarely, indeed, that every appearance is duly chronicled as a remarkable incident. Its usual summer resort is the mountainous parts of the continent of Europe, where, except that it builds its nest for the most part in cliffs, its habits are the same as those of the common species.

THE NIGHTJAR.

CAPRIMULGUS EUROPÆUS.

General plumage ash-grey, spotted and barred with black, brown and reddish brown; first three primaries with a large white patch on the inner web; two outer tail-feathers on each side tipped with white. Length ten inches and a quarter, breadth twenty-two inches. Eggs whitish, beautifully marbled with brown and ash.

This bird, we are told by the old naturalists, is a nocturnal robber who finds his way into the goat-pens, sucks the dugs of the goats, poisoning them to such an extent that

the animals themselves are blinded, and their udders waste away. This fable it is necessary to notice in order to account for the strange name Goatsucker, by which it is still popularly known better than by any other. The bird itself is perfectly inoffensive, singular in form and habits, though rarely seen alive near enough for its peculiarities of form and colour to be observed. Its note, however, is familiar enough to persons who are in the habit of being



THE NIGHTJAR.

out late at night in such parts of the country as it frequents. The silence of the evening or midnight walk in June is occasionally broken by a deep whirring noise, which seemingly proceeds from the lower bough of a tree, a hedge, or paling. Having in it nothing of a chirp, warble, or whistle, it is unlike the note of a bird, or indeed any natural sound, but most resembles the humming of a

wheel in rapid revolution.* It is nearly monotonous but not quite so, as it occasionally rises or falls about a quarter of a note, and appears to increase and diminish in loudness. Nor does it seem to proceed continuously from exactly the same spot, but to vary its position, as if the performer were either a ventriloquist or were actually shifting his ground. Fortunate observers have been able to creep up close enough to make out that the bird perches with its feet resting lengthwise on a branch, its claws not being adapted for grasping, and turns its head from side to side, thus throwing the sound as it were in various directions, and producing the same effect as if it proceeded from different places. I have repeatedly worked my way close up to the bird, but as I labour under the disadvantage of being short-sighted, and derive little assistance from glasses at night, I have always failed to observe it actually perched and singing. In the summer of 1859 a Nightjar frequented the immediate neighbourhood of my own house, and I had many opportunities of listening to its note. One evening especially, it perched on a railing within fifty yards of the house, and I made sure of seeing it, but when I had approached within a few yards of the spot from whence the sound proceeded the humming suddenly stopped, but was presently again audible at the other end of the railing which ran across my meadow. I cautiously crept on, but with no better success than before. As I drew near, the bird quitted its perch, flew round me, coming within a few feet of my person, and, on my remaining still, made itself heard from another part of the railing only a few yards behind me. Again and again I dodged it, but always with the same result; I saw it, indeed, several times, but always on the wing. At last a longer interval of silence ensued, and when I heard the sound again it proceeded from a

* Mr. Bell informs me that it is so like the croak of the Natter-Jack Toad, that he has more than once doubted from which of the two the sound proceeded.

distant hedge which separated the meadow from a common. Here probably its mate was performing the domestic duty of incubation cheered by the dismal ditty of her partner; but I never saw her, though I undertook another nocturnal chase of the musician, hunting him from tree to tree, but never being able to discover his exact position, until the cessation of the sound and the sudden rustling of leaves announced the fact of his having taken his departure.

In the dusk of the evening the Nightjar may commonly be seen hawking for moths and beetles after the manner of the Swallow-tribe, only that the flight is less rapid and more tortuous. I once saw one on the common mentioned above, hawking seemingly in company with Swifts and Swallows during the bright glare of a summer afternoon; but most frequently it spends the day either resting on the ground among heath or ferns or on the branch of a tree, always (according to Yarrell and others) crouching close down upon it, in the line of the limb, and not across it. When perched on the ground it lies very close, "not rising (a French author says) until the dogs are almost on it, but worth shooting in September." During its flight it is said to utter a shrill whistling cry, but this I have never heard. The poet Wordsworth, whose opportunities of watching the Nightjar in its haunts must have been numerous, considers that the whirring note is an accompaniment of the chase:—

> "The busy Dor-Hawk chases the white moth
> With burring note——"

> "The burring Dor-Hawk round and round is wheeling:
> That solitary bird
> Is all that can be heard
> In silence, deeper far than deepest noon."

An observer quoted by Macgillivray is of the same opinion, which is that also of a better authority than either, Gilbert White. One point in the economy of the Nightjar is still disputed, the use which it makes of its

serrated middle claw. White, and another observer, quoted by Yarrell, have seen the bird while on the wing capture insects with the claw and transfer them to the mouth. Wilson, on the other hand, states that the use of this singular structure is to enable the bird to rid itself of vermin, to which it is much exposed by its habit of remaining at rest during the heat of the day. As he has actually observed a bird in captivity thus employing its claw, it would follow that the same organ is used for a twofold purpose.

The Nightjar is a migratory bird and the last to arrive in this country, appearing not before the middle of May. It is found more or less sparingly in all parts of England, especially those which abound most in woods interspersed with heaths and brakes. In the wooded valleys of Devonshire it is of frequent occurrence, and here it has been known to remain so late in the season as November, whereas from most other localities it migrates southwards about the middle or end of September. It builds no nest, but lays its singularly beautiful eggs, two in number, on the ground among the dry herbage of the common.

Other names by which it is locally known are Fern Owl, Wheeler, and Nightchurr.

THE GREEN WOODPECKER.

PICUS VIRIDIS.

Upper plumage green; under, greenish ash; crown, back of the head, and moustaches crimson; face black. *Female*—less crimson on the head; moustaches black. Length thirteen inches; breadth twenty-one inches. Eggs glossy white.

COMMONEST among the natural sounds of the country, is that of the

"Woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree:"

So at least many people suppose; but, in reality, one may walk through the woods many times and hear no tapping at all, and even if such a sound be detected and traced to its origin, it will more probably be found to proceed

from the Nuthatch who has wedged a hazel-nut into the bark of an oak, than from the hammering of a Woodpecker. This bird is far too wise to waste its time and blunt its beak by pecking at wood hard enough to make much resonance. And indeed what motive could it have for so doing? Wood does not enter into its diet, nor does sound wood contain the insects on which it feeds. Often indeed it may be observed ascending, by a series of starts,



THE GREEN WOODPECKER.

the trunk of a tree, inclining now a little to the right, and now to the left, disappearing now and then on the side farthest from the spectator, and again coming into view somewhat higher up. Nor is its beak idle; this is employed sometimes in dislodging the insects which lurk in the rugged bark, and sometimes in tapping the trunk in order to find out whether the wood beneath is sound or

otherwise. Just as a carpenter sounds a wall with his hammer in order to discover where the brickwork ends and where lath and plaster begin, so the Woodpecker sounds the wooden pillar to which it is clinging, in order to discover where the wood is impenetrable alike by insects and itself, and where the former have been beforehand with it in seeking food or shelter. Such a canker-spot found, it halts in its course, tears off piece-meal a portion of bark and excavates the rotten wood beneath, either as far as the fault extends or as long as it can find food. It is, then, by no means a mischievous bird, but the reverse; as it not only destroys a number of noxious insects, but points out to the woodman, if he would only observe aright, which trees are beginning to decay and consequently require his immediate attention. This aspect of the Woodpecker's operations seems far more just than that contained even in modern books; "it is a great enemy of old trees in consequence of the holes which it digs in their trunks."

But with all his digging and tapping, the sound by which the vicinity of a Woodpecker is most frequently detected, especially in spring and summer, is the unmistakeable laughing note which has gained for him the name of "Yaffer." No more perhaps than the mournful cooing of the dove does this indicate merriment; it is harsh, too, in tone; yet it rings through the woods with such jovial earnestness that it is always welcome. On such occasions the bird is not generally, I think, feeding, for if the neighbourhood from which the sound proceeded be closely watched, the Yaffer may frequently be observed to fly away, with a somewhat heavy dipping flight, to another tree or grove, and thence, after another laugh, to proceed to a second. It is indeed oftener to be seen on the wing than hunting for food on the trunks of trees. Very frequently too it may be observed on the ground, especially in a meadow or common in which ants abound.

The admirable adaptation of the structure of the Woodpecker to its mode of life is well pointed out by Yarrell.* Its sharp, hooked toes, pointing two each way, are eminently fitted for climbing and clinging. The keel of the breast-bone is remarkably shallow; hence, when ascending (its invariable mode of progress) a tree, it is enabled to bring its body close to the trunk without straining the muscles of the legs. Its tail is short, and composed of unusually stiff feathers, which in the process of climbing are pressed inwards against the tree, and contribute greatly to its support. The beak is strong and of considerable length, and thus fitted either for digging into an ant-hill or sounding the cavities of a tree; and the tongue, which is unusually long, is furnished with a curious but simple apparatus, by which it is extended so that it can be thrust into a hole far beyond the point of the bill, while its tip is barbed with small filaments, which like the teeth of a rake serve to pull up the larva or insect into its mouth. The Woodpecker builds no nest, but lays five or six glossy white eggs on the fragments of the decayed wood in which it has excavated its nest.

Other names by which this bird is known are Poppinjay, Woodsprite, Rain-bird, Hew-hole and Woodwall.

THE GREAT WOODPECKER.

PICUS MARTIUS.

Plumage black, with the exception of the upper part of the head, which is bright red. Length seventeen inches. Eggs glossy white.

Of this bird a few specimens only have been observed in England, nor does it appear to be of common occurrence in any part of the south of Europe. In the forests of the north it is more abundant, where its habits differ in nothing material from those of the Green Woodpecker.

* British Birds, vol. ii. p. 138.



THE GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

PICUS MAJOR.

Crown and upper plumage black; a crimson patch on the back of the head; a white spot on each side of the neck; scapulars, lesser wing-coverts, and under plumage white; abdomen and under tail-coverts crimson; iris red. *Female*—without the crimson on the head. Length nine inches and a half, breadth fourteen inches. Eggs glossy white.

In habits this bird closely resembles the Green Woodpecker. It is of less common occurrence, but by no means rare, especially in the wooded districts of the southern and midland counties. A writer in the *Zoologist** is of opinion that it shows a decided partiality to fallen timber. "In 1849," he says, "a considerable number of trees were cut down in an open part of the country near Melbourne, which were eventually drawn together and piled in lots. These lay for some time, and were visited almost daily by Great Spotted Woodpeckers. Their habits and manners were very amusing, especially whilst searching for food.

* Vol. viii. p. 3115.

They alighted on the timber, placed the body in a particular position, generally with the head downward" [differing in this respect from the Green Woodpecker], "and commenced pecking away at the bark. Piece by piece it fell under their bills, as chips from the axe of a woodman. Upon examining the bark, I found that the pieces were chipped away in order that the bird might arrive at a small white grub which lay snugly embedded in the bark; and the adroitness of the bird in finding out those portions of it which contained the greatest number of grubs, was certainly very extraordinary. Where the birds were most at work, on a particular tree, I shelled off the bark and found nearly thirty grubs in nine square inches; but on shelling off another portion from the same tree, which remained untouched, no grub was visible. Yet how the bird could ascertain precisely where his food lay was singular, as in both cases the surface of the bark appeared the same, and bore no traces of having been perforated by insects. During the day one bird chipped off a piece thirty inches long and twenty wide—a considerable day's work for so small a workman." Another observer states that this bird rarely descends to the ground, and affects the upper branches of trees in preference to the lower. Its note is like that of the Green Woodpecker. Both species are charged with resorting to gardens and orchards during the fruit season, not in quest of insect food; but no instance of this has come under my own notice. It is said, too, that they eat nuts. This statement is most probably correct. I myself doubt whether there are many birds of any sort which can resist a walnut; and I would recommend any one who is hospitably disposed towards the birds which frequent his garden, to strew the ground with fragments of these nuts. To birds who are exclusively vegetarians, if indeed there be any such indigenous to Britain, they are a natural article of diet, and as from their oily nature they approximate to animal matter, they are most acceptable to

insectivorous birds. They have an advantage over almost every other kind of food thus exposed, that they are not liable to be appropriated, as scraps of meat and bread are, by prowling cats and dogs. A walnut, suspended from the bough of a tree by a string, will soon attract the notice of some inquisitive Tit, and, when once detected, will not fail to receive the visits of all birds of the same family which frequent the neighbourhood. A more amusing pendulum can scarcely be devised. To ensure the success of the experiment, a small portion of the shell should be removed.



THE LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

PICUS MINOR.

Forehead and lower parts dirty white; crown bright red; nape, back, and wings black, with white bars; tail black, the outer feathers tipped with white and barred with black; iris red. Length five inches and a half, breadth twelve inches. Eggs glossy white.

This handsome little bird resembles its congeners so closely, both in structure and habits, that it scarcely needs a

lengthened description. It is less frequently seen than either of the other two common species, but is in all probability no less abundant, its smaller size rendering it less likely to be noticed. It lays its eggs on the rotten wood, which it has either pecked, or which has fallen, from the holes in trees; they are not to be distinguished from those of the Wryneck.

THE WRYNECK.

YUNX TORQUILLA.

Upper plumage reddish grey, irregularly spotted and lined with brown and black; a broad black and brown band from the back of the head to the back; throat and breast yellowish red, with dusky transverse rays; rest of the under plumage whitish, with arrow shaped black spots; outer web of the quills marked with rectangular alternate black and yellowish red spots; tail-feathers barred with black zigzag bands; beak and feet olive brown. Length six inches and a half, breadth eleven inches. Eggs glossy white.

THE note of the Wryneck is unmusical, and is so peculiar that it can be confounded with none of the natural sounds of the country; a loud, rapid, harsh cry on one note repeated several times by a bird about the size of a lark may be referred without hesitation to the Wryneck. Yet it is a pleasant sound after all, for the untuneful minstrel is the same bird which is known by the name of "Cuckoo's Mate," and so is associated with May-days, pleasant jaunts into the country, hay-fields, the memory of past happy days and the hope of others to come. This name it derives not from any fondness it exhibits for the society of the cuckoo, as it is a bird of remarkably solitary habits, but because it both arrives and departs at the same time with the cuckoo. Not less singular than its note is its plumage, which, though unmarked by gaudiness of colouring, is very beautiful, being richly embroidered as it were with brown and black on a reddish grey ground. In habits, it bears no marked resemblance to the Woodpeckers; it is not much given to climbing, and never taps the trunks of trees; yet

it does seek its food on decayed trees, and employs its long horny tongue in securing insects. Willughby states that it actually impales ants on the sharp point of its tongue, but recent observation has proved that this statement is inaccurate. It indeed darts its tongue with inconceivable rapidity into an ant-hill and brings it out as rapidly, with the insects and their eggs adhering to its



THE WRYNECK.

viscid point. These constitute its principal food, so that it is seen more frequently feeding on the ground than hunting on trees. But by far the strangest peculiarity of the Wryneck, stranger than its note and even than its worm-like tongue, is the wondrous pliancy of its neck, which one might almost imagine to be furnished with a ball and socket joint. A country-boy who had caught one of

these birds on its nest brought it to me on a speculation. As he held it in his hand, I raised my finger towards it as if about to touch its beak. The bird watched most eagerly the movement of my finger, with no semblance of fear, but rather with an apparent intention of resenting the offer of any injury. I moved my finger to the left; its beak followed the direction—the finger was now over its back, still the beak pointed to it. In short, as a magnetic needle follows a piece of steel, so the bird's beak followed my finger until it was again in front, the structure of the neck being such as to allow the head to make a complete revolution on its axis, and this without any painful effort. I purchased the bird and gave it its liberty, satisfied to have discovered the propriety of the name Torquilla.* I may here remark that the name Yunx, or Jynx,† is derived from its harsh cry. Besides this, the proper call-note of the bird, it utters, when disturbed in its nest, another which resembles a hiss; whence, and partly, perhaps, on account of the peculiar structure of its neck, it is sometimes called the Snake-bird. Nest, properly speaking, it has none; it selects a hole in a decaying tree and lays its eggs on the rotten wood. Its powers of calculating seem to be of a very low order. Yarrell records an instance in which four sets of eggs, amounting to twenty-two, were successively taken before the nest was deserted; a harsh experiment, and scarcely to be justified except on the plea that they were taken by some one who gained his livelihood by selling eggs, or was reduced to a strait from want of food. A similar instance is recorded in the *Zoologist*, when the number of eggs taken was also twenty-two. The Wryneck is a common bird in the south-eastern counties of England and to the west as far as Somersetshire; but I have never heard its note in Devon or Cornwall; it is rare also in the northern counties.

* From the Latin *torqueo*, "to twist."
† Greek ἴυγξ from ἰύζω, to 'shriek."



THE TREE CREEPER.

CERTHIA FAMILIARIS.

Upper plumage mottled with yellowish brown, dark brown, and white; a pale streak over the eyes; throat and breast buff-white, becoming dusky towards the tail; wings brown tipped with white and barred with white, brown, and dull yellow; tail-feathers reddish brown, stiff and pointed. Length five inches, breadth seven inches. Eggs white, with small yellowish red spots.

The Tree Creeper, though a common bird, is less familiarly known than many others of much rarer occurrence, yet, if once observed, can be confounded with no other. In size it ranks with the Tits, Willow Wren, &c., but is less likely to attract notice than any of these, as it never alights on the ground, nor perches on the small twig of a tree. Its note, too, is weak, simple, and unpretending, amounting to no more than an occasional "cheep," which it utters from time to time while hunting for food, and while performing its short flights. Any one, however,

who wishes to see the bird, and knows what to search for, can scarcely fail of success if he look well about him during a stroll through almost any wood of full grown trees. Half-way up the trunk of a rugged elm or oak he will observe a small portion of bark, as it were, in motion; the motion, and not the colour, betrays the presence of a small brown bird, which is working its way by a succession of irregular starts up the trunk. Frequently it stops for a few seconds, and is evidently pecking at some small insect, quite noiselessly however. Its beak is not adapted for hammering; it confines its attention therefore to such insects as live on the surface of the bark. It utters a low "cheep," and proceeds, not in a straight line up the tree, but turning to the right or left according as it descries a probable lurking-place of its prey: presently it disappears on the other side of the trunk, and again comes in view a few feet higher up. Now it reaches a horizontal branch; along this it proceeds in like manner, being indifferent whether it clings sideways, or hangs with its back downwards. Arrived at the smaller subdivisions of the bough it ceases to hunt; but, without remaining an instant to rest, flies to the base of another bough, or more probably, to another tree, alighting a few feet only from the ground, and at once beginning a new ascent. This mode of life it never varies: from morning to night, in winter and in summer, it is always climbing up the boles of trees, and when it has reached the top, flying to the base of others. On one solitary occasion I observed one retrace its steps for a few inches, and stand for a second or two with its head downwards: but this is a most unusual position, as indeed may be inferred from the structure of its tail, the feathers of which are rigid, and more or less soiled by constant pressure against the bark. It frequently visits orchards and gardens in the country, displaying little fear of man, preferring perhaps to hunt on the far side of a tree when any one is looking on; but not very particular

even about this, and certainly never thinking it necessary to decamp because it is being watched. To this indifference to the presence of human beings, it owes its name "*familiaris*," and not, as it might be imagined, to any fondness for their society, which, in fact, it neither courts nor shuns. It is a quiet, inoffensive creature, congregating with no other birds, and being rarely, except in spring, seen in company with even its own species. It builds its nest of small roots and twigs, scraps of bark and grass, and lines it with wool and feathers. A hole in a pollard willow is a favourite place for a nest; in default of this a hollow in any other tree is selected, or the space between the stump of a tree and a detached portion of bark. It lays from six to nine eggs, which are exceedingly like those of the smaller Tits.

THE WREN.

TROGLÓDYTES VULGARIS.

Upper plumage reddish brown with transverse dusky bars; quills barred alternately with black and reddish brown; tail dusky, barred with black; over the eyes a narrow light streak; under parts light reddish brown; the sides and thighs marked with dark streaks. Length three inches and three-quarters; breadth six inches and a half. Eggs white with a few yellowish red spots towards the larger end, sometimes without spots.

THROUGHOUT the whole of England the Wren is invested with a sanctity peculiar to itself and the Redbreast. In the west of England I was familiar, as a child, with the doggerel rhymes:—

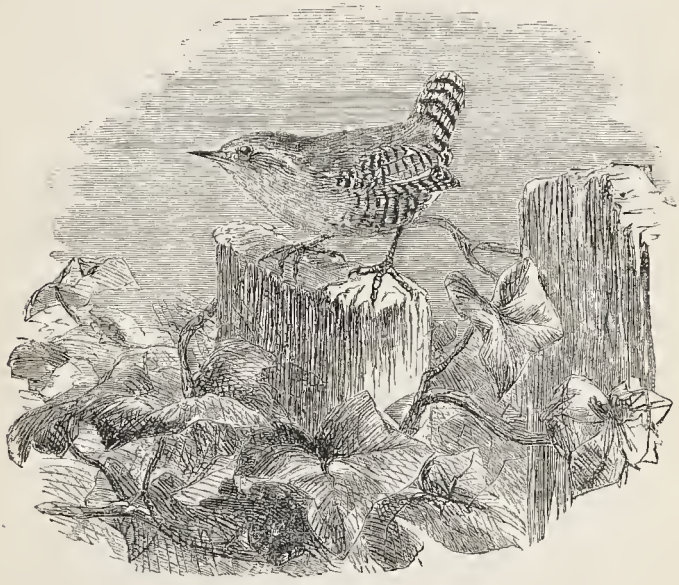
> "Whoso kills a Robin or a Wran
> Shall never prosper boy nor man."

In the north it is protected by a similar shield:—

> "Malisons, malisons, mair than ten,
> Who harries the queen of heaven's Wren."

In the Isle of Man a legend exists that there "once on a time" lived a wicked enchantress who practised her

spells on the warriors of Mona, and thereby stripped the country of its chivalry. A doughty knight at length came to the rescue, and was on the point of surprising her and putting her to death, when she suddenly transformed herself into a Wren and flew through his fingers. Every year, on Christmas Day, she is compelled to reappear in the island under the form of a Wren, with the sentence hanging over her, that she is to perish by human hands.



THE WREN.

On that day, consequently, every year, a grand onslaught is made by troops of idle boys and men on every Wren which can be discovered. Such as are killed are suspended from a bough of holly and carried about in triumph on the following day (St. Stephen's Day), the bearers singing a rude song descriptive of the previous day's hunt. The song is preserved in Quiggin's Guide to the Isle of Man, as it was sung in 1853; and strange to say, it

agrees almost word for word with a song which was current twenty years ago, and is so perhaps now, among the rustic population of Devonshire, though the actual hunt has in the latter case fallen into disuse.

In several parts of Ireland, especially the south, there still exists a legend to the effect that a party of Irish soldiers were on the point of surprising their enemies (either Danes or Royalists, for the story varies) who lay fatigued and asleep, when a Wren perched on the drum and awoke the sentinels. An unhappy legend for the poor bird. For some weeks previous to Christmas, peasants assemble to revenge the treachery of the offender in the persons of his descendants. Every Wren that is seen is hunted to death, and the bodies are carefully saved till St. Stephen's Day, when they are suspended from a decorated holly-bough and carried from house to house by the captors, accompanied by a song of which, in Connemara, this is the burden:—

> "The Wran, the Wran, the king of all birds,
> St. Stephen's Day was caught in the furze;
> Although he is little, his family's great;
> So come out, kind ladies, and give us a trate."

The version of the song in Hall's "Ireland," as it is sung in the neighbourhood of Cork, scarcely differs from the above, and a similar one may be heard on the same day within twenty miles of Dublin. That a custom so absurdly singular should exist in places so remote, is in itself evidence that it is of ancient origin, though whence derived it would be idle to inquire.

The true story of the Wren is simple enough. It is a minute bird of unpretending plumage, distinguished easily by its erect tail and its habit of hiding in bushes and hedges, not clinging like the Creeper to the perpendicular or horizontal bough of a tree, but hopping from twig to twig, and occasionally taking a short direct flight

to another place of concealment, but rarely exposing itself by doing more than this. When hunting for its food, which is considered to be almost exclusively insects, it searches diligently holes and crannies of all kinds, and in all substances. I have known one make its way habitually through a zinc pipe into a green-house, and do much service there by picking aphides from the slender stalks of herbaceous plants, which bent into the form of an arch under even its trifling weight. While thus occupied it has suffered me to come within arm's length, but has taken no notice of me. Generally, it displays little fear of man; but, though in winter it resorts to the neighbourhood of houses in quest of food, it shows no disposition, like the Redbreast, to enter on terms of intimacy, nor is it sociable either with its own kind or other birds. Its call-note is a simple "chip, chip," which often betrays its vicinity when it is itself concealed from sight. Its proper song is full, loud, clear, and powerful, rapidly executed and terminating in a trill or shake, followed by two or three unimportant notes. This it utters occasionally in autumn and winter. About the middle of March the song of the Wren is among the most frequent sounds of the country. At this season one may often hear in a garden the roundelay of a Wren poured forth from the concealment of a low shrub; and, immediately that it is completed, a precisely similar lay bursts forth from another bush some twenty yards off. No sooner is this ended than it is answered, and so the vocal duel proceeds, the birds never interfering with each other's song, but uttering in turns the same combinations and arrangement of notes, just as if they were reading off copies of a score printed from the same type.*

But the season is coming on when the Wren has to be occupied with other things than singing down a rival. Nest-making is with this bird something more

* I have heard the same musical contest in August.

than the laying of a few sticks across one another. It is not every one who has at once the time, the inclination, and the steadiness of purpose to watch, from beginning to end, the completion of a Wren's nest. To most people, one or other of these qualifications is wanting, and to not a few all three. A friend of Mr. Macgillivray,* however, performed the task, and furnished him with a most satisfactory detailed account of what passed under his observation. The whole passage is too long to quote, but it is well worthy of perusal not only for the interesting information which it contains, but as a specimen of the sort of note-making which satisfies the observer and carries conviction of its truthfulness to the reader. The nest was commenced at seven o'clock in the morning of the 30th May, by the female bird's placing the decayed leaf of a lime-tree in the cleft of a Spanish juniper. The male took no part in the work, but regaled his busy partner by singing to her all day long. At one period of the day she brought in bundles of leaves four, five, and even six times in the space of ten minutes. At other times, when greater care was needed in the selection of materials, she was sometimes absent for eight or ten minutes, but such was her industry that at seven o'clock the whole of the external workmanship was finished, the materials being dry leaves, felted together with moss. On the following day both birds joined in the work, beginning as early as half-past three o'clock in the morning, the materials being now moss and a few feathers. So the work proceeded, day after day, until the 8th of June, when the structure was completed, being a compact ball of dried leaves felted with moss and thickly lined with finer moss and feathers, domed over and having a small circular opening on one side. Dried leaves form the exterior of most Wrens' nests, unless they are placed in situations where such an appearance would attract the attention of a passer-

* Macgillivray's "British Birds," vol. iii. p. 24.

by. On a mossy bank, the outside would probably consist of moss; under the root of a tree, of twigs; in a hay-stack, of hay, and so on, the bird being guided by its instinct to select the least conspicuous material. The number of eggs laid is usually six, but as many as fifteen or sixteen have been observed. Any one residing in the country, who has given his attention to birds' nests, must have remarked what a large proportion of the Wrens' nests which he has discovered are in an unfinished state and contain no eggs. I used to suppose that the Wren was peculiarly jealous of having its nest touched, and always deserted it if any one meddled with it before the laying of eggs had commenced, and went away and built another. Another surmise was, that each pair of birds began four or five nests, and completed that one only which they found from experience to be most eligibly situated. Both opinions are, it seems, erroneous. "During the period of incubation" (says a writer in the *Magazine of Natural History*) "the male, apparently from a desire to be doing something, constructs as many as half a dozen nests in the vicinity of the first, none of which are lined with feathers; and whilst the first nest is so carefully concealed as to be seldom found, the latter are very frequently seen." Supposing this to be the true explanation, the Wren, whether "king of all birds" or no, is undeniably a sage possessing, if not reason, yet at least some mental endowment to which no name has been assigned as yet.

THE HOOPOE.

UPUPA EPOPS.

Crest orange-red tipped with black; head, neck, and breast purplish red; back, wings, and tail barred with black and white; under parts white. Length twelve inches, width nineteen inches. Eggs uniform lavender-grey.

Nothing appears to be known of the habits of this very foreign-looking bird from observation in Great Britain, for, although the public prints frequently record that one

has been seen, the announcement is invariably accompanied by the name of the person who has obtained an undignified notoriety by shooting it. The season at which it is seen in this country is usually autumn, though a few instances have occurred of its having bred with us. In the south of Europe and north of Africa it is of common occurrence as a summer visitor, but migrates southwards in autumn. Its English name is



THE HOOPOE.

evidently derived from the French "Huppe," a word which also denotes "a crest," the most striking characteristic of the bird. It is called also in France "Puput," a word coined, perhaps, to denote the noise of disgust which one naturally makes at encountering an unpleasant odour, this, it is said, being the constant accompaniment of its nest, which is always found in a filthy condition, owing to the neglect of the parent birds in failing to remove

offensive matter, in conformity with the laudable practice of most other birds. In spite of the martial appearance of its crest, it is said to be excessively timid, and to fly from an encounter with the smallest bird that opposes it. It lives principally on the ground, feeding on beetles and ants. On trees it sometimes perches but does not climb, and builds its nest in holes in trees and walls, rarely in clefts of rocks. It walks with a show of dignity when on the ground, erecting its crest from time to time. In spring the male utters a note not unlike the coo of a Wood-pigeon, which it repeats several times, and at other seasons it occasionally emits a sound something like the shrill note of the Greenfinch. But it is no musician and is as little anxious to be heard as seen. The nest is a simple structure composed of a few scraps of dried grass and feathers, and contains from four to six eggs.

THE NUTHATCH.

SITTA EUROPÆA.

Upper plumage bluish grey; a black streak across the eye; cheeks and throat white; under plumage dull orange-red; outer tail-feathers black, with a white spot near the end, tipped with grey, the two central ones grey; beak bluish black, the lower mandible white at the base; feet light brown. Length six inches. Eggs white, spotted with two shades of purplish red.

STANDING, one winter's day, by the side of a pond, near a row of tall elms, and watching some boys sliding, I heard the few short twittering notes of a Nuthatch overhead, and it at once occurred to me how I should describe the note in such a way that it should be infallibly recognised. It is precisely like the sound made by a pebble thrown so as to bound along ice. This is the winter note. On fine sunny days in February it begins to add to its simple call a more musical sound, approaching a whistle. Further on in the season, the twitter is heard no more, and is exchanged altogether for a not unmelodious whistle, several times repeated, rarely protracted into

a bubbling sound, such as it might be supposed to make if it were rattling a pea in its throat. On these occasions it is usually perched in the branches of a tree, and may be distinguished by its bluish grey back, dull red breast, and short tail. The Nuthatch is not an accomplished musician, and claims, therefore, to be pointed out by other characteristics. This is no difficult task to undertake; for no British bird is more decidedly marked in its



THE NUTHATCH.

habits. In the first place, it has strong clasping claws, which admirably adapt it for climbing; and though it does not possess the rigid tail of the Woodpeckers to aid it in this operation, it has a short tail which never comes in the way. In most counties of England (except the extreme western and northern, where it is rare) any one walking through a woodland district and keeping a sharp look-out may observe a bluish bird, somewhat larger than

a sparrow, creeping by starts up the trunk of any rough barked tree. It is so intent on its occupation—that of searching for insects in the crevices of the bark—that it takes no notice of the observer, but pursues its course after a method of its own, but according to no rule that we can detect. Now it disappears on one side of the trunk and then shows itself a few inches higher on the other; now it is lost to sight for a longer interval—one would think it was hiding, or had taken its departure—but no, there it is again, creeping, back downwards, along a horizontal branch; arrived at the extremity it utters a double twitter, perhaps, and flies either to a new tree or to another branch of the same. This time it creeps from the extremity of a branch towards the bole of the tree, equally at ease whatever may chance to be its position, and no more affected by gravity than a fly. Arrived at the main stem it keeps on its course, still advancing by starts, and accompanying every movement, as, indeed, it has been doing all along, by an almost imperceptible twinkling of its wings, something like that which has gained for the Hedge Sparrow the *sobriquet* of "Shuffle-wing." That no other bird but the Nuthatch has the power of creeping down a tree I cannot say, for I once observed a Tree-creeper descend for a few inches; but no other British bird does habitually hunt after this method; by this habit consequently it may be discriminated. Equally comfortable in all positions, if it has any choice, or desires to rest, it clings to the upright trunk of a tree, head downwards.

The Nuthatch is singular, too, in its mode of nidification. The only nest which I have thoroughly examined was built in the hollow of an apple-tree,* and was composed entirely of scraps of birch-bark. The *Naturalist* contains a description of one made of beech-bark, though probably here, too, *birch* is meant; others are described

* See the Author's "Birds' Nests," p. 12. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

as being made of dry leaves and moss; but, whatever the materials may be, the nest itself is invariably placed in the hole of a tree. There are good reasons for believing that in case of necessity the bird enlarges the cavity to make its dwelling sufficiently commodious, chips of wood having been sometimes found in the vicinity; but what makes the Nuthatch singular among British birds is, that it not only enacts the carpenter when occasion arises, but adds the vocation of plasterer.

In the case above alluded to I do not know that its powers were called out in either of these capacities. As a plasterer it had no occasion to work, for the opening to the hole was so small that it required to be cut away in order to admit a boy's hand, but many instances are recorded when it selected a hole with a large orifice which it contracted by lining it with a thick coat of mud and gravel. This parapet, constructed either to keep out bulky intruders or to keep in the young birds, if injured or destroyed will be found restored after a short lapse of time; and so devoted a mother is the hen bird that she will suffer herself to be taken rather than desert her brood. I have rarely noticed a Nuthatch on the ground during winter, but in spring and summer it adds to its diet terrestrial insects and worms, and is said also to be partial to red currants—not a singular taste. But the fruit which has an especial charm for the Nuthatch is that from which it derives its name.* Its keen eye detects the ripening filbert in the garden or orchard before the hazels in the wood are beginning to turn brown, and it then despises less dainty food. One by one the clusters are pecked open and their contents purloined, carried, perhaps, to some convenient storehouse for future banquetings.†

* From the French *hacher*, "to chop;" hence also "hatchet."

† I have given elsewhere my reasons for believing that the Nuthatch stores away its food. See "Rambles in the Four Seasons,' Spring, p. 47. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

At any rate the owner of filbert trees where these birds abound has need to keep a daily watch, or his share in the produce will prove exceedingly small. I have seen trees bearing a fine crop of husks but nearly all empty. The proprietor had suffered them to remain till they were ripe, the Nuthatches had taken a different view of the case and preferred them unripe rather than not at all. But what, it may be asked, can a bird little larger than a Sparrow find to do with a filbert, or even a hazel-nut? Here we have a fresh distinctive feature in the biography of the Nuthatch. The bird carries off its prey in its beak, and when in want of a meal wedges the nut in the crevice of some rough-barked tree, such as an oak, an elm, or a walnut. This done, he takes his stand, head downwards, above the nut, throws back his head to gather force for a blow, and then brings it violently forwards many times in rapid succession, aided, too, by the weight of his body and a clapping of the wings in exact time with each stroke. By dint of repeated blows thus dealt by his strong beak, even the hard shell of a filbert at last gives way; a small hole is the result, which is soon enlarged, and the kernel becomes the hardly-earned prize. My readers must not suppose this an imaginary scene, though new to them. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the trunks of old oaks and elms will be sure to find shells still remaining wedged into the bark, and if during a ramble in the woods in autumn or winter, or even in early spring, he should happen to hear a smart tapping, let him follow the direction of the sound, and he will stand a fair chance of discovering the clever little nut-cracker at work. If in the course of his operations the bird happens to dislodge a nut, so nimble is he that before it reaches the ground he will have caught it in his beak.* Acorns and the nuts of yew-berries, and probably other

* See an amusing account of the Nuthatch in the *Zoologist*. vol. i. p. 213.

hard seeds, are similarly treated by the Nuthatch; cherry-stones, I suspect, are beyond his powers, yielding only to the massive beak of the Hawfinch. The Nuthatch may easily be induced to visit gardens by wedging hazel or Spanish nuts into the bark of trees; a walnut fastened on by a pin is equally effectual. But no more enticing bait can be set than a lump of fat meat, which should be tied tightly by a string to the horizontal branch of an apple tree or any other tree, a good view of which can be commanded from the house. If the weather be severe and the ground covered with snow, it is surprising what a variety of birds will come to partake of the unknown food. Robins, Sparrows, Tits of several kinds, Chaffinches, and others flock for a share, not without sundry bickerings, alarms, and semblances of fighting. But should a Nuthatch happen to appear, all retire until his highness is satisfied. He enters upon the scene in a way of his own. Other birds alight on a bough or twig at some little distance from the banquet and make gradual advances. Not so the Nuthatch; he darts forward in a horizontal line, as if propelled by a missile, sticks by his claws to whatever part of the branch he happens to touch, not caring in what attitude he alights, stops for a second as if to assure himself in what direction his head is pointing, creeps nimbly round to the morsel, takes his stand on it and hammers away until he has separated a large lump. This he then seizes in his beak and retires to a place of seclusion, leaving the inferior animals to squabble to their hearts' content over the crumbs which he has dislodged, and presently discomfits them again by a reappearance. What his powers as a combatant may be I cannot say; great, it may be supposed, for no one is inclined to do him battle, and he is not sociably disposed even towards those of his own kind.



THE CUCKOO.

CÚCULUS CANÓRUS.

Upper plumage bluish ash colour, darker on the wings, lighter on the neck and chest; under parts whitish with transverse dusky streaks; quills barred on the inner webs with oval white spots; tail-feathers blackish, tipped and spotted with white; bill dusky, edged with yellow; orbits and inside of the mouth orange-yellow; iris and feet yellow. *Young*—ash-brown, barred with reddish brown; tips of the feathers white; a white spot on the back of the head. Length thirteen inches and a half, breadth twenty-three inches. Egg dull white, speckled all over with ash-brown.

No bird in a state of nature utters a note approaching so closely the sound of the human voice as the Cuckoo; on this account, perhaps, partially at least, it has at all times been regarded with especial interest. Its habits have been much investigated, and they are found to be unlike those of any other bird. The Cuckoo was a puzzle to the earlier naturalists, and there are points in its biography which are controverted still. From the days of Aristotle to those of Pliny, it was supposed to undergo

a metamorphosis twice a year, appearing during the summer months as a Cuckoo, "a bird of the hawk kind, though destitute of curved talons and hooked beak, and having the bill of a Pigeon; should it chance to appear simultaneously with a Hawk it was devoured, being the sole example of a bird being killed by one of its own kind. In winter it actually changed into a Merlin, but reappeared in spring in its own form, but with an altered voice, laid a single egg, or rarely two, in the nest of some other bird, generally a Pigeon, declining to rear its own young, because it knew itself to be a common object of hostility among all birds, and that its brood would be in consequence unsafe, unless it practised a deception. The young Cuckoo being naturally greedy, monopolized the food brought to the nest by its foster parents: it thus grew fat and sleek, and so excited its dam with admiration of her lovely offspring, that she first neglected her own chicks, then suffered them to be devoured before her eyes, and finally fell a victim herself to his voracious appetite."*—A strange fiction, yet not more strange than the truth, a glimmering of which appears throughout. We know well enough now that the Cuckoo does not change into a Merlin, but migrates in autumn to the southern regions of Africa; but this neither Aristotle nor Pliny could have known, for the common belief in their days was, that a continued progress southwards would bring the traveller to a climate too fierce for the maintenance of animal life. Now the Merlin visits the south of Europe, just at the season when the Cuckoo disappears, and returns northwards to breed in spring, a fact in its history as little known as the migration of the Cuckoo. It bears a certain resemblance to the Cuckoo, particularly in its barred plumage, certainly a greater one than exists between a caterpillar and a butterfly, so that there were some grounds for

* Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. x. cap. ix.

the belief in a metamorphosis, strengthened not a little by the fact that the habits of the bird were peculiar in other respects. Even so late as the time of our own countrymen, Willughby and Ray (1676), it was a matter of doubt whether the Cuckoo lay torpid in a hollow tree, or migrated during winter. These authors, though they do not admit their belief of a story told by Aldrovandus of a certain Swiss peasant having heard the note of a Cuckoo proceed from a log of wood which he had thrown into a furnace, thought it highly probable that the Cuckoo did become torpid during winter, and were acquainted with instances of persons who had heard its note during unusually mild winter weather. The assertion again of the older naturalists, that the Cuckoo is the object of hatred among birds generally, seems credible, though I should be inclined to consider its habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds as the cause rather than the consequence of its unpopularity. The contrary however is the fact, numerous anecdotes of the Cuckoo showing that it is regarded by many other birds with a respect which amounts to infatuation, rather than with apprehension. The statement that it lays but one egg is erroneous, so also is the assertion of Willughby that it invariably destroys the eggs found in a nest previously to depositing its own. Pliny's assertion that the young bird devours its foster brothers and sisters is nearer the truth, but his account of its crowning act of impiety in swallowing its nurse, is, I need not say, altogether unfounded in fact. Having disposed of these errors, some of which are entertained by the credulous or ill-informed at the present day, I will proceed to sketch in outline the biography of this singular bird, as the facts are now pretty generally admitted.

The Cuckoo arrives in this country about the middle of April, and during the whole of its stay leads a wandering life, building no nest, and attaching itself to no

particular locality. It shows no hostility towards birds of another kind, and little affection for those of its own. If two males meet in the course of their wandering they frequently fight with intense animosity. I was once witness of an encounter between two birds who chanced to meet in mid-air. Without alighting they attacked each other with fury, pecking at each other and changing places just as one sees two barn-door cocks fight for the supremacy of the dunghill. Feathers flew in profusion, and in their passion the angry birds heeded my presence so little that they came almost within arm's length of me. These single combats account for the belief formerly entertained that the Cuckoo was the only sort of Hawk that preyed on its own kind. It does not pair, and it is unusual to see even a male and female together. It is however, frequently accompanied by a small bird of another kind, said to be, and I have no doubt correctly, a Meadow Pipit. There does not appear to be any intimacy or any hostility between the ill-matched pair. The larger bird flies first, the lesser one as if spell-bound follows it: if the Cuckoo perches in a tree, the Pipit posts itself on another hard by, or on another branch of the same; if the Cuckoo alights on the ground, the Pipit is by its side.

The Cuckoo hunts for its food both in trees and on the ground. On its first arrival it lives principally on beetles, but when caterpillars become abundant it prefers them, especially the hairy sorts. In the months of May and June, the female Cuckoo lays her eggs, (the number of which is variously estimated from five to twelve,) choosing a separate locality for each, and that invariably the nest of some other bird. The nests in which the egg of a Cuckoo has been found in this country are those of the Hedge Sparrow, Robin, Redstart, Whitethroat, Willow Warbler, Sedge Warbler, Wagtail, Pipit, Skylark, Yellow Bunting, Chaffinch, Greenfinch, Linnet, Blackbird and Wren; the Pipit being the most frequent. In some of

these instances, the position and structure of the nest were such that a bird of so large a size could not possibly have laid an egg in the usual way. Hence, and from other evidence, it is pretty clear that the egg is in all cases laid at a distance from the nest and carried by the bird in her bill to its destination. The bird can have no difficulty in accomplishing this seemingly hard task; for the gape of the Cuckoo is wide, and the egg disproportionately small, no larger in fact than the egg of the Skylark, a bird only a fourth of its size. The period during which a nest is fit for the reception of a Cuckoo's egg is short; if a time were chosen between the completion of the nest and the laying of the first egg by the rightful owner, the Cuckoo could have no security that her egg would receive incubation in good time, and again if the hen were sitting there would be no possibility of introducing her egg surreptitiously. She accordingly searches for a nest in which one egg or more is laid, and in the absence of the owner lays down her burden and departs. There are certain grave suspicions that the intruder sometimes makes room for her own egg by destroying those already laid; but this, if it be true, is exceptional. We see now the reason why the egg of the Cuckoo is small. If it were very much larger than the rest, it might excite suspicion, and be either turned out, or be the cause of the nest being deserted; it would require moreover a longer incubation than the rest, and would either fail to be hatched, or produce a young Cuckoo at a time when his foster-brothers had grown strong enough to thwart his evil designs. As it is, after fourteen days' incubation, the eggs are hatched simultaneously, or nearly so, the Cuckoo being generally the first. No sooner does the young bird see the day, than he proceeds to secure for himself the whole space of the nest and the sole attention of his foster-parents, by insinuating himself under the other young birds and any eggs which may remain unhatched, and hurling them over

the edge of the nest, where they are left to perish. "The singularity of its shape," says Dr. Jenner, "is well adapted for these purposes; for, different from other newly-hatched birds, its back from the shoulders downwards is very broad, with a considerable depression in the middle. This depression seems formed by nature for the design of giving a more secure lodgment to an egg or a young bird, when the young Cuckoo is employed in removing either of them from the nest." To the question which naturally suggests itself, "Why does the young Cuckoo thus monopolize the nest and the attentions of its foster parents?" the solution is plain. The newly-hatched bird must of necessity be less in size than the egg from which it proceeded, but a full-grown Cuckoo exceeds the dimensions of a whole brood of Pipits; its growth therefore must be rapid and cannot be maintained without a large supply of food. But the old birds could not possibly with their utmost exertions feed a brood of their own kind and satisfy the demands made by the appetite of the voracious stranger as well. The latter consequently saves them from this impossible task, and, by appropriating to his single use the nourishment intended for a brood of four or five, not only makes provision for his own well-being, but helps them out of a difficulty. So assiduously is he taken care of that he soon becomes a portly bird and fills his nest; in about three weeks he is able to fly, but for a period of four or five weeks more his foster-parents continue to feed him. It is probable that the young Cuckoo actually exercises some fascination over other birds. There is a case on record in which a pair of Meadow Pipits were seen to throw out their own young ones to make room for the intruder. In another instance, a young Cuckoo which had been taken from the nest and was being reared by hand escaped from confinement. Having one of its wings cut, it could not fly, but was found again, at the expiration of a month, within a few fields of the

house where it was reared, and several little wild birds were in the act of feeding it. The Bishop of Norwich* mentions two instances in which a young Cuckoo in captivity was fed by a young Thrush which had only just learnt to feed itself.

In the days when omens were observed, it was considered a matter of high import to hear the song of the Nightingale before that of the Cuckoo. Thus Chaucer says :

> "it was a commone tale
> That it were gode to here the Nightingale,
> Moche rathir† than the lewde‡ Cuckowe singe."

So, when on a certain occasion he heard the Cuckoo first, and was troubled in consequence, he represents the Nightingale as thus addressing him :

> "be thou not dismaied
> For thou have herd the Cuckow erst than me,
> For if I live it shall amendid be
> The nexte Maie, if I be not afraied."

More recently Milton thus addresses the Nightingale :

> "Thy liquid notes that close the eye of day,
> First heard before the shallow Cuccoo's bill,
> Portend success in love."

Whether any traces of this popular belief yet linger in our rural districts, I do not know ; but I can recall my childish days in the west of England (where there are no Nightingales), when I looked forward with implicit faith to the coming of the Cuckoo, to "eat up the dirt," and make the Devonshire lanes passable for children's spring wanderings.

The song of the Cuckoo, I need scarcely remark, consists of but two notes, of which the upper is, I

* Familiar History of Birds. † Earlier.
‡ Unskilful.

believe, invariably E flat, the lower most frequently C natural, forming, however, not a perfect musical interval, but something between a minor and a major third. Occasionally two birds may be heard singing at once, one seemingly aiming at a minor, the other a major third; the effect is, of course, discordant. Sometimes the first note is pronounced two or three times, thus "cuck-cuck-cuckoo," and I have heard it repeated rapidly many times in succession, so as to resemble the trilling note of the Nightingale, but in a lower key. The note of the nestling is a shrill plaintive chirp, which may best be imitated by twisting a glass stopper in a bottle. Even the human ear has no difficulty in understanding it as a cry for food, of which it is insatiable. Towards the end of June the Cuckoo, according to the old adage, "alters its tune," which at first loses its musical character and soon ceases altogether. In July the old birds leave us, the males by themselves first, and the females not many days after; but the young birds remain until October.

THE GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOO.

CUCULUS GLANDARIUS.

Feathers of the head dark ash colour, elongated, forming a crest; upper plumage greyish black, mostly tipped with white; throat and breast reddish white; under parts white. Length fifteen inches and a half.

An exceedingly rare visitor of the British Isles. It inhabits the wooded districts skirting the sultry plains of North Africa, and occasionally finds its way across the Mediterranean to Spain and Italy. Little is known of its habits, except that it builds a nest and rears its young.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.

COCCYZUS AMERICANUS.

Upper plumage, wings, and two central tail-feathers yellowish brown, the next on each side black, the rest black tipped with white, the outer on each side white on the outer web; under parts greyish white; flanks and thighs pale brown. Length twelve inches. Eggs uniform greenish blue.

This bird, better known to readers of the American poets by the name Cow-bird, from its frequently repeated note "eow," has little claim to a place among British birds, not having been seen in this country more than half a dozen times.

Unlike the familiar English Cuckoo it builds a nest, and rears its young most assiduously. It is peculiar from its habit of beginning to sit as soon as it has laid its first egg. Thus if a nest be examined in which five eggs have been laid, it will be found perhaps to contain one young bird nearly fledged, one much younger, a third just hatched, an egg ready to be hatched, and another recently laid. I find no reason assigned for this strange deviation from the usual habits of birds; but possibly the young birds may, like their European relatives, be very voracious, so that to supply a whole brood at once with food would overtax the powers of the parent birds. The probability of this inference is strengthened by the fact that the female bird lays ten or eleven eggs in a single season.



THE WOOD PIGEON OR RING DOVE.

COLUMBA PALUMBUS.

Head, cheeks, neck, and upper part of the tail, bluish grey; back and wing coverts darker; a white crescent-shaped spot on each side of the neck surrounded by scale-like feathers with green and purple reflections; primaries grey towards the base, white in the middle, and dusky towards the extremity, with the outer web white; tail barred with black at the end; abdomen whitish; bill orange, powdered with white at the base; iris light yellow; feet blood-red; claws brown. Length sixteen and a half inches. Eggs pure white.

Among the Israelites Pigeons and Turtle Doves were the only birds that could be offered in sacrifice; and even prior to the Mosaic dispensation they were selected by God, along with sheep and oxen, as fit to constitute a burnt offering.* Being thus classed with tame animals, it is probable that they were domesticated at a very early period. Hence we need not be surprised that naturalists are undecided as to the species from which the numerous

* Genesis xv. 9.

varieties of Pigeons to be found in almost all civilized countries were originally derived. Two hundred years ago the taste for keeping different sorts of Pigeons was as strong as it is in the present day, and the popular names of Runts, Croppers, Shakers, Carriers, Jacobins, Turbits, Barbaries, Tumblers, Horsemen, Spots, &c., modern though they may sound, were then applied to the very same varieties which are described under these names in recent "Guides to the Poultry-yard." Many of these were of foreign origin, and were known at a remote period in various eastern countries, so that there can be no doubt that the custom of keeping tame Pigeons is of very ancient date. Naturalists are now pretty well agreed that all the domestic varieties were derived originally from the Rock Pigeon, resting their opinion mainly on the fact that this bird and all the numerous sorts of tame Pigeons, whatever other peculiarities they may have, agree in the characteristic habit of perching and nesting in rocks or masonry, whereas all other species of wild Pigeon found in the Old World frequent trees.

The Pigeons feed almost exclusively on vegetables, and in some of their habits approach the gallinaceous birds, with which accordingly they are classed. They are furnished with long and powerful wings, by help of which they can sustain a rapid and continuous flight. They seek their food mostly on the ground, but do not scratch with their feet, and are more given to bathe in water than to flutter in a bath of dust, though in this habit also they not unfrequently indulge. They are furnished moreover with a large crop, in which the food supplied to their young is partially macerated and reduced to a kind of pulp before the latter are fed. This process is carried on more by the agency of the receiver than of the giver, as the young birds, instead of opening their mouths and allowing the food to be dropped in, help themselves by inserting their bills into the sides of the old bird's mouth. Their mode of drinking

differs from that of the true gallinaceous birds; they do not take short sips, lifting the head after every draught, but satisfy their thirst by one continuous immersion of the whole bill. They build their nests of a few sticks, and lay two white eggs.

Some of the foreign species are distinguished by their brilliant plumage. Those inhabiting Britain are unmarked by gaudy tints, but redeemed from plainness by the metallic glossy lustre of their neck feathers.

The Wood Dove, called also Wood Pigeon and Ring Dove, is the largest British species, exceeding in dimensions most varieties of the domestic Pigeon. The summer wanderer through a wood in almost any part of the country can scarcely fail to have been disturbed in his meditations by the sudden flapping of wings of some large bird, which, without uttering any note, dashes through the foliage of a neighbouring tree, and makes off with hurried flight for some distant part of the wood. Seen through the openings of the trees, its predominant tint is blue-grey, but a large patch of white is distinctly perceptible on each wing. It might be mistaken for a hawk, so rapidly does it cleave its way through the air; but birds of prey are too wary to betray their movements by the sound of their wings; they, too, rather launch into the air, than start with a violent clapping of their pinions. A Jay might make a similar noise; but when alarmed it always utters its harsh scream, and, if it comes in sight, may at once be distinguished by the striking contrast of its white and black feathers. The bird just disturbed can scarcely, then, be anything but a Wood Dove, perhaps frightened from its nest, perhaps attending on its mate, or it may have been simply digesting its last meal, or waiting until sent forth by the cravings of hunger in quest of a new one; for the bird, though exemplary as a spouse and parent, has a large crop which is never allowed to remain long empty. The food and habits of Wood Pigeons vary with the season.

In spring and summer they are most frequently seen alone or in pairs. They then feed principally on the tender leaves of growing plants, and often commit great ravage in fields of beans and peas. Spring-sown corn is attacked by them both in the grain and the blade, and as soon as young turnips have put forth their second pair of leaves, they, too, come in for their share of devastation. As the season advances, they visit the corn-fields, especially those in the vicinity of their native woods, preferring, above all, those parts where the corn has been laid, and where a neighbouring grove or thicket will afford them a ready retreat if disturbed. They are very partial also to oily seeds of all kinds, and it is said that since colza has been extensively grown in the south of France, Wood Pigeons have become a scourge of agriculture, and that consequently war is waged on them unsparingly. It has been remarked also, that they have become much more abundant in Scotland in consequence of "the great increase in the cultivation of turnips and clover, which afford them a constant supply of food during winter, and the great increase of fir woods, which are their delight, both for roosting and rearing their young." * At the approach of autumn they assemble in small flocks, and resort to oak and beech woods, especially the last, where acorns and beech-mast, swallowed whole, afford them an abundant and generous diet. They are now in great demand for the table, but, being very cautious and shy, are difficult of approach. A good many, however, are shot by men and boys, who discover beforehand in what particular trees they roost, and, lying in ambush to await their arrival, fire at them as they drop in in small parties. In winter, the small flocks unite and form large ones. So large, indeed, are these sometimes in severe seasons, that it is fair to suppose that their numbers are considerably augmented by subsidies from colder climates, driven southwards perhaps by scarcity of

* Mr. Hepburn, in the *Zoölogist*, vol. i. p. 370.

food. In districts abounding in oak and beech woods, they find abundance of food during the greater part of the winter; but when this supply is exhausted, or the ground is covered with snow, they repair once more to the turnip-fields, and feed on the green leaves. Hunger, however, does not rob them of their shyness, nor make them confiding; for let a human figure appear in ever so large a field where a flock is feeding, the alarm is at once caught and communicated to the whole party, who lose no time in displaying the white bar on the wing, and are soon beyond the reach of fowler and gun.

Among the first woodland sounds of spring and the last of autumn is the note of the Ring Dove, often continued for a long time together, always monotonous, but never wearisome. It is generally considered to be tinged with melancholy, and on this account the bird itself is supposed to have been named the Queest * or Cushat—

> "Deep toned
> The Cushat plains; nor is her changeless plaint
> Unmusical, when with the general quire
> Of woodland harmony it softly blends."
>
> *Grahame.*

Wordsworth celebrates it under a name generally given to the next species :—

> "I heard a Stock Dove sing or say
> His homely tale, this very day;
> His voice was buried among trees,
> Yet to be come at by the breeze.
> It did not cease; but cooed and cooed,
> And somewhat pensively he wooed;
> He sang of love with quiet blending,
> Slow to begin, and never ending;
> Of sorrows, faith, and inward glee;
> That was the song, the song for me."

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* Latin *questus*, a complaining.

And again, still more happily :—

"Over his own sweet voice the Stock Dove broods."

The note may be imitated by attempting to whistle, in a very deep tone, the syllables "cooe-coo-roo-o-o-o;" or still more closely by clasping the hands together, so as to form a hollow, open only between the second joints of the thumbs, and blowing the same words over the orifice. With a little practice so close an imitation may be produced, that a genuine cooer may be beguiled into giving an answer. I may add, too, that with the same natural instrument and with a greater expenditure of breath the hoot of the Owl may be imitated; with a gentler effort and a quiver of the tongue the coo of the Turtle Dove may be nearly approached.

The Wood Dove has never been considered to be the origin of the domestic Pigeon, nor will it breed in captivity. There is no difficulty, however, in rearing birds taken young from the nest; and birds so brought up will alight with perfect confidence on the person of their foster nurse, and feed from his hand or mouth. The nest of the Wood Dove is an unsubstantial structure, composed of sticks so loosely put together that the eggs or young birds are sometimes visible from below. It is placed in a fork or among the branches of a tree: a thick fir is preferred; but nests are to be met with in ivy and thorn bushes either in a wood, coppice, or, more rarely, in a hedge-row. The number of eggs is always two. The male bird assists in the office of incubation.



THE STOCK DOVE.

COLUMBA ŒNAS.

Head, throat, wings, and lower parts, bluish grey; the lower parts of the neck with metallic reflections, no white spots; breast wine-red; a black spot on the two last secondaries and some of the wing-coverts; primaries grey at the base, passing into dusky; tail grey, barred with black at the extremity, the outer feather with a white spot on the outer web near the base; irides reddish brown; bill yellow, red at the base; feet red; claws dusky. Length twelve and a half inches. Eggs white.

The Stock Dove is by some persons supposed to be so called from its having been believed at one time to be the origin of the domestic Pigeon; but as it bore the name before the above question was mooted, it is more reasonable to suppose that it derived its name from its habit of nestling in the *stocks* of trees, and not on the branches like the Ring Dove, nor in caves like the Rock Dove. Ray and Willughby, who treat the domestic Dove as a distinct species, gave it the name of Œnas (from the Greek *oinos*, wine), and Vinago (from the Latin *vinum*), from the purpled

or wine-red hue of its breast and wings. Temminck does not hesitate to identify the domestic Pigeon with the Rock Dove, without even hinting the possibility of its having derived its origin from the Stock Dove. Since, therefore, the two birds have no marked resemblance, it may be reasonably supposed that the relationship between them rests solely on the narrow foundation that there exists a wild Pigeon, popularly called a Stock Dove, and that the word "stock" has among other meanings that of "parentage" or "origin." Thus the name gave rise to a theory which, having a plausible show, was hastily assumed, and was then employed to prove a fact which will not bear the test of examination. The Stock Dove in its habits closely resembles the Ring Dove, from which it cannot easily be distinguished at a distance. When tolerably near, a sharp eye can detect the absence of the white patch on the wings and of the ring round the neck. Its flight is more rapid, and it rarely perches on a slender bough, preferring to alight on a main branch or stump. Its note is softer, and approaches that of the tame Pigeon. But the great mark of distinction is that on which I have supposed its name to be founded: that it does not build its nest among the branches of trees, but in the side of a stump, or other locality, where no one would even think of looking for a Ring Dove's nest. Yarrell states that, "in the open countries of Norfolk and Suffolk, this species frequently makes its nest in holes in the ground, generally selecting a rabbit's burrow." In Surrey, I am informed, several pairs of Stock Doves annually build their nests on the stumps of ivy which cling to the walls of "The Oaks," near Carshalton, and, being never disturbed by the inmates, are comparatively tame during the breeding season. By some writers the Stock Dove is considered to be migratory in its habits, spending the summer with us, and flying southward at the approach of autumn. That it shifts its quarters under certain circumstances is pretty clear. White, who had never seen

its nest, says that it used to be abundant at Selborne "from November to February." Yarrell saw two old birds exposed for sale with Ring Doves, in London, on the 4th of January. The fact probably is, that it resorts in spring to the neighbourhood in which it was bred, as a convenient place for rearing its own young, and at the end of summer repairs to woods and groves better adapted for supplying it with its favourite food, acorns and beech-mast. There it flocks together with Ring Doves, vast numbers of which assemble in winter in some districts, and when the fowler plies his occupation shares their fate. It is, however, by no means so common a bird as the Ring Dove at any season, nor is it so generally distributed. In the North it is certainly only a summer visitor; and, on the other hand, it is most abundant in the south of Europe and in Africa during winter.

THE ROCK DOVE.

COLUMBA LIVIA.

Plumage bluish ash, lighter on the wings; rump white; neck and breast lustrous with green and purple reflections, without a white spot; two transverse black bands on the wings; primaries and tail tipped with black; rump white; outer tail-feather white on the outer web; irides pale orange; bill black; feet red. Length twelve and a half inches. Eggs white.

The Rock Dove, though a bird of extensive range, is less generally known in its natural condition than either of the other British species. As its name imports, its favourite place of resort is the rocky coast; but this it frequents, not because it has any predilection for the sea-shore and its productions, but that its instincts teach it to make lofty rocks its stronghold, just as the natural impulse of the Ring Dove is to find safety in the forests. If, as is now generally admitted, this species is the original of all the numerous varieties of tame Pigeon, it must inhabit most countries of the eastern hemisphere; for a pigeon-

fancier's dove-cot, to be complete, must contain several sorts which were first brought from remote regions: and we know that in Egypt, Phœnicia, and Persia, Pigeons had a mythological importance at an early date. It is said that the Pigeons which have established themselves in various public buildings of continental cities, as Saint Mark at Venice, and Pont Neuf at Paris, are exclusively Rock



THE ROCK DOVE.

Pigeons; and I have seen it stated that they frequent the towers of Canterbury Cathedral; but it is possible that these may be in all cases derived from tame birds escaped from domestication, and resuming, to a certain extent, their wild habits and original plumage. That they resort to ruinous edifices near the sea in retired districts is beyond question, as I have seen them flying about and alighting

on the walls of an old castle in the island of Kerrera, near Oban, in the Western Highlands, indifferent, seemingly, whether they nestled in the lofty cliffs on the mainland, where they are numerous, or on the equally secure ruins of masonry in the opposite island. That they are truly wild here there can be no doubt. Indeed, the precipitous shores of Scotland, the Hebrides, and Orkneys, afford them exactly the kind of retreat that suits their habits; and here among inaccessible rocks they build their nests and, on their return from their inland marauding expeditions, pass their nights. Their attitudes, mode of flight, progression when on the ground, note, and manner of feeding, are the same as those of the common tame Pigeon; and, as might be expected, both wild and tame birds agree in declining to perch on trees.

Macgillivray, who had opportunities of watching them in their native haunts at all seasons, informs us that they leave their caves * in the crags at early dawn, and, proceeding along the shore, unite with other parties on their way till they reach the cultivated grounds, where they settle in large flocks, diligently seeking for grains of barley and oats, seeds of wild mustard and other weeds, picking up also the small snails † which abound in sandy pastures near the sea. In summer they make frequent short visits of this kind, returning at intervals to feed their young. In winter they form much larger flocks, and, making the best use of their short day, feed more intently, thus holding out a temptation to the fowler, who, if sufficiently wary, can sometimes approach near enough to kill a large number at a shot. They are supposed to pair for life; and this, I believe, is generally the case with tame Pigeons. They lay two eggs, and sit for three weeks. The male and

* "The Dove that maketh her nest in the sides of the hole's mouth."—*Cant.* ii. 14.

† *Helix ericetorum*, a flattish, striped shell; and *Bulimus acutus*, an oblong, conical shell, mottled with grey and black.

the female sit, alternately relieving each other. They breed twice a year, but the number of eggs never exceeds two. Hence the old Scottish saying, "a doo's cleckin," for a family of only two children—a boy and a girl. They may be distinguished from the other common species while flying, by showing a large patch of white between the back and the tail.

THE TURTLE DOVE.

COLUMBA TURTUR.

Head and nape ash, tinged with wine-red; a space on the sides of the neck composed of black feathers tipped with white; neck and breast pale wine-red; back ash-brown; primaries dusky; secondaries bluish ash; scapulars and wing-coverts rust-red with a black spot in the centre of each feather; abdomen and lower tail-coverts white; tail dusky, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white, the outer feather edged with white externally; irides yellowish red; feet red; bill brown. Eggs white.

Nearly three thousand years ago the Turtle Dove had the distinction of being enumerated among the pleasant things of spring: "Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the Turtle is heard in our land."* Less sweetly, but to the same effect, sings a poet of the last century:

> "The cuckoo calls aloud his wand'ring love,
> The Turtle's moan is heard in ev'ry grove;
> The pastures change, the warbling linnets sing:
> Prepare to welcome in the gaudy spring!"
>
> PHILIPS.

There is no melody in the song of the Turtle, as it consists of a single note, a soft, sweet, agitated murmur, continued without pause for a long time, called a "moan"† both by

* Cant. ii. 11, 12.

† "Nec gemere aëriâ cessabit Turtur ab ulmo."—VIRGIL.
Nor shall from lofty elm the Turtle cease to moan.

Latin and English poets, not from its being suggestive of pain, but because there is no other word which describes it so nearly. I have already had occasion to remark how unsatisfactory are most of the attempts which have been made to represent the songs of birds by combinations of letters, but the Latin name of the Turtle-dove, *Turtur*, is a notable exception. Pronounced "tur-r-r tur-r-r," it will



THE TURTLE DOVE.

instantly recal the note to any one who has once heard it. The French name also, *Tourterelle*, can belong to this bird alone.

The Turtle Dove is found in all the southern countries of Europe, in Palestine, and many other parts of Asia, including the islands south of China. In England it is a visitor in the southern and midland counties only, arriving

in spring and remaining with us until the end of September. Its favourite places of resort are groves, belts of trees, and tall hedge-rows in cultivated districts. Here it builds its unsubstantial nest of a few sticks, and lays two eggs. Its food consists of seeds of various kinds, and it has the discredit of resorting to fields of green wheat for the sake of feeding on the milky grain. I am doubtful whether this charge can be sustained. Often enough when walking through a corn-field one may see two or three Turtle Doves rise suddenly from the thick corn with a rustle and low cry of alarm, rapidly dart away in the direction of the nearest grove, disappearing in the shade, all but a white segment of a circle, formed by the tips of their tail-feathers; but on examining the spot from which they rose, I have been unable to detect any ears of corn rifled of their contents, though the ground was thickly matted with weeds, which might have furnished them food. I am informed by a young friend that he has often shot them while in the act of rising from such situations, and has invariably found their crops distended with the green seed-vessels of a weed common in corn-fields, the corn-spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*). This being the case, the Turtle Dove is more a friend than an enemy to the farmer, even if it sometimes regales on ripe grain or interferes with the occupation of the gleaner. It is also very partial to vetches. I have met with an instance where a Turtle Dove paid daily visits to one particular spot, under a hedge in a field, and though fired at by the owner of the field many times, under the idea that it was a rare bird, it soon returned; and when at last shot, its crop was found to be full of vetch seeds which had been accidentally spilled from a bag.

The Turtle Dove is smaller than any of the other British Doves. When flying, it seems scarcely larger than a Missel Thrush; but it is more slender in shape, and its wings are much longer. It beats its wings, too, more

rapidly, and moves through the air with greater velocity. The tints of its plumage are more varied than in the other British species, but far inferior in brilliancy to many foreign ones.

The Turtle Dove so frequently kept in a cage is the Collared Turtle Dove (*Columba risoria*), a native of India and China. This species is distinguished by a black crescent on the back of the neck, the horns of which nearly meet in front. Turtle Doves are much kept in Germany, owing to a strange popular superstition that they are more predisposed than the human species to nervous disorders and rheumatism, and that when any of these complaints visit a house, they fall on the birds rather than on their owners.

PASSENGER PIGEON.

ECTOPISTES MIGRATORIUS.

Head and upper plumage bluish grey; neck and breast deep chestnut passing through salmon colour to white on the abdomen; sides of the neck lustrous with green and purple; tail graduated, with the four middle feathers longest, blackish brown in the middle, white at the sides; bill black; irides red; legs reddish orange; claws black. Length seventeen inches. Eggs white.

This bird has no other claim to be set down as British than such as can be derived from the fact that a few specimens have been seen here at distant intervals of time. It is a native of the New World, and is the subject of some of the most interesting narratives of the American Ornithologists.



THE COMMON PHEASANT.

PHASIANUS COLCHICUS.

Head and neck glossy, with metallic reflections of green, blue, and purple; sides of the head bare, scarlet, minutely speckled with black; general plumage spotted and banded with orange-red, purple, brown, yellow, green, and black, either positive or reflected; tail very long, of eighteen feathers, the middle ones longest. *Female*—light brown, marked with dusky; sides of the head feathered; tail much shorter. Length three feet. Eggs olive-brown.

The Pheasant has many enemies, and but for the protection afforded to it by gamekeepers, would probably soon disappear. The climate suits it pretty well, and at most seasons of the year it finds abundance of food; but in

hard winters the supply diminishes, or fails altogether; and were not food specially scattered about for it in its haunts, it would either die off from being unable to withstand cold and hunger together, or become so weak that it would fall a prey to the smaller rapacious animals, who are not a match for it when it is strong and active. A healthy cock Pheasant has been known to beat off a cat; a sickly one would be unable to compete with a magpie or jay. It is, in fact, an exotic running wild, and enabled to do so only by the care of those who help it to surmount the inconveniences of a life spent in a foreign land.

The Pheasant is said to have been brought originally from Colchis, a country on the shores of the Black Sea, and to have derived its name from the river Phasis, the famous scene of the expedition of the Argonauts, bearing date about 1200 years before Christ. From this epoch it is said to have been known to the Athenians, who endeavoured to acclimatize it for the sake of its beauty as well as the delicacy of its flesh. The Romans received it from the Greeks; but it was little known, except by name, in Germany, France, and England, until the Crusades. The custom was then introduced from Constantinople of sending it to table decorated with its tail-feathers and head, as a dish for kings and emperors—a special honour until that time confined to the Peacock. Willughby, in the seventeenth century, says of it that, from its rarity, delicacy of flavour, and great tenderness, it seems to have been created for the tables of the wealthy. He tells us, too, that the flesh of Pheasants caught by hawking is of a higher flavour, and yet more delicate than when they are taken by snares or any other method.

The kings of France greatly encouraged the naturalization of the Pheasants in the royal forests, both as an object of sport and as an acquisition to the festive board, and were imitated by the nobles and superior clergy. In the fourteenth century, all the royal forests,

the parks of Berry and the Loire, all the woods and vineyards of the rich abbeys, were peopled with Pheasants. The male bird was protected by the title of "Royal game of the first class," and the killing of a hen was forbidden under the severest penalties. During the period between the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XVI. its estimation increased. During the revolution royal edicts were little heeded. Pheasants, no less than their owners, forfeited their dignity, which, however, rose again somewhat under the empire. Waterloo, and succeeding events, brought desolation to the Pheasantries as well as to the deer-parks of France; and now the royal bird, French authors tell us, is likely to disappear from the country. Already, the space which it occupies is reduced to a thirtieth part of the national territory. The centre of this privileged province is Paris; its radius is not more than five-and-twenty leagues, and is decreasing every year. Pheasants have disappeared from the districts of the Garonne and Rhone, while in Touraine and Berry a few only are to be found in walled parks.

If the Pheasant should ever, in this country, lose the protection of the Game Laws, it will probably dwindle away in like manner. Under existing circumstances, it offers an inducement to poaching too tempting to be resisted. Gamekeepers engage in more affrays with poachers of Pheasants than of all the other game-birds taken collectively; and if the offence of destroying them were made less penal than it is at present, they would doubtless diminish rapidly. Next to Wood Pigeons, they are said to be the most destructive of all British birds; so that farmers would gladly do their utmost to exterminate them: their large size and steady onward flight combine to make them an "easy shot" for the veriest tyro in gunnery, while the estimation in which they are held for the table would always secure for them a value in the market.

The places best adapted for Pheasants are thick woods in the neighbourhood of water, where there is abundance of shelter on the ground, in the shape of furze-bushes, brambles, tall weeds, rushes, or tussack grass ;* for they pass their lives almost exclusively on the ground, even roosting there, except in winter, when they fly up in the evening, and perch on the lower boughs of middling-sized trees. In April or May, the female bird scratches for herself a shallow hole in the ground under the shelter of some bushes or long grass, and lays from ten to fourteen eggs ; but not unfrequently she allows might to prevail over right, and appropriates both the nest and eggs belonging to some evicted Partridge. The situation of the nests is generally known to the keepers, and all that are considered safe are left to be attended to by the owner. Such, however, as are exposed to the depredations of vermin or poachers are more frequently taken, and the eggs are placed under a domestic hen. Much to the encouragement of dishonest practices, Pheasants' eggs have a marketable value ; and it is to be feared that many proprietors of recently purchased estates are not sufficiently cautious in stocking their woods with none but eggs honestly come by.

Pheasant chicks are able to run about and pick up their own food soon after they have escaped from the egg. This consists of grain, seeds, small insects, especially ants and their eggs, and green herbage. When full grown, they add to this diet beans, peas, acorns, beech-mast, and the tuberous roots of several wild plants. A strip of buck-wheat, of which they are very fond, is sometimes sown for their special benefit along the skirt of a plantation. To turnips, red clover, and young wheat, they are very destructive ; their large size giving them a facility of doing mischief enjoyed by no other common bird that frequents cultivated fields. In seasons of scarcity they will enter

* *Aira cæspitosa.*

the farmyard, and either quietly feed with the poultry, or, less frequently, do battle with the cocks for the sovereignty. A story is told, in the *Zoologist*, of a male Pheasant, which drove from their perch, and killed in succession, three fine cocks. The proprietor, with a view to prevent further loss, furnished a fourth cock with a pair of steel spurs. Armed with these, the lawful occupant was more than a match for the aggressor, who, next morning, was found lying dead on the ground beneath the perch. Another has been known to beat off a cat; and a third was in the habit of attacking a labouring man. The female is a timid, unoffending bird, as peaceful in her demeanour as quiet in her garb. The tints of her plumage, far less gaudy than in the male, are a protection to her in the nesting season, as being less likely to attract the notice either of poachers or vermin. Indeed, were she always to lie close, her nest would not be easily discovered, for the colour of her feathers so closely resembles that of withered leaves, that she is, when sitting, less conspicuous than her uncovered eggs would be.

Common Pheasants are occasionally found having a large portion or even the whole of their plumage white. These, though highly ornamental when mixed with the common sort, are not prized, owing to their being a more conspicuous mark for poachers. The "Ringed Pheasant" occasionally shot in English preserves is not, as some maintain, a distinct species: it differs from the typical form of the bird only in that the neck is partially surrounded by a narrow white collar passing from the back of the neck to the sides, but not meeting in front.

THE CAPERCAILLIE.

TETRAO UROGALLUS.

Feathers of the throat elongated, black; head and neck dusky; eyes with a bare red skin above and a white spot below; wings brown speckled with black; breast lustrous green; abdomen black with white spots; rump and flanks marked with undulating lines of black and ash colour; tail black with white spots; beak horn white; eyebrows naked, red, beneath the eye a white spot. Length two feet ten inches. *Female*—a third smaller, barred and spotted with tawny red, black, and white; throat tawny red, unspotted; breast deep red; tail dark red with black bars, white at the tip; bill dusky. Eggs dull yellowish white speckled with yellowish brown.

The Capercaillie, Wood Grouse, or Cock of the Woods, was a rare bird in Scotland in Pennant's time (1769), and was found only in the Highlands north of Inverness. It has since become extinct; but efforts have been made with some amount of success to introduce it anew. In the pine forests of Sweden and Norway it is still indigenous, but, being a large and beautiful bird, is much sought after, and is annually receding from the haunts of men. It is also found in some of the central countries of Europe, as Poland and the Jura mountains, where it is said to be rather common. It is not only an inhabitant of woods, but passes its time for the most part in trees, and feeds in great measure on the young shoots of the Scotch fir. In summer it adds to its dietary berries, seeds, and insects, for which it searches among bushes or on the ground, returning to the woods to roost. The male bird has obtained great celebrity for his marvellous performances when serenading the hens during the morning and evening twilight in spring. "During his play, the neck of the Capercaillie is stretched out, his tail is raised and spread like a fan, his wings droop, his feathers are ruffled up, and, in short, he much resembles in appearance an angry Turkey Cock. He begins his play with a call something resembling the words *peller, peller, peller;* these sounds he repeats at first at some little intervals, but, as he proceeds, they increase in rapidity, until, at last, and after perhaps

the lapse of a moment or so, he makes a sort of gulp in his throat, and finishes by drawing in his breath. During the continuance of this latter process, which only lasts a few seconds, the head of the Capercaillie is thrown up, his eyes are partially closed, and his whole appearance would denote that he is worked up into an agony of passion." * This performance, however attractive it may be to those for whose benefit it is intended, exercises a fascination over himself which is often dangerous; for the sportsman, well acquainted with the sound, is thus guided to his perch, and, shy though the bird is at other times, is able to get near him unperceived or unheeded, and summarily closes his performances. The Capercaillie hen makes her nest upon the ground, and lays from six to twelve eggs. She is said to sit for four weeks. The young keep with her until towards the approach of winter. The size of the full-grown bird varies considerably according to the latitude in which it is found. In Lapland the male weighs about nine or ten pounds, but in the southern provinces of Sweden as much as seventeen pounds. The hen usually weighs from five to six pounds.

THE BLACK GROUSE.

TETRAO TETRIX.

Throat-feathers not elongated; plumage black with violet reflections; a broad white band on the wings; secondaries tipped with white; lower tail-coverts white; tail much forked, the outer feathers curved outwards. Eyebrows naked, vermilion; beneath the eye a white spot. Length twenty-three inches. *Female* smaller; head and neck rust-red barred with black; rump and tail-feathers black barred with red; belly dusky brown with red and whitish bars; tail slightly forked. Eggs dull yellow spotted and speckled with reddish brown.

The Black Grouse is a native of the northern countries of Europe and of the mountainous districts of the central part of the continent. In the south it is unknown. Of a hardier nature than the Pheasant, and less fastidious in its dietary, it braves the most inclement seasons, and is

* Lloyd's "Field Sports of the North of Europe."

never stinted in its supply of food. Moreover, as it rarely wanders far from its heath-clad home, it would probably, if it enjoyed the privilege of insignificance, be abundant in all the extensive waste lands of Britain. But its large size, the excellent flavour of its flesh, and the excitement of the sport which it affords, all tend to keep down its numbers, so that a moor well stocked with Black Grouse is a possession not to be thought lightly of



THE BLACK GROUSE.

by the highest and wealthiest. The male bird is, in sporting phraseology, a Black Cock, the female a Grey Hen; and it is the etiquette of the field to shoot Cocks only, the Hens being left for breeding. The Black Cock resembles, in one of its most striking peculiarities, its near relative, the Capercaillie. "During the spring," says Mr. St. John, "and also in the autumn, about the time the first hoar frosts are felt, I have often watched the Black Cocks in the early morning, when they collect on some

rock or height, and strut and crow with their curious note, not unlike that of a Wood Pigeon. On these occasions they often have most desperate battles. I have seen five or six Black Cocks all fighting at once; and so violent and eager were they, that I approached within a few yards before they rose. Usually there seems to be a master-bird in these assemblages, who takes up his position on the most elevated spot, crowing and strutting round and round with spread-out tail like a Turkey Cock, and his wings trailing on the ground. The hens remain quietly near him, whilst the smaller or younger male birds keep at a respectful distance, neither daring to crow, except in a subdued kind of voice, nor to approach. If they attempt the latter, the master-bird dashes at the intruder, and often a short *mêlée* ensues, several others joining in it, but they soon return to their former respectful distance. I have also seen an old Black Cock crowing on a birch-tree with a dozen hens below it, and the younger Cocks looking on with fear and admiration. It is at these times that numbers fall to the share of the poacher, who knows that the birds resort to the same spot every morning."

The food of these birds is abundant in quantity, and though simple, yet partakes of an extensive assortment of flavours. Twigs of the fine-leaved heath (*Erica cinerea*), and heather (*Calluna*); buds of the willow and birch; the tender shoots of cotton-grass, sedge, and grass; and whortleberries, cranberries, and crowberries, are the principal items of their bill of fare, varied according to the season. In the months of February, March, and April, they do much mischief to plantations by destroying the tender shoots of Scotch and Silver Fir. "In searching for food, the Black Grouse frequents the lower grounds of the less-cultivated districts, not generally removing far from the shelter of woods or thickets, to which it betakes itself as occasion requires. It sometimes makes an excursion into the stubble-fields in search of the seeds of

cereal plants, and in summer and autumn includes those of the grasses and rushes. While thus employed, it walks and runs among the herbage with considerable agility, and, when apprehensive of danger, flies off to a sheltered place, or settles down and remains motionless until the intruder passes by. It perches adroitly, and walks securely on the branches; but its ordinary station is on the ground, where also it reposes at night. It may often, especially in spring, be seen on the turf-top of the low walls inclosing plantations. Its flight is heavy, direct, and of moderate velocity, and is capable of being protracted to a great distance."*

The Grey Hen constructs a rude nest of withered grass and a few twigs in the shelter of some low bush, and lays from five to ten eggs. The male bird takes no part in the bringing up of the brood, but leaves the duties of incubation and attention to the wants of his family to the hen, who devotes herself wholly to the careful nurture of her little ones. While the poults are in their nonage, she assiduously leads them about where food is most abundant; and if surprised by an intruder, leaves them to hide among the heath and ferns, creeps rapidly herself to some distance, and then rises in a fluttering manner, so that a stranger to her habits would suppose her to be wounded. By the 20th of August the young are supposed to be fully fledged, and the sportsman is expected not only to show his skill as a marksman, but his quickness of eye in discriminating between males and females as the covey rises. The former are to be distinguished by their richer colouring, and by the more strongly marked white on the wings. At this season the old Black Cocks club together.

The Black Cock is found in greater or less quantities in the moorland districts of many of the English counties, but is most abundant in the north of England and Wales, and in Scotland.

* Macgillivray.



THE RED GROUSE.

LAGÓPUS SCOTICUS.

Plumage chestnut brown, marked on the back with black spots and beneath with black lines; a fringe of small white feathers round the eyes, and a white spot at the base of the lower mandible; a crimson fringed band above the eyes; some of the feathers of the abdomen tipped with white; tail of sixteen feathers, the four middle ones chestnut with black bars, the rest dusky; feet and toes covered thickly with grey hair-like feathers. *Female*—the red eye-lid less conspicuous; colours not so dark and tinged with reddish yellow, the black spots and lines more numerous. Length sixteen inches. Eggs reddish ash colour, nearly covered with blotches and spots of deep red-brown.

THE diminution of the number of Pheasants in France, owing to a relaxation of the efforts formerly made to protect them, and the abundance of the same birds in those parts of England where unceasing care is taken of them in severe or protracted winters, tend to prove the great difficulty of preserving a foreign bird in a country which is not in every respect adapted to its habits and constitution. On the other hand, the undiminished

abundance of Red Grouse in Great Britain, in spite of the absence of all artificial protection, and notwithstanding the vast quantity which annually fall a prey to vermin, poachers, and sportsmen, proves as satisfactorily that where a bird has become abundant, in a country in all respects suited to its constitution and producing an inexhaustible supply of its natural food, it is impossible to extirpate it. If we ever had occasion to adopt a bird as a national emblem, the choice might for one reason fall on the Red Grouse. It is a native of the British Isles, and is found in no other country. On the moors of Scotland, the hilly parts of the north of England, the mountains of Wales, and the wastes of Ireland, it is as wild and free as the Gull on the sea-cliff. It frequents extensive heaths where man could not protect it if he would, and finds no stint of food where few living things can exist but insects and some of the larger rapacious animals which make it their special prey. Eagles, Falcons, Buzzards, Crows, Foxes, Martins, and Polecats, all wage against it incessant war; it is wholly without armour, offensive or defensive; yet its numbers are undiminished. And we may confidently say that, as long as there are large tracts of land in Great Britain unreclaimed, there will be Grouse.

Red Grouse must, occasionally, fall in the way of the wanderer over the Scottish moors, whatever may be the object of his rambles; but a sportsman alone is privileged to make the bird his study at all seasons. My sketch, therefore, of the Grouse is to be considered as taken, not from the limited observation which I have been enabled to make, when I have chanced to start a bird on the hills of Westmoreland or the Highlands, but to be compiled from the notes of others who have had more ample means of observing its habits.

"The Brown Ptarmigan, generally known by the name of Red Grouse, as compared with the Black Grouse, is met with in Scotland on all kinds of surface, provided it

be covered with heath, whether *Calluna vulgaris* (Ling) or *Erica cinerea* (Common Purple Heath), from the level of the sea to the height of about two thousand feet. The low sandy heaths of the eastern counties of the middle division appear to be less favourable to it than the more moist peaty tracts of the western and northern districts, where the shrubs on which it feeds attain a great size."

Its food appears to be much the same as that of the Black Grouse, to which it is similar in many of its habits; but it never perches on trees. It has, moreover, a decided predilection for the national grain of Scotland. Hence the cultivation of small tracts of land with oats in the neighbourhood of moors where it abounds is an unprofitable labour.

Its name, Lagópus (Hare-footed), is equally appropriate as descriptive of its thickly-clothed foot and its fleetness as a runner; by some French ornithologists it is enumerated among *Velocipedes*, for the latter reason. On ordinary occasions it does not fly much, but keeps concealed among the heath, seldom choosing to rise unless its enemy comes very near. Red Grouse pair early in the season, and build their nests generally on the borders between heath and lea ground, with a view to providing their young with an open nursery-ground, on which to learn the use of their legs, as well as a safe retreat on the approach of danger. The nest is loosely constructed of straws and twigs which may chance to lie about near the selected spot. The number of eggs is usually six or seven; the hen sits very closely, allowing the shepherd almost to trample on her before she springs. The period of hatching is a perilous one for the chicks, for, as they break the shell, they utter a small but shrill chirp—a certain signal to some watchful Hooded Crow that a prey is at hand: he traces up the sound, drives the mother from her nest, and destroys the whole brood.

Once fairly hatched, the danger decreases; the young

birds, while still quite small, show great readiness in concealing themselves. When disturbed they separate in all directions, couch on the ground, squeeze between objects that seem to defy all passage, work their way through the cover, or, if they fancy that an eye is fixed on them, lie as motionless as stones. When so far grown as to be able to fly, they still prefer the shelter afforded by the cover; but if hard pressed the old cock usually rises first, with a cry which some compare to the quack of a Duck. The hen and young birds show no hurry in following his example, but take wing singly, and at unequal intervals—not like Partridges, which always rise in a covey. This is the period when they afford the easiest shot to the sportsman, who often puts them up almost beneath his feet, or under the very nose of his dogs. Later in the season a great change takes place, and this, it is said, whether the birds have been much harassed or not. Become cautious and wild, they no longer trust to concealment or swiftness of foot, but, discovering from a great distance the approach of danger, they rise most frequently out of shot, so that it requires skill and patience to get near them. A slight and early snow sometimes makes it more easy to approach them, at least for a few hours; but ordinarily, not even extreme cold, or a covering of snow a foot thick, appears to tame them at all. Under such circumstances, they collect in enormous "packs," and betake themselves to some particular part of the moor from which the snow has been more or less drifted. These packs keep together during winter, and at the beginning of spring separate and pair, not, however, without some previous altercations; but these are soon over, and they lose much of their shyness, venturing close to the roads, and being little disturbed by the passage of the traveller.



THE PTARMIGAN.

LAGÓPUS VULGARIS.

Winter plumage—pure white, a black line from the angle of the beak through the eye; outer tail-feathers black; above the eyes a scarlet fringed membrane; bill and claws black; tarsi and toes thickly clothed with woolly feathers. *Female*—without the black line through the eyes. *Summer plumage*—wings, under tail-coverts, two middle tail-feathers, and legs white; outer tail-feathers black, some of them tipped with white; rest of plumage ash-brown, marked with black lines and dusky spots. Length fifteen inches. Eggs reddish yellow, spotted and speckled with deep reddish brown.

This beautiful bird is the Schneehuhn, "Snow-chick," of the Germans, the White Partridge of the Alps and Pyrenees, and the Gaelic *Tarmachan*. Whilst most birds shrink from cold, the Ptarmigan, on the contrary, seems to revel in it, and to fear nothing so much as the beams of the sun. Not even when the valleys rejoice in the livery of spring does it desert the snowy regions altogether, and, when the mist-wreaths clear away, it avoids the rays of the sun by seeking the shady sides of the mountains. Only when the northern regions or lofty mountains are

so thickly covered with snow as to threaten it with starvation does it repair to districts where the cold is somewhat mitigated, but never lower into the valleys than where it may quench its thirst with snow. "The male bird," says a field naturalist, "has been seen, during a snow-storm in Norway, to perch himself on a rock which overtopped the rest, and to sit there for some time as if enjoying the cold wind and sleet, which was drifting in his face; just as one might have done on a sultry summer's day on the top of the Wiltshire downs, when a cool air was stirring there." * The same writer observes: "I have generally found the Ptarmigan concealed among the grey, lichen-coloured rocks on the summits of the fjelds, and so closely do they resemble these rocks in colour that I could scarcely ever see them on the ground; and sometimes when the practised eye of my guide found them, and he would point out the exact spot, it was not until after a long scrutiny that I could distinguish the bird within a dozen yards of me. Frequently we would find them on the snow itself, and many a time has a large circular depression in the snow been pointed out to me, where the Ptarmigan has been lying and pluming himself in his chilly bed. He is a noble bird, free as air, and for the most part uninterrupted in his wide domain; he can range over the enormous tracts of fjeld, seldom roused by a human step, and still more seldom hunted by man. When the winter clothes his dwelling in a garb of snow, he arrays himself in the purest and most beautiful white; when the summer sun melts away the snow, and the grey rocks appear, he, too, puts on his coloured dress, and assimilates himself once more to his beloved rocks. But the young Ptarmigans are my especial favourites: I have caught them of all ages; some apparently just emerged from the egg, others some weeks older; they are remarkably pretty little birds, with their short black beaks and their feathered toes; and so

* Rev. A. C. Smith, in the *Zoologist*, vol. viii. p. 2977.

quickly do they run, and so nimble and active are they in escaping from you, that they are soon beneath some projecting stone, far beyond the reach of your arm, where you hear them chirping and calling out in defiance and derision. The call of the old Ptarmigan is singularly loud and hoarse; it is a prolonged grating, harsh note, and may be heard at a great distance." This has been compared to the scream of the Missel Thrush; but Macgillivray says it seems to him more like the croak of a frog.

Ptarmigans pair early in spring, and build their nest of grass bents and twigs in a slight hollow behind a stone or bush, and lay from seven to twelve eggs. The young are able to run about as soon as they are hatched, and, as we have seen, are most expert and nimble in concealing themselves. The hen bird when surprised with her young brood counterfeits lameness, and runs about in great anxiety, as if wishing to draw attention from her chicks to herself. Their food consists of the fresh green twigs of heath and other mountain plants, seeds, and berries. While feeding they run about, and are shy in taking flight even when they have acquired the use of their wings, but crouch on the approach of danger, and remain motionless and silent. When at length they do rise, they fly off in a loose party, and mostly in a direct line, for a distant part of the mountain, the movement of their wings resembling that of the Grouse, but being lighter in character. Early in the season, a long time before Grouse, the coveys of Ptarmigans unite and form large packs, and it is while thus congregated that they perform their partial migrations from the high grounds to what they consider a milder climate, the Norwegian valleys. There, while the ground is covered thickly with snow, they, to a certain extent, modify their habits, and perch on trees, sometimes in such numbers that the branches seem to be altogether clothed in white. It does not appear that any of these flocks make long journeys or

cross the sea. In Scotland they are no more numerous in winter than in summer, nor have they been observed to take refuge in the woods. In the comparatively mild temperature of Scotland there occurs no lengthened period during which they cannot find their simple food somewhere in the open country; they consequently do not leave the moors, but only descend lower.

The Ptarmigan is neither so abundant nor so generally diffused in Scotland as the Grouse. It is said to have existed at one time in the north of England and in Wales: if so, it has totally disappeared, nor is it known in Ireland.

THE COMMON PARTRIDGE

PERDIX CINEREA.

Face, eye-brows, and throat, bright rust-red; behind the eye a naked red skin; neck, breast, and flanks, ash colour with black zigzag lines, and on the feathers of the flanks a large rust-red spot; low on the breast a chestnut patch shaped like a horse-shoe; upper parts ash-brown with black spots and zigzag lines; scapulars and wing-coverts darker; quills brown, barred and spotted with yellowish red; tail of eighteen feathers, the laterals bright rust-red; beak olive-brown; feet grey. *Female* less red on the face; head spotted with white; upper plumage darker, spotted with black; the horse-shoe mark indistinct or wanting. Length thirteen inches. Eggs uniform olive-brown.

Very few, even of our common birds, are more generally known than the Partridge. From the 1st of September to the 1st of February, in large towns, every poulterer's shop is pretty sure to be decorated with a goodly array of these birds; and there are few rural districts in which a walk through the fields will fail to be enlivened by the sudden rising and whirring away of a covey of Partridges, in autumn and winter; of a pair in spring. At midsummer they are of less frequent appearance, the female being too busily occupied, either in incubation or the training of her family, to find time for flight; and at this season, moreover, the uncut fields of hay, clover, and corn, afford facilities for the avoiding of danger, by concealment rather than by flight. The habits of the Partridge, as of the Grouse, are especially terrestrial. It never flies, like

the Lark, for enjoyment; and as it does not perch in trees it has no occasion for upward flight. Still, there are occasions when Partridges rise to a considerable distance from the ground, and this seems to be when they meditate a longer flight than usual.

A friend, to whom I am indebted for many valuable notes on various birds, tells me that when a covey of Partridges are disturbed by a pack of hounds, they lie close at



THE COMMON PARTRIDGE.

first, as if terrified by the noise and bent on concealing themselves; but when the pack actually comes on them they rise to a great height, and fly to a distance which may be measured by miles—at least, so he supposes, as he has watched them diminish and fade from the sight before they showed any sign of preparing to alight.

The Partridge, though decorated with no brilliant colours, which would tend to thwart it in its habit of

concealing itself among vegetation of the same general hue as itself, is a beautiful bird. Its gait is graceful, its feet small and light, its head well raised; and its plumage, though devoid of striking contrasts, is exquisitely pencilled, each feather on the back and breast being veined like the gauzy wings of a fly. The most conspicuous part of the plumage of the male bird, the horse-shoe on its breast, is invisible as it walks or crouches, and the general tone approaches that of the soil.

Partridges pair early in the year; but the hen does not begin to lay until May, nor to sit until towards the beginning of June. The nest is merely a depression in the ground, into which a few straws or dead leaves have been drawn. It is sometimes placed among brushwood under a hedge, but more frequently in the border of a field of hay, clover, or corn, or in the wide field itself. The mowing season, unfortunately, is not noted in the calendar of Nature; so the mother-bird, who is a close sitter, is not unfrequently destroyed by the scythe, or, at all events, is driven away, and returns to find her eggs carried off to be intrusted to the care of a domestic hen. In unusually wet seasons, nests which have been fixed in low situations are flooded, and the eggs being thus reduced to a low temperature become addle. When this has taken place, the Partridge makes a second laying, and a late brood is reared.

Notwithstanding this, however, Partridges are exceedingly prolific, and are said to be increasing in numbers in proportion as new lands are reclaimed from the waste. It must certainly be admitted that, in bad seasons, they are treated with a consideration that would scarcely be shown towards them if they were simply destroyers of grain and had nothing to recommend them as objects of sport or as delicacies for the table. When abundant, they fall freely before the sportsman's gun; but when the coveys are either small or few, they are treated with forbearance, and

enough are left to stock the preserves for the ensuing year.

While the hen is sitting, the male bird remains somewhere in the neighbourhood, and gives timely warning of the approach of danger: when the eggs are hatched, he accompanies his mate, and shares in the work of teaching the young to shift for themselves—a lesson which they begin to learn at once. The food both of old and young birds is, to a great extent, insects. The young are especially fond of ants and their pupæ or larvæ. During the present year (1860), in which there were no broods of Partridges, I was much struck by the fact that stubble-fields abounded, to an unusual degree, with ant-hills. In ordinary seasons, these are found torn to pieces and levelled. This year, scarcely one was touched; and even at the present time, the end of October, winged ants are far more numerous than they usually are at this time of the year. Besides insects, Partridges feed on the seeds of weeds, green leaves, grain spilt in reaping, and on corn which has been sown. This last charge is a serious one; yet, on the whole, it is most probable that Partridges do far more good than harm on an estate, the insects and weeds which they destroy more than making amends for their consumption of seed-corn.

I might fill many pages with anecdotes of the devotion of Partridges to their maternal duties—their assiduity in hatching their eggs, their disregard of personal danger while thus employed, their loving trickeries to divert the attention of enemies from their broods to themselves, and even the actual removal of their eggs from a suspectedly dangerous position to a place of safety; but with many of these stories the reader must be already familiar if he has read any of the works devoted to such subjects.

The number of eggs laid before incubation commences varies from ten to fifteen, or more. Yarrell says, "Twenty-eight eggs in one instance, and thirty-three eggs in two

other instances, are recorded as having been found in one nest; but there is little doubt, in these cases, that more than one bird had laid eggs in the same nest." This may be; but I find in a French author an instance in which no less than forty-two eggs were laid by a Partridge in captivity, all of which, being placed under a hen, would have produced chicks, but for the occurrence of a thunder storm accompanied by a deluge of rain which flooded the nest, when the eggs, which all contained chicks, were on the point of being hatched. The average number of birds in a covey is, I believe, about twelve; quite enough to supply the sportsman and to account for the abundance of the bird.

The character of the Partridge's flight is familiar to most people. Simultaneously with the startled cry of alarm from the cock comes a loud whirr-r-r as of a spinning-wheel: away fly the whole party in a body, keeping a horizontal, nearly straight line: in turns each bird ceases to beat its wings and sails on for a few yards with extended pinions; the impetus exhausted which carried it through this movement, it plies its wings again, and if it have so long escaped the fowler, may, by this time, consider itself out of danger, for its flight, though laboured, is tolerably rapid.

The call of the Partridge is mostly uttered in the evening, as soon as the beetles begin to buzz. The birds are now proceeding to roost, which they always do in the open field, the covey forming a circle with their heads outwards, to be on the watch against their enemies, of whom they have many. They feed for the most part in the morning and middle of the day, and vary in size according to the abundance of their favourite food. In some districts of France, it is said, the weight of the Partridges found on an estate is considered as a fair standard test of the productiveness of the soil and of the state of agricultural skill.

Most people are familiar with the distich :

> "If the Partridge had the Woodcock's thigh,
> It would be the best bird that e'er did flie;"

but every one does not know that the saying was in vogue among epicures in the reign of Charles II.

THE RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE.

PERDIX RUFA.

Throat and cheeks white, surrounded by a black band, which spreads itself out over the breast and sides of the neck in the form of numerous spots and lines, with which are intermixed a few white spots; upper plumage reddish ash; on the flanks a number of crescent-shaped spots, the convexity towards the tail rust-red, the centre black, bordered by white; beak, orbits, and feet, bright red. Length thirteen and a half inches. Eggs dull yellow, spotted and speckled with reddish brown and ash colour.

The Red-legged Partridge, called also the French and Guernsey Partridge, is a stronger and more robust bird than the common species, which it also greatly surpasses in brilliancy of colouring. As some of its names indicate, it is not an indigenous bird, but a native of the south of Europe, whence it was first introduced into England in the reign of Charles II. To Willughby, who lived at that period, it was unknown except as a native of the continent of Europe and the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. Towards the close of the last century it was re-introduced into Suffolk, where it has become numerous; so much so, indeed, in some places, as to have gained the better of the common species.

Its flight is rapid, but heavier and more noisy than that of the common Partridge. It is less patient of cold, and less able to elude the attacks of birds of prey. It is quite a terrestrial bird, very slow in taking flight, and never perching except when hard pressed, when, on rare occasions, it takes refuge among the thick branches of an oak or pinaster; here it considers itself safe, and watches the movements of the dogs with apparent unconcern. Sometimes,

too, when closely hunted, it takes shelter in a rabbit's burrow or the hole of a tree; but under ordinary circumstances it runs rapidly before the dogs, and frequently disappoints the sportsman by rising out of shot. The Grey or Common Partridge frequents rich cultivated lands; the Red Partridge prefers uncultivated plains, "which summer converts into burning causeways, winter into pools of water—monotonous *landes*, where skeletons of sheep pasture without variation



THE RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE.

on heath and the dwarf prickly genista. It delights, too, in bushy ravines, or the steep sides of rocky hills covered with holly, thorns, and brambles; and when it resorts to vineyards, it selects those situated on the sides of steep slopes, where marigolds and coltsfoot are the principal weeds, rabbits and vipers the most abundant animals." * Red Partridges are consequently most numerous in the

* Toussenel.

least cultivated districts of France, especially those between the Cher and the Loire, and between the Loire and the Seine. Towards the east they do not extend beyond the hills of Epernay, and do not cross the valley of the Meuse. The flesh of the Red Partridge is considered inferior to that of the Grey, and the bird itself is less esteemed by sportsmen as an object of pursuit. In England it seems to retain its natural taste of preferring bushy heaths to inclosed land. In the mode of incubation and rearing the young the two species are much alike.

THE BARBARY PARTRIDGE.

PERDIX PETRÓSA.

Upper part of the head of a deep chestnut, which spreads on the sides of the neck into a collar, narrower in front and spotted with white; feathers near the ears rust-red; throat and a band over the eye bluish ash; upper plumage ash-red; on the wing eight or ten spots, light blue bordered with orange; flanks barred transversely with white, black, and orange; beak, orbits, and feet red. Length thirteen inches. Eggs dull yellow, speckled with greenish yellow.

This bird is of about the same size as the Red-legged Partridge. In Europe it is confined to the mountainous districts of the south and the islands of the Mediterranean. In Algeria it is the most common species. Its habits resemble those of the preceding, though it is somewhat more easily induced to perch on trees. Two specimens only are known to have been killed in England, which may have been hatched from foreign eggs, or they may have found their way hither as stragglers. In either case this bird has little claim to be considered British. It nests in the fields or in bushy places among the mountains.

THE VIRGINIAN COLIN.

ORTYX VIRGINIANA.

Throat, neck, and a band through the eye, white; a black band from the base of the bill bounding the white neck; upper plumage brownish chestnut, mottled with black and grey; breast reddish white, with transverse black lines; belly white, with semicircular black lines; flank-feathers chestnut, bordered with black and white. Length nine inches. Eggs white.

The Virginian Colin, or Virginian Partridge, is a native of the country after which it is named. Though, like the Partridge, a terrestrial bird, it occasionally perches on the boughs of low trees, and differs materially from it in building a nest shaped somewhat like that of the Willow Wren, with a dome. Repeated attempts have been made to naturalize these birds in England, and, it would seem, with some success, as they have been known to breed, and specimens of various ages have been shot in different parts of the country.

THE COMMON QUAIL.

COTURNIX VULGARIS.

Head mottled with black and reddish brown, with three parallel longitudinal yellowish streaks; upper plumage ash-brown, variegated with black and straw-colour; neck reddish yellow, with a double crescent of dusky brown; breast pale reddish brown, streaked with white; bill and feet yellowish brown. *Female*—paler, and wanting the double crescent on the neck. Length eight inches. Eggs yellowish white, blotched or speckled with dusky brown.

I shall here depart from the method which I have pursued, so far as to preface my description of the Quail with two passages from the Holy Scriptures. The first occurs in the 13th verse of the 16th chapter of Exodus: "And it came to pass, that at even the quails came up, and covered the camp." The other is in the 12th chapter of Numbers, verses 31, 32: "And there went forth a wind from the Lord, and brought quails from the sea, and

let them fall by the camp, as it were a day's journey on this side, and as it were a day's journey on the other side, round about the camp, and as it were two cubits high upon the face of the earth. And the people stood up all that day, and all that night, and all the next day, and they gathered the quails: he that gathered least gathered ten homers: and they spread them all abroad for themselves round about the camp." The facts



THE COMMON QUAIL.

in these two narratives, to which I would wish to draw attention, are: the season of the year at which the occurrence took place, namely, in the first month of the Jewish year, shortly after the Passover; the precise time, in the night; the vast number of which the flocks were composed; that they came from the sea; and that *they fell* as if exhausted with their long flight. In both instances, the *miracle* consisted in the fact that the coming of a

providential supply of animal food was foretold. As to the particular bird which is referred to under the name translated in our version, "Quails," only two opinions worth noticing have been offered—one, advanced by Hasselquist and Burckhardt, that the bird in question is the Pin-tailed Sand Grouse (*Pterocles Alchata*, or *setarius*); the other, that it is the *Coturnix* of ancient and modern naturalists. The objection to the former view is, that the Sand Grouse, though abundant in the East, is not in the habit of making long flights, has very powerful wings, is never seen fatigued by migration, and is at all times a tenant of the wilderness, far from water. A powerful argument in favour of the other rests on the traditional etymology of the Arabs, who call the Quail *selva*, the Hebrew name for the bird in question being שלו *selav*. Taking it, then, for granted, that the *selav* of the Pentateuch is the *selva* of the Arabs, and the bird which we call the Quail, we have here one of the earliest recorded notices of the instinctive habits of a known animal, and one which the reader will probably admit, when he has read what follows, to be fair evidence that, in this particular instance at least, no change has taken place in the most noticeable habits of the animal during a period of more than three thousand years. In the case of domesticated animals—as the Pigeon, for instance—great changes may be produced by artificial means in a hundredth part of the time; but I am now speaking of a bird which has been submitted to none but natural agencies, and I desire only that the reader should compare the *incidental* notice of a wild bird contained in the Pentateuch with the following more detailed description of the same bird, still existing in a wild state, compiled from various authorities.

Pliny* says, "Quails always *arrive before Cranes;* they are small birds, and, when they come to us, terrestrial in their habits, rather than birds of flight. Their appearance is not unattended with danger to sailors, when they draw

* Nat. Hist. lib. x. cap. xxiii.

near to land; for they often alight on the sails, *invariably by night*, and swamp the vessels, &c."

"This species," says a French naturalist, "is probably the most productive of all winged creatures; and it could not well be otherwise, or it would be unable to withstand the war of extermination declared against it by human beings and birds of prey. One may get an idea of the prodigious number of victims which the simple crossing of the Mediterranean costs the species by two well known and often quoted facts. The Bishop of Capri, a wretched islet scarcely a league in length, which lies at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, used to clear a net revenue of 25,000 francs a year (1,000*l.*) by his Quails. This sum represents 150,000 Quails at the lowest computation. In certain islands of the Archipelago, and parts of the coast of the Peloponnese, the inhabitants, men and women, have no other occupation during two months of the year than that of collecting the Quails which are showered on them from heaven, picking and cleaning them, *salting them* ('they spread them all abroad for themselves') and packing them away in casks for transportation to the principal markets of the Levant; that is to say, the migration of Quails is to this part of Greece what the migration of herrings is to Holland and Scotland. The Quail-catchers arrive at the shore a fortnight in advance, and every man numbers his ground to avoid disputes. The Quail arrives in France from Africa early in May, and takes its departure towards the end of August."

Another French author says, "Like Rails, Woodcocks, Snipes, and many of the waders, the Quail, when it travels towards the sea shore, flies only in the night. It leaves the lands, where it has passed the day, about the dusk of the evening, and settles again with the dawn of the morning." Not unfrequently, while performing their transit, they become weary, and alight on vessels, or fall into the sea, and are drowned. "Being at a small town on

the coast, in the month of May," says M. Pellicot, "I saw some boats come in with ten or a dozen sharks They were all opened before me, and there was not one which had not from eight to twelve Quails in its body." "Enormous flights are annually observed at the spring and fall, after crossing an immense surface of sea, to take a brief repose in the islands of Malta, Sicily, Sardinia, Crete, in the kingdom of Naples, and about Constantinople, where, on these occasions, there is a general shooting match, which lasts two or three days. This occurs always in the autumn. The birds, starting from the Crimea about seven at night, and with a northerly wind, before dawn accomplish a passage of above sixty leagues in breadth, and alight on the southern shore to feed and repose. In the vernal season the direction of the flight is reversed, and they arrive in similar condition on the Russian coast. The same phenomena occur in Malta, &c."*

On its arrival, the Quail betakes itself to open plains and rich grassy meadows, especially where the soil is calcareous, and avoids woody countries. During the early part of summer it frequents cornfields, saintfoin, and lucern. In September it is found in stubble and clover fields, and among the weeds growing in dry ponds, or it finds shelter in any crops which may yet remain standing. In warm countries it resorts to vineyards, attracted, it is said, not so much by the grapes as by the numerous small snails with which the vines are then infested; for the crops of the late birds are generally found filled with these mollusks. In locomotion it makes more use of its feet than its wings, and when put up is never induced to perch on a tree. Its flight resembles in character that of the Partridge, but it rarely flies far, and when it alights makes awkward attempts to conceal itself, but often fails, and may sometimes be captured with the hand. In June or July the female lays from eight to fourteen

* Colonel C. H. Smith.

eggs in a hole in the ground, and brings up her young without the assistance of the male. Towards the end of August the old birds migrate southwards, and are followed by the young. Before the end of October all have disappeared, though instances have occurred of their being shot during winter, especially in seasons when the harvest has been a late one.

The flesh of the Quail is considered a great delicacy, and many thousands are caught in France, and imported to the London markets, for the table. They are placed in low flat cages, scarcely exceeding in height the stature of the bird, for the reason that in confinement, the birds, in their effort to escape, would beat themselves against the upper bars, and destroy themselves. These are said to be all old males.

Quails inhabit the eastern continent, from China—where they are said to be carried about in winter by the natives, to keep their hands warm—to the British Isles. With us they are nowhere plentiful, but are occasionally shot by sportsmen in most parts of the country. In cornfields, on the shores of Belfast Lough, in the north of Ireland, they are of frequent occurrence.

THE ANDALUSIAN HEMIPODE.

HEMIPODIUS TACHÝDROMUS.

Head dusky brown, with three longitudinal bands of reddish yellow; throat white; neck and breast rust-red, the feathers on the side yellowish with a black spot; belly white; back mottled with black and rust-red; scapulars barred with black and rufous; wing-coverts yellowish, spotted with rust-red and black; quills dusky, edged with dull white. Length six inches. Eggs unknown.

A NATIVE of Sicily and Spain, and occurring sometimes as a straggler in the plains of Languedoc, where it is known as the Turnix. It is a small bird, resembling the Quail both in size and plumage, but well distinguished by the

absence of a hind toe. It is found also in the North of Africa, especially among the thickets and dwarf palms of Mount Atlas. In habits it resembles the Quail, except that it is a solitary bird. Two specimens only have been seen in Great Britain.

THE GREAT BUSTARD.

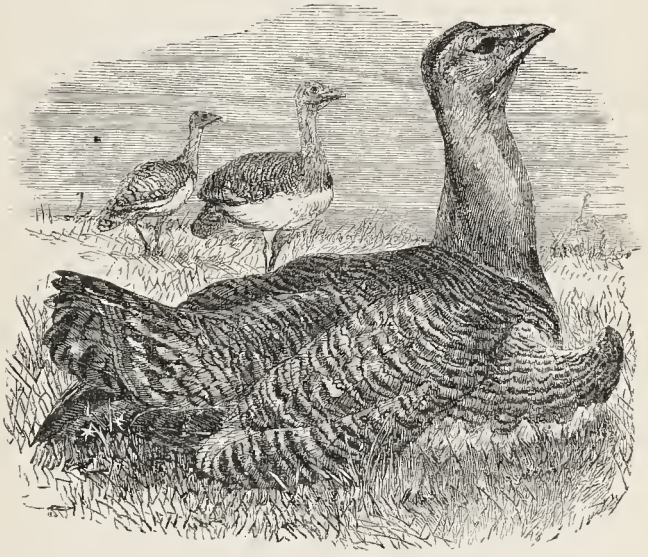
OTIS TARDA.

Head, neck, breast, and edge of the wing ash grey; on the crown a longitudinal black streak; bill with a tuft of elongated loose feathers on each side of the lower mandible; upper plumage reddish yellow, streaked transversely with black; lower whitish; tail reddish brown and white, barred with black. *Female*—smaller, without a moustache, the streak on the crown fainter. Length nearly four feet. Eggs olive-brown, irregularly blotched with dull red and deep brown.

The Great Bustard was formerly not unfrequent in Britain, but of late years it has become so rare that it is now impossible to describe its habits on the testimony of a living eye-witness. In several parts of the Continent it is indeed still to be met with; but I find so many discrepancies in the various accounts which I have consulted, that it is hard to believe all the writers who describe it to have had the same bird in view. Some of these the reader may examine for himself.

The earliest mention of it which I find occurs in the Anabasis of Xenophon, who describes a plain or steppe near the Euphrates full of aromatic herbs, and abounding with Wild Asses, Ostriches, and Bustards (*Otis*). The latter, he says, "could be caught when any one came on them suddenly, as they fly to a short distance like Partridges and soon give in. Their flesh is delicious." Pliny's description of the Bustard is very brief. He says it approaches the Ostrich in size; that it is called *Avis tarda* in Spain, *Otis* in Greece; its flesh is very disagreeable, in consequence of the strong scent of its bones." Our country-

man Willughby, who wrote in the middle of the seventeenth century, gives a longer account. "The Bustard has no hind claw, which is especially worthy of notice; for by this mark and by its size it is sufficiently distinguished from all birds of the tribe. It feeds on corn and the seeds of herbs, wild cabbage, leaves of the dandelion, &c. I have found in its crop abundance of the seeds of *cicuta*, with but a few grains of barley even in harvest-time. It is



THE GREAT BUSTARD.

found on the plains near Newmarket and Royston, and elsewhere on heaths and plains. Bustards are birds of slow flight, and raise themselves from the ground with difficulty, on account of their size and weight; hence, without doubt, the name *tarda* was given to them by the Latins. By the Scotch, on the authority of Hector Boethius, they are called *Gustardæ*."

M. Perrault, who wrote in 1676, gives an account of a tame Bustard which was kept for a whole summer in

a garden, and died of cold in the winter. "He killed mice and sparrows with his bill by pinching their heads, and then swallowed them whole, even when of considerable size. It was easy to observe a large mouse going down his throat, making a moving tumour till it came to the turn of the neck; it then moved backwards, and although out of sight, yet its progress was traced by the feathers between the shoulders separating, and closing again as soon as it passed into the gizzard. He was fond of worms, and while the gardener was digging, stood by him and looked out for them. He ate the buds of flowers, and particularly of roses; also the substance of cucumbers, but not the outside. From these observations the Bustard is evidently fitted more particularly to live on animal food."

The average number of Bustards annually supplied to Chevet, the great game-dealer of the Palais Royal, Paris, is six. Its principal place of resort in France is the wild country between Arcis-sur-Aube and Châlons; in most other districts it is as little known as with us.

Several authors of undoubted veracity state that the adult male Bustard has a capacious pouch, situated along the fore part of the neck, the entrance of which is under the tongue, capable of holding several quarts of water—it is said not less than seven. Montagu, in his "Ornithological Dictionary," expresses his doubt whether the bird could carry as much as seven quarts, or fourteen pounds, while flying; he admits, however, that "it is large, as may be seen in the Leverian Museum:" and he adds, "that it is only discoverable in adults, as it is most likely intended for the purpose of furnishing the female and young in the breeding with water." Of this pouch a figure is given by Yarrell, copied from "Edwards's Gleanings of Natural History," and there inserted on the authority of Dr. James Douglas, the discoverer. Some doubts having arisen in Mr. Yarrell's mind as to the

accuracy of the statement, he took much pains to ascertain the truth by dissecting several adult males, and found no peculiarity of structure—a result which was also arrived at by Professor Owen, who dissected one with a view of obtaining a preparation of the supposed pouch for the Museum of the College of Surgeons. A paper by Mr. Yarrell,* read before the Linnean Society since the publication of his admirable work on Ornithology, contains many other interesting particulars respecting this bird, to which the reader is referred.

Bustards have been seen in England at various intervals during the last eighty or a hundred years, sometimes in small flights and sometimes as solitary specimens, more frequently in Norfolk than in any other county; but they have ceased to breed in this country. I lately met a gentleman in Norfolk who well recollected the time when Bustards were to be met with in that county. They were occasionally seen in the middle of the large uninclosed plains with which Norfolk formerly abounded, and in such situations he had himself seen them. The last occasion was some time about the year 1825, when he once or twice had a shot at one, but could not get near enough to bring it down. When disturbed they moved off rapidly, employing both their feet and wings, rising heavily, but at an angle so acute that they advanced perhaps a hundred yards before they attained the height of a man. When once on the wing, they flew swiftly. They formerly bred in the parish of Deepdale, and he could himself recollect an instance when an attempt was made to rear some in captivity from the eggs, but failed.

* Lin. Trans. vol. xxi. p. 155.

THE LITTLE BUSTARD.

OTIS TETRAX.

Crown and back of the head yellowish brown, with brown spots; sides of the head and throat deep ash-grey, surrounded by a white collar; lower part of the neck black; breast with a broad white collar succeeded by a narrow black one; rest of the lower parts white; upper plumage yellowish, streaked and spotted with black. *Female*—throat white; sides of the head, neck, and breast yellow, streaked and (below) barred with dusky. Length seventeen and a half inches. Eggs uniform olive-brown.

A NATIVE of the wide plains bordering both shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and of many similar places in Asia. It was formerly abundant in France, even more so than the Quail is at present. In the days of falconry it was in great request under the name of Canepetière (from *cane*, a duck, and *pierre*, a stone), which seems to have been given to it from the fact of its frequenting rocky rather than watery places, and flying like a Duck. It resembles the Great Bustard in figure and habits; but far from rivalling the Turkey in size, it is less than a Pheasant.

It is said that it is obliged to run before it can take wing; and that, though shy of men on foot, it allows itself to be approached by vehicles or men on horseback. It has now become so rare in France, that in many districts where it was once abundant its very name is unknown. It may, however, still be occasionally seen nailed to a wall, among birds of prey.

In Algeria it is much prized by sportsmen, who call it Carthaginian Hen, or African Pheasant; and its flesh is said to be more delicate than that of the Woodcock.

A few specimens only have been obtained in England, and those principally in the south. It is, therefore, to be considered a rare straggler.

Outarde, the French name of the Bustard, is supposed to be a corruption of the Latin *avis tarda* of Pliny; but if

we consider it to be derived from *oie tarde*, "a slow goose" (and Pliny, it must be remembered, classes the bird with geese), not only shall we be helped towards the Scottish name *Gustard*, but see a reason why the name *Cane*petière should be given to a bird, resembling the Outarde in figure, but as much inferior to it in size as the Duck is to the Goose; these last being also birds which bear a corresponding resemblance to each other in shape and habits.

THE CREAM-COLOURED COURSER.

CURSORIUS EUROPÆUS.

Plumage reddish cream colour; wing-coverts bordered with ash-grey; throat whitish; behind the eyes a double black bar; lateral tail-feathers black towards the tip, with a white spot in the centre of the black; abdomen whitish. Length nine inches. Eggs unknown.

Though the specific name Europæus would seem to imply that this bird is of frequent occurrence in Europe, this is not the case. Not more than three or four have been observed in Great Britain, at various intervals, from 1785 to 1827; and on the Continent it is an equally rare visitor to the plains of Provence and Languedoc.

It is a native of Syria, Egypt, and Abyssinia, frequenting pools and other moist situations. It is singularly fearless of man, and when disturbed prefers to run, which it does very swiftly, rather than to take flight. Its winter residence is supposed to be the central lakes of Africa, from which it returns to the countries named above early in autumn, and disappears at the approach of winter. Nothing is known of its nidification.



THE GREAT PLOVER.

ŒDICNÉMUS CRÉPITANS.

Upper parts reddish ash with a white spot in the middle of each feather; space between the eye and beak, throat, belly, and thighs, white; neck and breast tinged with red, and marked with fine longitudinal brown streaks; a white longitudinal bar on the wing; first primary with a large white spot in the middle; second, with a small one on the inner web; lower tail-coverts reddish, the feathers, except those in the middle, tipped with black; beak black, yellowish at the base; irides, orbits, and feet, yellow. Length eighteen inches. Eggs yellowish brown clouded with greenish, blotched and spotted with dusky and olive.

Though a citizen of the world, or at least of the eastern hemisphere, this bird is commonly known under the name of Norfolk Plover, from its being more abundant in that county than in any other. It is also called Thick-knee, from the robust conformation of this joint; and Stone Curlew, from its frequenting waste stony places and uttering a note which has been compared to the sound of the syllables *curlui* or *turlui*. Like the Cuckoo, it is more

frequently heard than seen, but that only by night. In some of its habits it resembles the Bustard, and is said even to associate, in Northern Africa, with the Lesser Bustard. Its favourite places of resort are extensive plains; it runs rapidly when disturbed, and when it does take wing, flies for a considerable distance near the ground before mounting into the air.

By day the Thick-knee confines itself to the ground, either crouching or hunting for food, which consists of worms, slugs, and beetles, under stones, which it is taught by its instinct to turn over. After sunset, it takes flight, and probably rises to a great height, as its plaintive whistle, which somewhat resembles the wail of a human being, is often heard overhead when the bird is invisible. It is singularly shy, and carefully avoids the presence of human beings, whether sportsmen or labourers. Yet it is not destitute of courage, as it has been seen to defend its nest with vigour against the approach of sheep or even of dogs. Nest, properly speaking, it has none, for it contents itself with scratching a hole in the ground and depositing two eggs. The males are supposed to assist in the office of incubation. The young inherit the faculty of running at an early age, being able to leave their birthplace with facility soon after they are hatched; but the development of their wings is a work of time, for their body has attained its full size long before they are able to rise from the ground. Before taking their departure southwards in autumn, they assemble in small parties, numbering from four to six or seven, when they are somewhat more easy of approach than in spring. In the chalky plains of La Marne in France they are very numerous; and here, by the aid of a light cart, fowlers in quest of them have little difficulty in shooting large numbers, the birds being less afraid of the approach of a horse than of a human being. But when obtained they are of little value, as their flesh is barely eatable.

The Great Plover is migratory, visiting the eastern and southern counties of England in the beginning of April, and retiring in August or September. Their flights are always performed by night, for which their large and prominent eyes well suit them, as well as for capturing nocturnal beetles, which form part of their food.

THE COLLARED PRATINCOLE.

GLARÉOLA TORQUATA.

Crown, nape, back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, greyish brown; throat and front of the neck white, tinged with red, and bounded by a narrow black collar, which ascends to the base of the beak; lore black; breast whitish brown; lower wing-coverts chestnut; under parts white, tinged with brownish red; tail-coverts, and base of tail-feathers, white; the rest of the tail dusky, much forked; beak black, red at the base; irides reddish brown; orbits naked, bright red; feet reddish ash. Length nine inches and a half. Eggs pale stone colour, spotted with grey and dusky.

The Pratincole, called on the Continent, but without good reason, "Perdrix de mer," or Sea Partridge, is a rare visitor to Great Britain, inhabiting for the most part the northern part of Africa, and the countries in the vicinity of the Don, the Volga, the Caspian, and the Black Sea. It has been observed also from time to time in several of the countries of Europe.

In some of its habits it resembles the Plovers, as it frequents open plains and runs with great rapidity. In nidification, also, and in the shape, colour, and markings of its eggs it is associated with the same tribe; while in its mode of flight and habit of catching flies while on the wing, it approaches the Swallows. Hence it was named by Linnæus, *Hirundo pratincola*, and under this designation it is figured in Bewick. Its true place in the system is, however, undoubtedly among the waders, several of which not only feed on insects, but are expert in catching them on the wing.



THE GOLDEN PLOVER.

CHARADRIUS PLUVIALIS.

Winter—Upper plumage dusky, spotted with yellow; cheeks, neck, and breast mottled with ash-brown and buff; throat and abdomen white; quills dusky, white along the shafts towards the end; beak dusky, feet deep ash-colour; irides brown. *Summer*—Upper plumage greyish black, spotted with bright yellow; forehead and space above the eyes white; sides of the neck white, mottled with black and yellow; lore, throat, neck, and lower parts deep black. Length eleven inches. Eggs yellowish green, blotched and spotted with black.

The Golden Plover is a common bird in the south of England during the winter months, and in the mountainous parts of Scotland and the north of England during the rest of the year; yet so different are its habits and plumage at the extremes of these two seasons, that the young naturalist who has had no opportunities of observing them in their transition stage, and has had no access to trustworthy books, might be forgiven for setting down the two forms of the bird as distinct species.

In the hilly districts of the north of Europe, Golden Plovers are numerous, sometimes being, with Ptarmigans, the only birds which relieve the solitude of the desolate

wastes. Though numerous in the same localities, they are not gregarious during spring and summer, and are remarkable for their fearlessness of man. So tame, indeed, are they that, in little-frequented places, when disturbed by the traveller they will run along the stony ground a few yards in front of him, then fly a few yards, then stand and stare and run along as before. On such occasions they frequently utter their singular cry—the note so often referred to in Sir Walter Scott's poems—which, like the Nightingale's song, is considered simply plaintive or painfully woe-begone, according to the natural temperament or occasional mood of the hearer. This bird builds no nest; a natural depression in the ground, unprotected by bush, heather or rock, serves its purpose, and here the female lays four eggs, much pointed at one end, and arranges them, in accordance with the custom of the Plover tribe, in the form of a cross, with the smaller end inwards. "The young," says Macgillivray, "leave the nest immediately after they burst the shell, and conceal themselves by lying on the ground. At this period the female evinces the greatest anxiety for their safety, and will occasionally feign lameness to entice the intruder to pursue her. I have several times seen one fly off to a considerable distance, alight in a conspicuous place, and tumble about as if in the agonies of death, her wings flapping as if they had been fractured or dislocated."

When the young are fledged, they unite into flocks and resort to the moist cultivated lowlands where earthworms are abundant. While engaged in feeding they run rapidly, occasionally stopping as if to look around them, and trample on the ground as if to alarm the worms and frighten them from their holes. They are not much in the habit of frequenting marshes for the purpose of feeding, but several times in the day they repair to watery places for the sake of bathing, or, more probably, of cleansing their feet from the mud contracted in this occupation.

At the approach of autumn, no matter where their summer may have been passed, Plovers migrate southwards in large flights, those from Scotland to the southern counties of England, where they frequent wide moist pastures, heaths, and reclaimed marsh-land. From the northern parts of the continent of Europe they take their departure in October, either to the European shores of the Mediterranean, or to the plains of Northern Africa. In these migrations they are not unfrequently joined by Starlings. They travel in close array, forming large flocks much wider than deep, moving their sharp wings rapidly, and making a whizzing sound, which may be heard a long way off. Now and then, as if actuated by a single impulse, they sweep towards the ground, suddenly alter the direction of their flight, then wheel upwards with the regularity of a machine, and either alight or pursue their onward course. This habit of skimming along the ground and announcing their approach beforehand, is turned to good purpose by the bird-catcher, who imitates their note, attracts the whole flight to sweep down into his neighbourhood, and captures them in his net, a hundred at a time, or, when they are within range, has no difficulty in killing from twelve to twenty at a shot. Not unfrequently, too, when some members of a flock have been killed or wounded, the remainder, before they remove out of danger, wheel round and sweep just over the heads of their ill-fated companions, as if for the purpose of inquiring the reason why they have deserted the party, or of alluring them to join it once more. This habit is not peculiar to Plovers, but may be noticed in the case of several of the sea-side waders, as Dunlins and Sanderlings. In severe winter weather they desert the meadows, in which the worms have descended into the ground beyond the reach of frost, and so of their bills, and resort to the muddy or sandy sea-shore. In the Hebrides it is said that they do not migrate at all, but simply content themselves with shifting from the moors

to the shore and back again, according to the weather. In the northern parts of France, on the other hand, they are only known as passengers on their way to the south. From making their appearance in the rainy season they are there called *pluviers*, whence our name Plover, which, however, is supposed by some to have been given to them for their indicating by their movements coming changes in the weather, in which respect indeed their skill is marvellous.

The Golden Plover, sometimes called also Yellow Plover, and Green Plover, is found at various seasons in most countries of Europe; but the Golden Plovers of Asia and America are considered to be different species.

THE DOTTEREL.

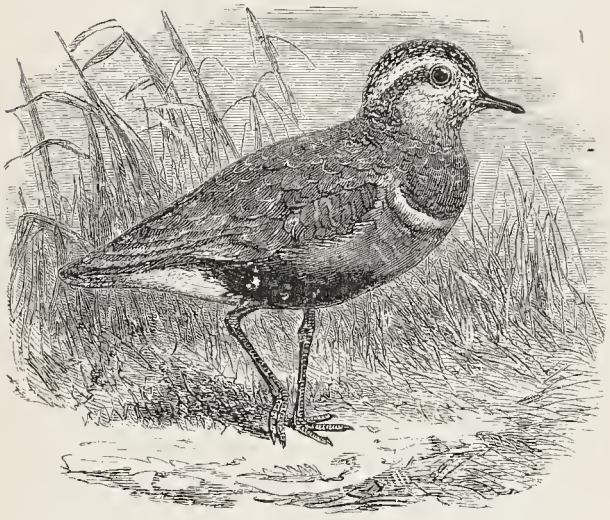
CHARADRIUS MORINELLUS.

Winter—Head dusky ash; over each eye a reddish white band, meeting at the nape; face whitish, dotted with black; back dusky ash, tinged with green, the feathers edged with rust-red; breast and flanks reddish ash; gorget white; beak black; irides brown; feet greenish ash. *Summer*—Face, and a band over the eyes white; head dusky; nape and sides of the neck ash; feathers of the back, wing-coverts, and wing-feathers, edged with deep red; gorget white, bordered above by a narrow black line; lower part of the breast and flanks bright rust-red; middle of the belly black; abdomen reddish white. Young birds have a reddish tinge on the head, and the tail is tipped with red. Length nine inches and a half. Eggs yellowish olive, blotched and spotted with dusky brown.

The Dotterel, Little Dotard, or Morinellus, "little fool," received both the one and the other of its names from its alleged stupidity. "It is a silly bird," says Willughby, writing in 1676; "but as an article of food a great delicacy. It is caught in the night by lamp-light, in accordance with the movements of the fowler. For if he stretch out his arm, the bird extends a wing; if he a leg, the bird does the same. In short, whatever the fowler does, the Dotterel does the same. And so intent is it on the movements of its pursuer, that it is unawares entangled in

the net." Such, at least, was the common belief; and Pennant alludes to it, quoting the following passage from the poet Drayton :—

> "Most worthy man, with thee 'tis ever thus,
> As men take Dottrels, so hast thou ta'en us
> Which, as a man his arme or leg doth set,
> So this fond bird will likewise counterfeit."



THE DOTTEREL.

In Pennant's time, Dotterels were not uncommon in Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire, appearing in small flocks of eight or ten only, from the latter end of April to the middle of June ; and I have been informed by a gentleman in Norfolk that, not many years since, they annually resorted also, in small flocks, to the plains of that county. Of late years, owing most probably to their being much sought after for the table, they have become rare ; and the same thing has taken place in France.

The Dotterel has been observed in many of the English counties both in spring and autumn, and has been known to breed in the mountainous parts of the north of England; but I may remark that the name is frequently given in Norfolk and elsewhere to the Ringed Plover, to which bird also belong the eggs collected on the sea-coast, and sold as Dotterel's eggs.

THE RINGED PLOVER.

CHARÁDRIUS HIATÍCULA.

Forehead, lore, sides of the face, gorget reaching round the neck, black; a band across the forehead and through the eyes, throat, a broad collar, and all the lower parts, white; upper plumage ash-brown; outer tail-feather white, the next nearly so, the other feathers grey at the base, passing into dusky and black, tipped with white, except the two middle ones, which have no white tips; orbits, feet, and beak orange, the latter tipped with black. *Young*—Colours of the head dull; gorget incomplete, ash-brown; bill dusky, tinged with orange at the base of the lower mandible; feet yellowish. Length seven and a half inches. Eggs olive-yellow, with numerous black and grey spots.

On almost any part of the sea-coast of Britain, where there is a wide expanse of sand left at low water, a bird may often be noticed, not much larger than a Lark, grey above and white below, a patch of black on the forehead and under the eye, a white ring round the neck, and a black one below. If the wind be high, or rain be falling, the observer will be able to get near enough to see these markings; for sea birds generally are less acute observers in foul weather than in fair. On a nearer approach, the bird will fly up, uttering a soft, sweet, plaintive whistle of two notes, and, having performed a rapid, semicircular flight, will probably alight at no great distance, and repeat its note. If it has settled on the plain sand or on the water's edge, or near a tidal pool, it runs rapidly, without hopping, stoops its head, picks up a worm, a portion of shell-fish, or a sand-hopper, runs, stops, pecks, and runs again, but does not allow any one to come so near as before. The next time that it alights, it may select, perhaps, the beach

of shells and pebbles above high-water mark. Then it becomes at once invisible; or, if the observer be very keen-sighted, he may be able to detect it while it is in motion, but then only. Most probably, let him mark ever so accurately with his eye the exact spot on which he saw it alight, and let him walk up to the spot without once averting his eye, he will, on his arrival, find it gone. It has run ahead with a speed marvellous in so small a biped,



THE RINGED PLOVER.

and is pecking among the stones a hundred yards off. Its name is the Ringed Plover, or Ringed Dotterel. Fishermen on the coast call it a Stone-runner, a most appropriate name; others call it a Sea Lark. In ornithological works it is described under the former of these names.

The Ringed Plover frequents the shores of Great Britain all the year round. It is a social bird, but less so in spring than at any other season; for the females are then

employed in the important business of incubation, and the males are too attentive to their mates to engage in picnics on the sands. The nest is a simple hollow in the sand, above high-water mark, or on the shingly beach; and here the female lays four large, pointed eggs, which are arranged in the nest with all the small ends together. The young are able to run as soon as they break the shell; but, having no power of flight for a long time, avoid impending danger by scattering and hiding among the stones. The old bird, on such occasions, uses her wings; but not to desert her charge. She flies up to the intruder, and, like other members of the same family, endeavours to entice him away by counterfeiting lameness or some injury.

The Ringed Plover sometimes goes inland to rear her young, and lays her eggs in a sandy warren, on the bank of a river or the margin of a lake; but when the young are able to fly, old and young together repair to the seashore, collecting in flocks, and for the most part continuing to congregate until the following spring. Their flight is rapid and sweeping, consisting of a succession of curves, while performing which they show sometimes their upper grey plumage, and at other times the under, which is of a dazzling white. Occasionally, too, as they wheel from one tack to another, every bird is lost sight of, owing to the perfect unanimity with which, at the same instant, they alter their course, and to the incapacity of the human eye to follow the rapid change from a dark hue to a light.

Not unfrequently one falls in with a solitary individual which has been left behind by its companions, or has strayed from the flock. Such a bird, when disturbed, utters its whistle more frequently than on ordinary occasions, and, as its note is not difficult of imitation, I have often enticed a stray bird to fly close up to me, answering all the while. But it has rarely happened that I have succeeded in practising the deception on the same bird a second time.

THE KENTISH PLOVER.

CHARÁDRIUS CANTIANUS.

Forehead, a band over each eye, chin, cheeks, and under parts, white; upper part of the forehead, a band from the base of the beak extending through the eye, and a large spot on each side of the breast, black; head and nape light brownish red; rest of the upper plumage ash-brown; two outer tail-feathers white, the third whitish, the rest brown; beak, irides, and feet, brown. *Female* wants the black spot on the forehead, and the other parts black in the male are replaced by ash-brown. Length six and a half inches. Eggs olive-yellow, spotted and speckled with black.

THE Kentish Plover differs from the preceding in its inferior size, in having a narrower stripe of black on the cheeks, and in wanting the black ring round the neck. It is found from time to time in various parts of the counties of Kent, Essex, Sussex, and Norfolk, but is most abundant on the shores of the Mediterranean. Its habits resemble closely those of the allied species.

On the authority of the Greek historian Herodotus, a little bird is found in Egypt called the Tróchilus, which is noted for the friendly and courageous office it performs for the Crocodile. This unwieldy monster, having no flexible tongue wherewith to cleanse its mouth, comes on shore after its meals, opens its jaws, and allows the Trochilus to enter and pick off the leeches and fragments of food, which, adhering to its teeth, interfere with its comfort. This story was long believed to be a fable; but the French naturalist Geoffrey de Saint Hilaire has, in modern times, confirmed the veracity of the father of history, and pronounces the Trochilus of the ancients to be the *Pluvier à Collier interrompu*, the subject of the present chapter. The Cayman of South America is also said to be indebted for a similar service to the kindly offices of a little bird, which, however, is not a Plover, but a Toddy.

THE LITTLE RINGED PLOVER.

CHARÁDRIUS MINOR.

A band reaching from eye to eye across the head, continued above the base of the bill in front, and passing backwards through the eye and gorget, meeting behind, black; neck, collar, rump, and under plumage, white; back of the head and rest of the upper plumage ash-grey; bill black; orbits yellow; feet flesh colour. Length five inches. Eggs yellowish white, blotched with black and brown.

A VERY rare visitor to the British Isles; but not unfrequent in Germany, and the south of Europe, as far as Italy, where it inhabits the banks of rivers rather than the sea-side. Its nidification and general habits resemble those of the larger species.

THE GREY PLOVER.

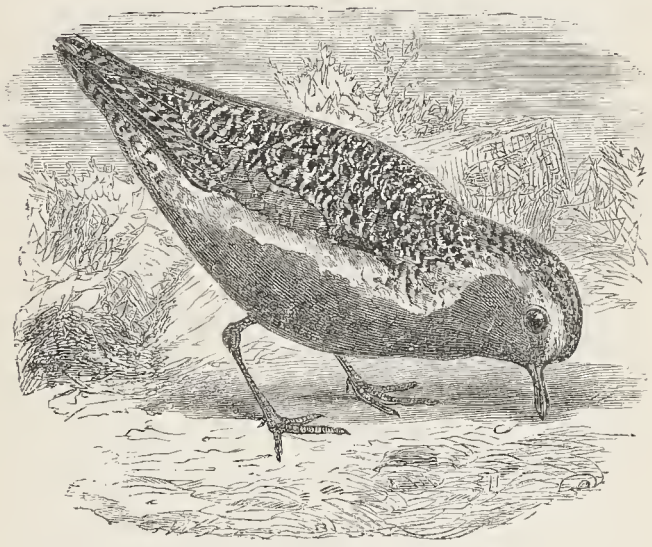
SQUATÁROLA CINÉREA.

Winter—Forehead, throat, and under plumage, white, spotted on the neck and flanks with grey and brown; upper plumage dusky brown, mottled with white and ash colour; long axillary feathers black or dusky; tail white, barred with brown and tipped with reddish; bill black; irides dusky; feet blackish grey. *Summer*—Lore, neck, breast, belly, and flanks, black, bounded by white; upper plumage and tail black and white. Length eleven and a half inches. Eggs olive, spotted with black.

MANY of the Waders agree in wearing, during winter, plumage in a great measure of a different hue from that which characterizes them in summer; and, as a general rule, the winter tint is lighter than that of summer. This change is, in fact, but an extension of the law which clothes several of the quadrupeds with a dusky or a snowy fur in accordance with the season. The Grey Plover, as seen in England, well deserves its name, for, as it frequents our shores in the winter alone, it is only known to us as a bird grey above and white below. But in summer the under plumage is decidedly black, and in this respect it bears a close resemblance to the Golden Plover, with which, in spite of the presence of a rudimentary fourth toe, it is closely allied. My friend, the Rev. W. S. Hore, informs me that he has seen them in Norfolk wearing the full black

plumage in May. The occurrence of the bird, however, in this condition, in England, is exceptional; while in the northern regions, both of the Old and New World, it must be unusual to see an adult bird in any other than the sable plumage of summer.

The Grey Plover is a bird of extensive geographical range, being known in Japan, India, New Guinea, the Cape of Good Hope, Egypt, the continent of Europe, and



THE GREY PLOVER.

North America. In this country, as I have observed, it occurs from autumn to spring, frequenting the sea-shore, and picking up worms and other animal productions cast up by the sea. Grey Plovers are less abundant than Golden Plovers; yet, in severe seasons, they assemble in numerous small flocks on the shores of the Eastern counties, and, as Meyer well observes,* they are disposed to be "sociable, not only towards their own species, but to

* Illustrations of British Birds and their Eggs, vol. v. p. 162.

every other coast bird. When a party either go towards the shore, or leave it for the meadows and flat wastes, they unanimously keep together; but when alighting, they mix with every other species, and thus produce a motley group." They fly in flocks, varying from five to twenty or more, keeping in a line, more or less curved, or in two lines forming an angle. Their flight is strong and rapid, rarely direct, but sweeping in wide semicircles. As they advance they alternately show their upper and under plumage, but more frequently the latter; for they generally keep at a height of sixty or a hundred yards from the ground, in this respect differing from Ringed Plovers, Dunlins, &c. Occasionally one or two of the flock utter a loud whistle, which seems to be a signal for all to keep close order. Just as Starlings habitually alight wherever they see Rooks or Gulls feeding, so the Grey Plovers join themselves on to any society of birds which has detected a good hunting-ground. During a single walk along the sands I have observed them mixed up with Dunlins, Knots, Gulls, Redshanks, and Royston Crows; but in no instance was I able to approach near enough to note their habit of feeding. They were always up and away before any other bird saw danger impending. In autumn they are less shy.

The people on the coast describe the Grey Plover as the shyest of all the Waders, and could give me no information as to its habits; but Meyer, whose description of this bird is very accurate in other respects, states that "its general appearance is peculiar to itself; it walks about on the ground slowly and with grace, and stops every now and then to pick up its food; it carries its body in a horizontal position on straight legs, and its head very close to its body, consequently increasing the thick appearance of the head."

The Grey Plover breeds in high latitudes, making a slight hollow in the ground, and employing a few blades

of grass. It lays four eggs, on which it sits so closely that it will remain until almost trodden on. When thus disturbed, its habits resemble those of the Ringed Plover, described above.

THE LAPWING, OR PEEWIT.

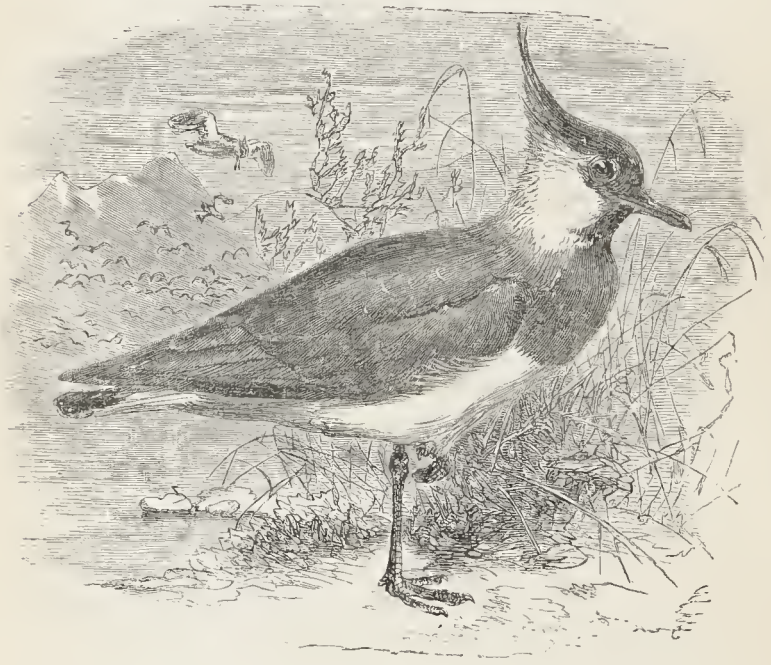
VANELLUS CRISTATUS.

Feathers on the back of the head elongated and curved upwards; head, crest, and breast, glossy black; throat, sides of the neck, belly and abdomen, white; under tail-coverts yellowish red; upper plumage dark green, with purple reflections; tail, when expanded, displaying a large semicircular graduated black patch on a white disk, outer feather on each side wholly white; bill dusky; feet reddish brown. *Young*—Throat dull white, mottled with dusky and tinged with red; upper feathers tipped with dull yellow. Length twelve and a half inches. Eggs olive-brown, blotched and spotted with dusky black.

The Peewit, or Green Plover, as it is sometimes called, is among the best known birds indigenous to the British Isles. This notoriety it owes to several causes. The lengthened feathers on the back of its head, forming a crest, at once distinguish it from every other British Wader. Its peculiar flight, consisting of a series of wide slow flappings with its singularly rounded wings, furnishes a character by which it may be recognised at a great distance; and its strange note, resembling the word "peweet" uttered in a high screaming tone, cannot be mistaken for the note of any other bird. In London and other large towns of England its eggs also are well known to most people; for "Plovers' eggs," as they are called, are considered great delicacies.

Peewits are found in abundance in most parts of Europe and Asia from Ireland to Japan. They are essentially Plovers in all their habits, except, perhaps, that they do not run so rapidly as some others of the tribe. They inhabit the high grounds in open countries, the borders of lakes and marshes and low unenclosed wastes, and may not unfrequently be seen in the large meadows, which in some districts extend from the banks of rivers. They are

partially migratory; hence they may appear at a certain season in some particular spot, and be entirely lost sight of for many months. Individuals which have been bred in high latitudes are more precise in their periods of migration than those bred in the south. In Kamtschatka, for instance, their southern migration is so regular that the month of October has received the name of the



THE LAPWING, OR PEEWIT.

"Lapwing month." In Britain their wanderings are both more uncertain and limited; for, though they assemble in flocks in autumn, they only migrate from exposed localities to spots which, being more sheltered, afford them a better supply of food.

In April and May these birds deposit their eggs, making no further preparation than that of bringing together a few

stalks and placing them in a shallow depression in the ground. The number of eggs is always four, and they are placed in the order so common among the Waders, crosswise. Lapwings are to a certain extent social even in the breeding season, in so far that a considerable number usually frequent the same marsh or common. It is at this season that they utter most frequently their characteristic cry, a note which is never musical, and heard by the lonely traveller, (as has happened to myself more than once by night,) is particularly wild, harsh, and dispiriting. Now, too, one may approach near enough to them to notice the winnowing movement of their wings, which has given them the name of Lapwing in England and Vanneau in France (from *van*, a fan). The young are able to run as soon as they have burst the shell, and follow their parents to damp ground, where worms, slugs, and insects, are most abundant. When the young have acquired the use of their wings, the families of a district unite into flocks. They are then very wary, and can rarely be approached without difficulty; but as they are considered good eating, many of them fall before the fowler.

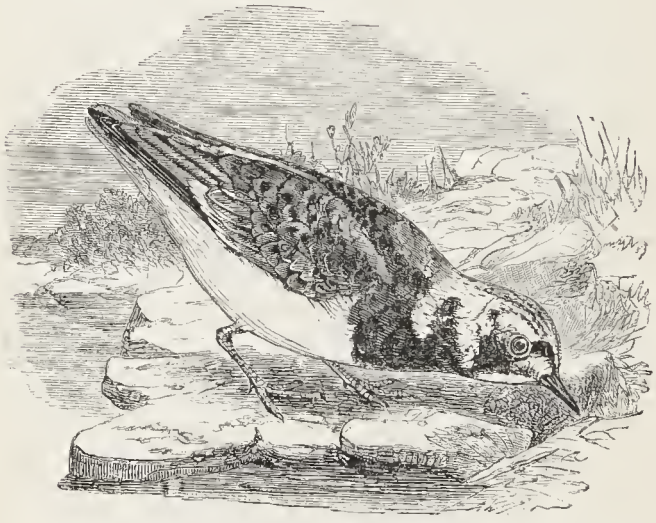
THE TURNSTONE.

STRÉPSILAS INTERPRES.

Crown reddish white, with longitudinal black streaks; upper part of the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, rusty brown, spotted with black; rest of the plumage variegated with black and white; bill and irides black; feet orange-yellow. Length nine inches. Eggs reddish white, blotched and spotted with chestnut-brown.

The Turnstone is a regular annual visitor to the shores of Great Britain, and indeed of almost every other country, having been observed as far north as Greenland, and as far south as the Straits of Magellan; but it is never seen inland. It arrives on our coasts about the beginning of August, not in large flocks like the Plovers, but in small parties, each of which, it is conjectured, constitutes a family.

It is a bird of elegant form and beautiful party-coloured plumage, active in its habits, a nimble runner, and an indefatigable hunter after food. In size it is intermediate between the Grey Plover and Sanderling, being about as big as a Thrush. The former of these birds it resembles in its disposition to feed in company with birds of different species, and its impatience of the approach of man. For this latter reason it does not often happen that any one can



THE TURNSTONE.

get near enough to these birds to watch their manœuvres while engaged in the occupation from which they have derived their name, though their industry is often apparent from the number of pebbles and shells found dislodged from their socket on the sands where a family has been feeding. Audubon, who had the good fortune to fall in with a party on a retired sea-coast, where, owing to the rare appearance of human beings, they were less fearful

than is their wont, describes their operations with his usual felicity: "They were not more than fifteen or twenty yards distant, and I was delighted to see the ingenuity with which they turned over the oyster-shells, clods of mud, and other small bodies left exposed by the retiring tide. Whenever the object was not too large, the bird bent its legs to half their length, placed its bill beneath it, and with a sudden quick jerk of the head pushed it off, when it quickly picked up the food which was thus exposed to view, and walked deliberately to the next shell to perform the same operation. In several instances, when the clusters of oyster-shells or clods of mud were too heavy to be removed in the ordinary way, they would not only use the bill and head, but also the breast, pushing the object with all their strength, and reminding me of the labour which I have undergone in turning over a large turtle. Among the sea-weeds that had been cast on shore, they used only the bill, tossing the garbage from side to side with a dexterity extremely pleasant to behold.* In like manner I saw there four Turnstones examine almost every part of the shore along a space of from thirty to forty yards; after which I drove them away, that our hunters might not kill them on their return."

A writer in the *Zoologist*† gives an equally interesting account of the successful efforts of two Turnstones to turn over the dead body of a cod-fish, nearly three and a half feet long, which had been imbedded in the sand to about the depth of two inches.

For an account of the habits of the Turnstone during the breeding season we are indebted to Mr. Hewitson, who fell in with it on the coast of Norway. He says, "We had visited numerous islands with little encouragement, and were about to land upon a flat rock, bare, except where here and there grew tufts of grass or stunted juniper

* From this habit, the Turnstone is in Norfolk called a "Tangle-picker."—C. A. J.

† Vol. ix. p. 3077.

clinging to its surface, when our attention was attracted by the singular cry of a Turnstone, which in its eager watch had seen our approach, and perched itself upon an eminence of the rock, assuring us, by its querulous oft-repeated note and anxious motions, that its nest was there. We remained in the boat a short time, until we had watched it behind a tuft of grass, near which, after a minute search, we succeeded in finding the nest in a situation in which I should never have expected to meet a bird of this sort breeding; it was placed against a ledge of the rock, and consisted of nothing more than the dropping leaves of the juniper bush, under a creeping branch of which the eggs, four in number, were snugly concealed, and admirably sheltered from the many storms by which these bleak and exposed rocks are visited. The Turnstone has not been known to breed in Great Britain.

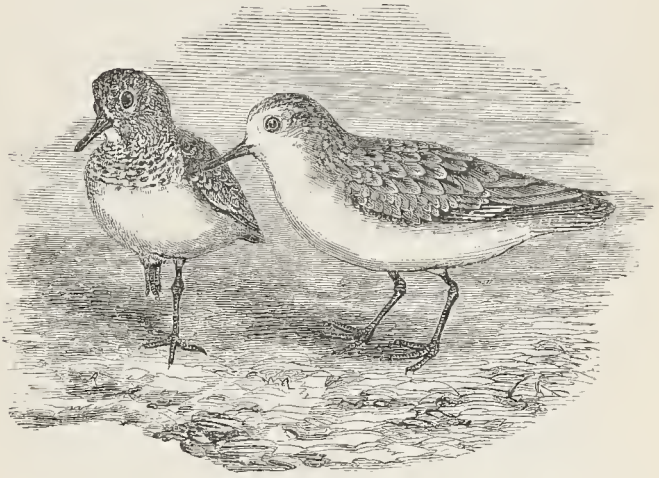
THE SANDERLING.

CALIDRIS ARENARIA.

Winter—Upper plumage and sides of the neck whitish ash; cheeks and all the under plumage, pure white; bend and edge of the wing and quills blackish grey; tail deep grey, edged with white; bill, irides, and feet, black. *Summer*—Cheeks and crown black, mottled with rust-red and white; neck and breast reddish ash with black and white spots; back and scapulars deep rust-red, spotted with black, all the feathers edged and tipped with white; wing-coverts dusky, with reddish lines, and tipped with white; two middle tail-feathers dusky, with reddish edges. *Young in autumn*—Cheeks, head, nape, and back variously mottled with black, brown, grey, rust-red, and dull white. Length eight inches. Eggs olive, spotted and speckled with black.

Sea-side visitors, if they inquire of boatmen and other people on the shore the names of the birds about the size of swallows, and scarcely less swift, which, united into flocks, fly in sweeping curves along the sand, or over the breakers, now showing their dark upper plumage, and now the snowy feathers on their breasts, will be probably told that they are Stints, or perhaps Sand Larks. These names answer well enough the purpose of sea-side fowlers,

who sell all birds about the size of the birds in question, to the poulterers, at a certain rate per dozen. But in reality, out of half a dozen flocks which may sweep by a stroller on the sandy sea-shore, it is quite possible that three or four of them may be composed of as many different species of birds, and even that any one of the flocks may be made up mainly of one sort, but with a sprinkling of another. When the flocks are feeding on the sand, especially close to the water's edge, where



THE SANDERLING.

their prey, consisting of living crustacea, demands close attention and activity on their part, it is possible to approach near enough to them to distinguish the different kinds ; and in severe weather the flocks are often so tame, that if disturbed they will wheel away for a short flight, and return to the immediate neighbourhood of the observer. Sanderlings may then be easily discriminated among Dunlins by their lighter tint and shorter beak.

These birds are tolerably common on most of the sandy shores of Great Britain, and are occasionally seen

in the neighbourhood of large inland lakes. They arrive on our shores early in autumn, keeping together in small flocks, or joining the company of Dunlins, or Ringed Plovers. In spring they withdraw to high latitudes, where they breed; they are not, however, long absent. Yarrell mentions his having obtained specimens as late as April and June, and I have myself obtained them as early as the end of July, having shot at Hunstanton, on the coast of Norfolk, several young birds of the year, on the 23rd of that month; and on another occasion I obtained a specimen on the sands of Abergele, in North Wales, in August. This leaves so very short a time for incubation and the fledging of the young, that it is probable that a few birds, at least, remain to breed in this country, or do not retire very far north. Little is known of their habits during the season of incubation, but they are said to make their nests in the marshes, of grass, and to lay four eggs.

Like many other shore birds, they have an extensive geographical range, and are found in all latitudes, both in the eastern and western hemisphere.

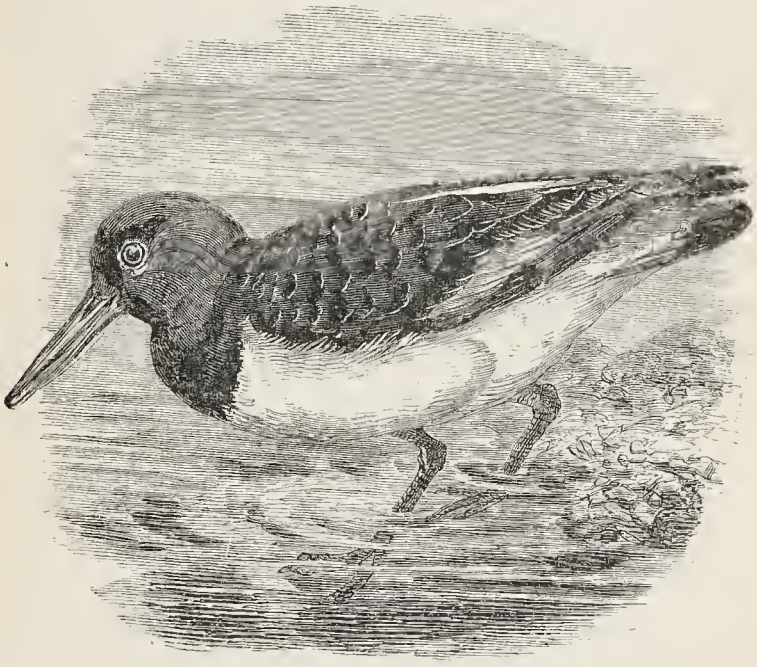
THE OYSTER CATCHER, OR SEA PIE.

HÆMÁTOPUS OSTRÁLEGUS.

Head, nape, upper part of the breast, back, wings, and extremity of the tail, deep black; collar, rim, base of tail-feathers and primaries, a transverse band on the wings, and all the lower parts, white; bill and orbits bright orange; irides crimson; feet purplish red. In *summer* the white collar is absent. *Young birds* have the black feathers mottled with brown; the white dingy; bill and orbits dusky; irides brown; feet livid grey. Length seventeen inches. Eggs olive-brown, blotched and spotted with ash-grey and black.

Some years since, while on a visit to some friends who resided near Loch Gilphead, in Scotland, as I was one day driving round the shores of the loch, when, it being nearly high water, a few ridges of mud alone were visible, I observed here and there small parties

of birds whose heads and bodies were somewhat like those of Ducks, their beaks orange-coloured, their legs longer and more slender than in any of the Duck tribe, and their plumage deep black and pure white. These being the colours of the Magpie, as well as of the birds before me, and the latter being evidently in their element—on the sea-shore—I had no hesitation in pronouncing them to



THE OYSTER CATCHER, OR SEA PIE.

be Sea Pies, and in admitting the propriety of the name. They were running about with the gait of Plovers, often wading to a slight distance, and feasting on worms, shell-fish, or whatever other animal matter chanced to be there. Birds generally are less afraid of carriages containing men than of pedestrians; and so it was now. I approached much nearer to them on that occasion than on any other. They frequently uttered a harsh note in a high key, which,

though unmusical, harmonized well with the scenery. I had many other opportunities of observing them on the shores of the Scottish lochs, and I was once induced, on the recommendation of a friend, to have one served up for dinner as an agreeable variation from the bacon and herrings which mainly constitute the dietary of a Scottish fishing-village inn. But I did not repeat the experiment, preferring fish pure and simple to fish served up through the medium of a fowl. The nature of its food sufficiently accounts for its strong flavour. Oyster Catchers frequent rocky promontories or the broad banks of mud, sand, and ooze, which stretch out from low portions of the coast. Here they feed on mussels* and other bivalves, limpets, worms, crustacea, and small fish; mixing freely with other birds while on the ground, but keeping to themselves while performing their flights. In their mode of using their wings they remind the spectator of Ducks rather than of Plovers, and they advance in a line, sometimes in single file, one after another, but more frequently wing by wing. When they alight, too, it is not with a circular sweep, but with a sailing movement. When the mud banks are covered by the tide they move to a short distance inland, and pick up slugs and insects in the meadows, or betake themselves to salt marshes and rocky headlands. They have also been observed many miles away from the coast; but this is a rare occurrence. Their nest is generally a slight depression among the shingle above high-water mark; but on rocky shores they make an attempt at a nest, collecting a few blades of grass and scraps of sea-weed. They lay three or four eggs, and the young are able to run soon after breaking the shell.

In high latitudes Oyster Catchers are migratory, leaving

* "Mussel-catcher" would be a more appropriate name for this bird than that by which it is known; for it neither has the power of diving in quest of oysters, nor of opening them, if it could obtain any.

their breeding-grounds in autumn, and returning in the spring; consequently, those coasts from which they never depart afford an asylum in winter to vast numbers of strangers, in addition to their native population. On the coast of Norfolk, for example, they are to be seen in small parties all through the summer; but in winter, especially if it be a severe one, they may be reckoned by thousands. They here seem to have favourite spots on which to pass the night. One of these is what is called the "Eastern point" of Brancaster Marsh, a place of perfect security, for it is difficult of access under any circumstances, and cannot be approached at all with any chance of concealment on the part of the intruder. Towards this point I have seen line after line winging their way, all about the same hour, just before sunset, all following the line of the coast, but taking care to keep well out at sea, and all advancing with perfect regularity, every individual in a company being at the same height above the water. They are very wary at this season, insomuch that though I must have seen many thousands, and examined upwards of twenty species of sea-shore birds, which had been shot in the neighbourhood, not a single Oyster Catcher was brought to me.

THE COMMON CRANE.

GRUS CINÉREA.

General plumage ash-grey; throat, part of the neck, and back of the head, dark blackish grey; forehead and cere covered with black bristly hairs; crown naked, orange red; some of the secondaries elongated, arched, and having the barbs of the feathers free; bill greenish black, reddish at the base, horn-coloured at the tip; irides reddish brown; feet black. *Young birds* have the crown feathered, and want the dark grey of the neck and head. Length five feet. Eggs pale greenish ash, blotched and spotted with brown and dark green.

From the fact of nine Cranes being recorded among the presents received at the wedding of the daughter of Mr. More, of Loseley, in 1567, it would appear that these birds were tolerably common in England at that date.

Willughby, whose "Ornithology" was published about a hundred years later, says that Cranes were regular visitors in England, and that large flocks of them were to be found, in summer, in the fens of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. Whether they bred in England, as Aldrovandus states, on the authority of an Englishman who had seen their young, he could not say on his own personal knowledge.

Sir Thomas Brown, a contemporary of Willughby, writes, in his account of birds found in Norfolk :—"Cranes are often seen here in hard winters, especially about the champaign and fieldy part. It seems they have been more plentiful; for, in a bill of fare, when the mayor entertained the Duke of Norfolk, I met with Cranes in a dish."

Pennant, writing towards the close of the eighteenth century, says :—"On the strictest inquiry, we learn that, at present, the inhabitants of those counties are scarcely acquainted with them: we therefore conclude that these birds have left our land." Three or four instances only of the occurrence of the Crane took place within the memory of Pennant's last editor; and about as many more are recorded by Yarrell as having come within the notice of his correspondents during the present century. It would seem, therefore, that the Crane has ceased to be a regular visitor to Britain. It is, however, still of common occurrence in many parts of the Eastern Continent, passing its summer in temperate climates, and retiring southwards at the approach of winter. Its periodical migrations are remarkable for their punctuality, it having been observed that, during a long series of years, it has invariably traversed France southward in the latter half of the month of October, returning during the latter half of the month of March. On these occasions, Cranes fly in large flocks, composed of two lines meeting at an angle, moving with no great rapidity, and alighting mostly during the day to rest and feed. At other seasons, it ceases to be gregarious, and

repairs to swamps and boggy morasses, where in spring it builds a rude nest of reeds and rushes on a bank or stump of a tree, and lays two eggs. As a feeder it may be called omnivorous, so extensive is its dietary. Its note is loud and sonorous, but harsh, and is uttered when the birds are performing their flights as well as at other times.

The Crane of the Holy Scriptures is most probably not this species, which is rare in Palestine, but another, *Grus Virgo*, the Crane figured on the Egyptian monuments, which periodically visits the Lake of Tiberias, and whose note is a chatter, and not the trumpet sound of the Cinereous Crane. In the north of Ireland, in Wales and perhaps elsewhere, the Heron is commonly called a Crane.

THE COMMON HERON.

ÁRDEA CINÉREA.

A crest of elongated bluish black feathers at the back of the head; similar feathers of a lustrous white hanging from the lower part of the neck; scapulars similar, silver grey; forehead, neck, middle of the belly, edge of the wings, and thighs, pure white; back of the head, sides of the breast, and flanks, deep black; front of the neck streaked with grey; upper plumage bluish grey; beak deep yellow; irides yellow; orbits naked, livid; feet brown, red above; middle toe, claw included, much shorter than the tarsus. In *young birds* the long feathers are absent; head and neck ash-coloured; upper plumage tinged with brown; lower, spotted with black. Length three feet two inches. Eggs uniform sea-green.

The Heron, though a large bird, measuring three feet in length from the point of the beak to the extremity of the tail, and four feet and a half in breadth from the tip of one wing to the other, weighs but three pounds and a half. Consequently, though not formed for rapid flight, or endued with great activity of wing, its body presents so large a surface to the air, that it can support itself aloft with but a slight exertion. It is thus enabled, without fatigue, to soar almost into the regions assigned to the Eagle and Vulture; and when pursued by its natural enemies, the Falcons, to whom it would fall an easy prey on account of the largeness of the mark which its body would present to their downward swoop if it could only skim the

plains, it is enabled to vie with them in rising into the air, and thus often eludes them.

The Heron, though it neither swims nor dives, is, nevertheless a fisher, and a successful one, but a fisher in rivers and shallow waters only, to human anglers a very pattern of patience and resignation. Up to its knees in water,



THE HERON.

motionless as a stone, with the neck slightly stretched out, and the eye steadily fixed, but wide awake to the motion of any thing that has life, the Heron may be seen in the ford of a river, the margin of a lake, in a sea-side pool, or on the bank of an estuary, a faultless subject for the photographer. Suddenly the head is shot forward with

unerring aim; a small fish is captured, crushed to death, and swallowed head foremost; an eel of some size requires different treatment, and is worth the trouble of bringing to land, that it may be beaten to death on the shingle; a large fish is impaled with its dagger-like beak, and, if worth the labour, is carried off to a safe retreat, to be devoured at leisure. If observers are to be credited, and there is no reason why they should not, a full-grown Heron can thus dispose of a fish that exceeds its own weight. A frog is swallowed whole; a water rat has its skull split before it discovers its enemy, and speedily is undergoing the process of digestion. Shrimps, small crabs, newts, water beetles, all is fish that comes to its comprehensive net; but if, with all its watchfulness, the look-out be unsuccessful, it rises a few feet into the air, and slowly flaps itself away to some little distance, where, perhaps, slightly altering its attitude, it stands on one leg, and, with its head thrown back, awaits better fortune. While thus stationed it is mute; but as it flies off it frequently utters its note, a harsh, grating scream, especially when other birds of the same species are in the neighbourhood. On these occasions it is keenly on the alert, descrying danger at a great distance, and is always the first to give notice of an approaching enemy, not only to all birds feeding near it on the shore, but to any Ducks which may chance to be paddling in the water.*

During a great portion of the year the Heron is a wanderer. I have frequently seen it at least fifty miles distant from the nearest heronry; but when it has discovered a spot abounding in food, it repairs thither day after day for a long period.

* A Heron in captivity has been known to perch on an old carriage-wheel, in the corner of a court-yard, and to lie in wait for Sparrows and Martins. One of the latter it was seen to pierce while flying, and immediately descending with outspread wings to run to its trough, and, having several times plunged in its prey, to swallow it at a gulp.

In the month of March, Herons show a disposition to congregate, and soon after repair to their old-established breeding places called Heronries. These are generally lofty trees, firs or deciduous trees in parks, or even in groves close by old family mansions. One at Kilmorey, by Loch Gilphead, has long been frequented, though within a hundred yards of the house. The nests, huge masses of sticks, a yard across, lined with a little grass, and other soft materials, are placed near each other, as many, sometimes, as a hundred in a colony,* or, more rarely, they are placed among ivy-clad rocks, ruins, or even on the ground. Each nest contains four or five eggs, on which the female sits about three weeks, constantly fed by her partner during the whole period of incubation. The power of running would be of little use to a young bird hatched at an elevation of fifty feet from the ground; the young Herons are consequently helpless till they are sufficiently fledged to perch on the branches of the trees, where they are fed by their parents, who themselves perch with the facility of the rook. Indeed, the favourite position of these birds, both old and young, is, during a considerable portion of the day, on the upper branches of a lofty tree, whither, also, they often repair with a booty too large to be swallowed at once.

By a statute of Henry VIII. the taking of Herons in any other way than by hawking, or the long bow, was prohibited on a penalty of half a mark; and the theft of a young bird from the nest was visited with a penalty of ten shillings.

Not to be acquainted with the noble art of Falconry was deemed degrading; so that the saying, "He does not know a Hawk from a Heronshaw," was a common expression of contempt, now corrupted into the proverb, "He does not know a Hawk from a handsaw."

* Pennant counted eighty in one tree.

THE PURPLE HERON.

ARDEA PURPUREA.

Crest and head greenish black; long feathers of the neck purplish white; scapulars brilliant purple-red; throat white; under plumage variously tinged with purple and red; wings and tail reddish ash, with green reflections; middle toe not shorter than the tarsus. *Young birds* want the long feathers, and the purple hue generally is less decided. Length three feet. Eggs greenish ash.

This bird approaches the common Heron in size and form, but offers a striking contrast in colour—the one being simply clad in white, black, and grey; the latter having rich red-brown cheeks and neck, a purplish tinge on the breast, and deep purple feathers on the shoulders. It is of rare occurrence in Great Britain and the west of Europe generally, but is not unfrequent at the mouths of the Rhone, the banks of the Danube, and the shores of the Caspian and Black Seas. In habits it differs from the Common Heron, being never seen, like that bird, on the open shore, but confining itself to the swampy banks which are thickly covered with vegetation. It builds its nest among rushes and thick grass near the water's edge, and lays three or four eggs.

THE GREAT WHITE HERON.

ARDEA ALBA.

Plumage white; crest and neck feathers elongated; some of the feathers of the back much elongated; beak yellow, with a black tip; feet greenish black. Length three feet two inches; feathers of the back eighteen inches. Eggs pale blue.

A bird of so rare occurrence that every instance of its having been seen during the present century is carefully recorded, the last occasion being probably in the year 1840. It is scarcely more common on the continent of Europe, but is said to be not unfrequent in the islands of the Archipelago and in Asia Minor. Its habits, as far as they have been observed, resemble in all respects those of the Common Heron. It builds its nest in trees, and lays from four to six eggs.

THE LITTLE EGRET.

ARDEA GARZETTA.

In colour closely resembling the last, but much smaller. Length two feet. Eggs white.

A RARE and beautiful bird, which cannot be said to haunt the British Isles, though a few specimens have from time to time been obtained here; nor is it more frequent in France or the adjoining countries. In Turkey, Greece, and Italy, it is less uncommon. In the lakes and swamps of Hungary it is yet more frequent, but its favourite places of resort seem to be the country between the Black and Caspian Seas, Asia Minor, and some parts of Africa. "The scapulars and crest were formerly much esteemed as ornaments for caps and head pieces; so that *aigrette* and egret came to signify any ornament to a cap, though originally the word was derived from *aigre*, harsh, on account of the harshness of its note." *

THE BUFF-BACKED HERON.

ARDEA RUSSATA.

Crest and upper plumage orange colour and white; lore, beak, and irides, yellow legs yellow, tinged at the joints with lead colour. Length twenty inches. Eggs unknown.

AN inhabitant of Asia, Africa, and occasionally of the southern parts of Europe, thus described by a French naturalist:—"The Garde-bœuf Heron, never seen in France except near the mouth of the Rhone, is a charming bird about the size of a Pigeon, which follows the cattle in the fields, and returns with them to their stalls. It is the gentlest, most familiar, and most harmless of all the feathered friends of man. Its office is to serve as an escort to the flocks at pasture, and to watch them in the

* Pennant's "British Zoology," vol. ii. p. 22.

fields. I know nothing so pretty as a group of these Herons arranging themselves in a circle around a black ox buried in the long grass at midday, watching it, defending it against the attacks of winged insects which thirst for its blood, and adroitly relieving it of the ticks which hang in clusters to its flanks. I have often admired these scenes in the pastures of Algeria during the early years of the French occupation, and I have more than once pointed out to lovers of the picturesque, as a charming subject for a 'cattle-piece,' this protection of the patient quadruped by its white sentinels. I regret that no eminent artist has transferred to the canvas this little rustic drama, for it is possible that representations, which formerly often took place in the grassy plains of the Mitidja, the Mina, and the Chélif, are now become rare." I have translated this passage, because it singularly confirms Colonel Montagu's account of the only bird of the species which has been obtained in England. It is thus cited by Yarrell:—"This elegant little species of Heron, which was shot near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, in the latter end of October, 1805, had been seen for several days in the same field attending some cows, and picked up insects, which were found in its stomach. It was by no means shy, and was fired at a second time before it was secured."

THE SQUACCO HERON.

ARDEA COMÁTA.

Feathers on the crown and occipital crest yellow, black, and white; throat white; neck, upper part of the back, and scapulars, rich buff; elongated feathers of the back chestnut; rest of the plumage white; beak blue, tipped with black; orbits and lore green; feet brown; claws black. Length nineteen inches. Eggs unknown.

A NATIVE of the eastern part of Europe, as well as of Asia, Egypt, and Nubia. Perhaps as many as a dozen of these beautiful birds have been shot in Great Britain,

but they can only be considered chance visitors; nor are they of much more frequent occurrence in France, though occasionally to be met with near the mouths of the Rhone. In Hungary it is far more frequent, resorting to the rivers and lakes for food, which consists of small fish, frogs, beetles, and small crabs, whence it has acquired its French name of Crabier. It is said to be more given to perching in trees than any other Heron, and is often seen in the company of cattle and herds of swine. Nothing is known of its nest or eggs.

THE LITTLE BITTERN.

BOTAURUS MINUTUS.

Head, back, scapulars, secondaries, and tail, black, with green reflections; sides of the head, neck, wing-coverts, and under plumage, reddish yellow; primaries greyish black; beak yellow, tipped with brown; orbits and irides yellow; feet greenish yellow. In *young birds* most of the plumage is tinged with brown; front of the neck whitish, with numerous dark streaks. Length thirteen and and a half inches. Eggs white.

BEARING a close resemblance to the Herons in length of neck, conformation of beak, and fishing propensities, the Little Bittern differs from them greatly in having much shorter legs; its size also is much less than that of the Common Heron, as its body is not larger than that of the Turtle Dove or Fieldfare. It is only a stray visitor in this country, but is common in many parts of the Continent. In the marshes of Essone, near Paris, for instance, it is very abundant, where it stations itself on the flags and tussucks of grass, to dart on its prey, which is said to consist wholly of small fish. In the months of August and September Little Bitterns are so numerous there, that if a gun be fired the valley re-echoes to a long distance with their harsh cries. It builds its nest of grass, rushes, and twigs, among long herbage, close to the ground, and lays four or five eggs.



THE COMMON BITTERN.

BOTAURUS STELLÁRIS.

Moustaches and crown black; upper plumage yellowish rust-red, spotted with dusky; the feathers of the neck elongated, marked with brown zigzag lines; primaries barred with rust-red and dusky grey; plumage beneath paler, marked with oblong dusky streaks; upper mandible brown, edged with yellow; lower, orbits, and feet, greenish yellow; irides bright yellow. Length two feet four inches. Eggs dingy green.

The association of the Bittern in more than one passage of Holy Scripture with other emblems of dreariness and sterility, accounts in a measure for its introduction into modern poems on kindred subjects; but it is questionable

whether any of our modern English poets, with the exception, perhaps, of Sir Walter Scott, ever heard what they describe so circumstantially.

Macgillivray, who was as well acquainted as most ornithologists with birds haunting moors and swamps, admits that he never heard one, and thinks that a brother naturalist, who describes what, no doubt, he heard, mistook for the booming of the Bittern the drumming of a Snipe.

In Sir Thomas Brown's time, it was common in Norfolk, and was esteemed a better dish than the Heron.

Willughby, who wrote about the same time, 1676, says:—"The Bittern, or Mire-drum, it is said, makes either three or five boomings at a time—always an uneven number. It begins to bellow early in February, and continues during the breeding season. The common people believe that it thrusts its beak into a reed, and by the help of this makes its booming. Others maintain that it imitates the lowing of an ox by thrusting its beak into water, mud, or earth. They conceal themselves among rushes and reeds, and not unfrequently in hedges, with the head and neck erect. In autumn, after sunset, they are in the habit of rising into the air with a spiral ascent, so high that they are lost sight of. Meanwhile they utter a singular note, but not at all resembling the characteristic 'booming.' Without doubt, this is the bird popularly known by the name *The Night Raven*."

It is called Botaurus, because it imitates *boatum tauri*, the bellowing of a bull. Of "Botaurus," the names "Bitour" and Bittern are evident corruptions; and the following names, in different languages, are all descriptive of the same peculiar note: Butor, Rordump, Myre-dromble, Trombone, Rohrtrummel, Rohrdommel, and Rordrum.

Of late years, so unusual has the occurrence become of Bitterns breeding in this country, that the discovery of an

egg in Norfolk has been thought worthy of being recorded in the transactions of the Linnean Society; and even the appearance of a bird at any season finds its way into the provincial newspapers or the magazines devoted to natural history. Stuffed specimens are, however, to be seen in most collections, where its form and plumage may be studied, though its habits can only be learnt, at least in England, from the accounts furnished by naturalists of a past generation.

The Bittern is a bird of wide geographical range, as it resorts, more or less, to all countries of Europe and Asia. Specimens are said to differ much in size, some being as large as the Heron, others considerably less; but there is no reason to suppose that they are of different species, a similar variation having been observed in other birds, as in the Curlew, for example, of which I have had in my possession at once four or five specimens all of different dimensions.

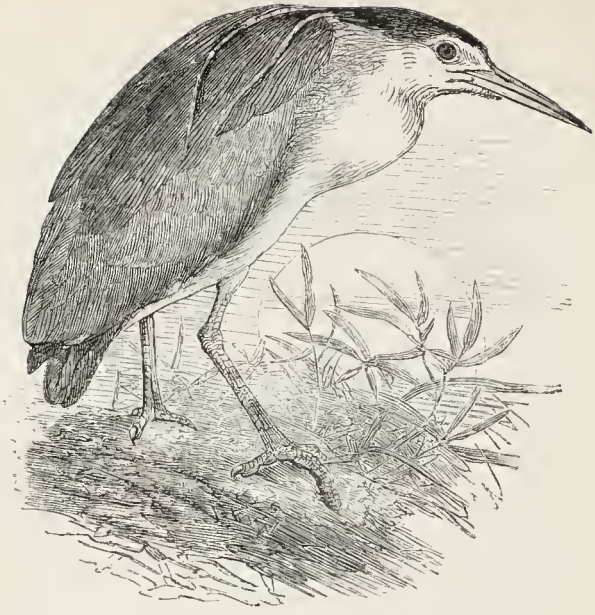
Willughby says that the Bittern builds its nest on the ground, and lays five eggs, which are white, tinged with ash or green. The old bird, if wounded, defends itself in the same way as the Heron.

THE AMERICAN BITTERN.

BOTAURUS LENTIGINOSUS.

Back and scapulars chocolate-brown, with purple reflections, the edges of the feathers paler; under plumage ochre-yellow streaked with chestnut; bill greenish yellow, dusky above; legs greenish. Length twenty-three inches. Eggs ash-green.

A RARE visitor in these islands, but of common occurrence in North America. In habits, note, and food, it seems to differ in no material respect from the European species.



THE NIGHT HERON.

NYCTÍCORAX GARDENI.

Head, back, and scapulars, black, with blue and green reflections; on the back of the head three very long narrow white feathers; lower part of the back, wings, and tail, pearl-grey; forehead, streak over the eyes, and all the lower parts, white; beak black, yellow at the base; irides red; feet yellowish green. *Young birds* have no crest: the upper plumage is dull brown streaked with yellow; wing-coverts and primaries marked with fish-shaped streaks, which are yellowish; under parts dull white, mottled with brown and ash; bill greenish; irides and feet brown. Length twenty-one inches. Eggs pale blue.

The Night Heron is a bird of wide geographical range; but, on account of its nocturnal habits and the rarity of its occurrence in this country, it has been little observed. A specimen was brought to me at Helston, Cornwall, about the year 1836, which had been shot in the dusk of the evening, on Goonhilly Downs. Its long and delicate crest had been stupidly tied into a knot, and by the bruised condition of these feathers the specimen, if it still exists in any museum, may yet be identified.

The Night Heron is said to be not uncommon on the shores of the Baltic, in the wide marshes of Bretagne and

Lorraine, and on the banks of the Rhone. It passes the day concealed among the thick foliage of trees and shrubs, and feeds only by night. It builds its nests in trees, and lays four or five eggs.

THE WHITE STORK.

CICÓNIA ALBA.

General plumage white; scapulars and wings black; bill and feet red; orbits naked, black; irides brown. *Young birds* have the wings tinged with brown and the beak reddish black. Length three feet six inches. Eggs white tinged with ochre.

Sir Thomas Brown says, in his "Account of Birds found in Norfolk": "The *Ciconia*, or Stork, I have seen in the fens; and some have been shot in the marshes between this [Norwich] and Yarmouth." His contemporary, Willughby, says:—"The Stork is rarely seen in England; never, in fact, but when driven hither by the wind or some accident. I have received from Dr. Thomas Brown, the eminent naturalist, a figure drawn to the life, and a short description of one which was captured in Norfolk." Yarrell records instances of a few others which have been killed, at distant intervals, in various parts of England; but the Stork is so rare a visitor with us, that I have no scruple in referring my readers, for a full account of the habits of so interesting a bird, to some more comprehensive work on the subject.

THE BLACK STORK

CICÓNIA NIGRA.

Upper plumage black, with green and purple reflections; under white; bill and orbits red; irides brown; feet deep red. In *young birds* the bill, orbits, and feet, are olive green; and the upper plumage is tinged with rust-brown. Length nearly three feet. Eggs dull white, tinged with green, and sometimes sparingly spotted with brown.

A still rarer visitor in Great Britain than the White Stork, from which it differs quite as much in habit as it does in colour; for whereas the one is eminently sociable with birds of its own kind, and devoted in its attachment

to human dwellings, the other is a solitary bird, shy and wary, avoiding at all times the sight of men and their habitations. It is a rare bird in most countries of Europe, but is common in several parts of Asia and the whole of the known regions of Africa. It builds a large nest in a lofty tree, and lays from two to five eggs.

THE SPOONBILL.

PLATALÉA LEUCORODIA.

General plumage white; a large patch of reddish yellow on the breast; a crest of long narrow white feathers pendent over the neck; lore, orbits, and naked space on the neck, pale yellow; bill black, tipped with yellow; irides red; feet black. *Young birds* want the yellow patch on the breast and the occipital crest; portions of the wing black. Length thirty-one inches. Eggs white, spotted with light red.

This bird, with the figure of which most people have been familiar from their childhood, has scarcely any longer a claim to be considered British, though it does pay us an occasional visit; when it invariably meets with such a reception as effectually to prevent its return. Spoonbills do not appear to have been common at any time; for though Sir Thomas Brown enumerates them among the birds of Norfolk and Suffolk, where they built in heronries, his contemporary, Willughby, knew them only as natives of Holland.

The Spoonbill is a migratory bird, building its nest and rearing its young in the north of Europe and Asia, and retiring in autumn to the shores of the Mediterranean or to Africa. It is remarkable not only for the singular conformation of its bill, but for "being one of the very few which have been found to possess no true muscles of the organ of voice; and no modulation of a single tone appears to be possessed by the bird." *

It builds its nest in high trees, or, when these are wanting, among reeds and rushes; and lays four eggs.

* Yarrell's "British Birds."

THE GLOSSY IBIS.

IBIS FALCINELLUS.

Head dusky chestnut; neck, breast, upper part of the back, and under parts, bright chestnut-red; rest of the upper plumage dusky, with bronze and purple reflections; beak greenish black, tipped with brown; orbits green, edged with grey; irides brown; feet greenish brown. *Young birds* have the head and neck marked with numerous fine greyish white lines; the plumage generally is tinged with dusky brown and ash, and the metallic reflections are less vivid. Length twenty-two inches. Eggs unknown.

A RARE visitor to the British Isles, occurring at distant intervals either as a solitary straggler or in flocks. Nothing being known of its habits as observed in this country, I must refer my readers for a detailed description to some more comprehensive work. It is a bird of wide geographical range, being found both in North and South America, the eastern countries of Europe, the greater part of Asia, and all the known regions of Africa. Its nest and eggs are unknown.

THE COMMON CURLEW.

NUMENIUS ARQUATA.

General plumage reddish ash, mottled with dusky spots; belly white, with longitudinal dusky spots; feathers of the back and scapulars black, bordered with rust-red; tail white, with dark brown transverse bars; upper mandible dusky; lower, flesh-colour; irides brown; feet bluish grey. Length varying from twenty-two to twenty-eight inches. Eggs olive-green, blotched and spotted with brown and dark green.

DWELLERS by the sea-side,—especially where the tide retires to a great distance leaving a wide expanse of muddy sand, or on the banks of a tidal river where the receding water lays bare extensive banks of soft ooze,—are most probably quite familiar with the note of the Curlew, however ignorant they may be of the form or name of the bird from which it proceeds. A loud whistle of two syllables, which may be heard for more than a mile, bearing a not over-fanciful resemblance to the name of the bird, answered by a similar cry, mellowed by distance into a pleasant sound—wild, but in perfect harmony with the character of the scene—

announces the fact that a party of Curlews have discovered that the ebb-tide is well advanced, and that their feeding ground is uncovered. The stroller, if quietly disposed, may chance to get a sight of the birds themselves as they arrive in small flocks from the inland meadows; and though they will probably be too cautious to venture within an unsafe distance, they will most likely come quite close



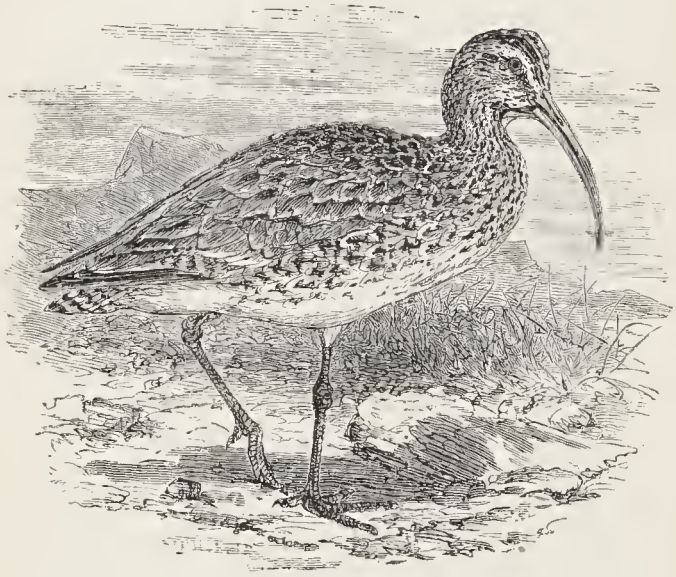
THE COMMON CURLEW.

enough to be discriminated. Not the merest novice could mistake them for Gulls; for not only is their flight of a different character, but the bill, which is thick enough to be distinguished at a considerable distance, is disproportionately long, and is curved to a remarkable degree. Curlews are in the habit of selecting as their feeding ground

those portions of the shore which most abound in worms and small crustaceous animals; these they either pick up and, as it were, coax from the tip to the base of the beak, or, thrusting their long bills into the mud, draw out the worms, which they dispose of in like manner. When the sands or ooze are covered, they withdraw from the shore, and either retire to the adjoining marshes or pools, or pace about the meadows, picking up worms, snails, and insects. Hay-fields, before the grass is cut, are favourite resorts, especially in the North; and, in districts where there are meadows adjoining an estuary, they are in the habit of changing the one for the other at every ebb and flow of the tide. From the middle of autumn till the early spring Curlews are, for the most part, sea-side birds, frequenting, more or less, all the coast; but at the approach of the breeding season they repair inland, and resort to heaths, damp meadows, and barren hills. Here a shallow nest is made on the ground, composed of bents, rushes, and twigs of heath, loosely put together. The eggs, which are very large, are four in number. During the period of incubation the male keeps about the neighbourhood, but is scarcely less wary than at other seasons. The female, if disturbed, endeavours to lure away the intruder from her dwelling by the artifice, common in the tribe, of pretending to be disabled; and great anxiety is shown by both male and female if any one approaches the spot where the young lie concealed. The latter are able to run almost immediately after they are hatched, but some weeks elapse before they are fledged. It seems probable that an unusually long time elapses before they attain their full size, for the dimensions of different individuals vary to a remarkable degree. Eight or nine specimens were brought to me in Norfolk in the winter of 1861, and among them about half seemed full-grown; of the others some were so small that, at the first glance, I supposed them to be Whimbrels.

The Curlew is found on the sea-coast over the whole of Europe and Asia, and along the northern coast of Africa.

The flesh of this bird is said by some to be excellent eating. This, perhaps, may be the case with young birds shot early in autumn, before they have been long subjected to a marine diet. My own experience of birds shot in winter does not confirm this opinion. I have found them eatable, but not palatable.



THE WHIMBREL.

THE WHIMBREL.

NUMENIUS PHÆOPUS.

General plumage pale ash-colour, mottled with white and dusky spots; crown divided by a longitudinal streak of yellowish white; over each eye a broader brown streak belly and abdomen white, with a few dusky spots on the flanks; feathers on the back, and scapulars deep brown, in the middle bordered by lighter brown; rump white; tail ash-brown, barred obliquely with dark brown; bill dusky, reddish at the base; irides brown; feet lead-colour. Length not exceeding seventeen inches. Eggs dark olive-brown, blotched with dusky

Though by no means a rare bird, the Whimbrel is of far less common occurrence than the Curlew, and is seen only

at two periods of the year, in May and August, when performing its migrations. It resembles the Curlew both in figure and habits, though much smaller in size; its note, too, is like the whistle of that bird, but somewhat higher. It is gregarious, but unsociable with other birds. The extreme southern limit at which the Whimbrel breeds is considered to be the Orkney and Shetland Islands. It is known to visit most of the countries of Europe and Asia in spring and autumn, but is nowhere very abundant.

THE SPOTTED REDSHANK.

TÓTANUS FUSCUS.

Winter—Upper plumage ash-grey; rump and all the lower parts white; a dusky band between the bill and eye, edged above with white; sides and front of the neck mottled with white and ash; tail and coverts barred with white and dusky; bill black; the base of the lower mandible red; feet bright red. *Summer*—Upper plumage dusky; wing-coverts and scapulars spotted with white; lower plumage dusky ash; feathers of the breast and belly ending with a narrow white crescent; feet brown, tinged with red. Length twelve inches.

An occasional visitor to the British Isles, observed either in early spring, when on its way to high latitudes where it breeds, or in autumn, while returning southwards. Its nest and eggs are unknown.

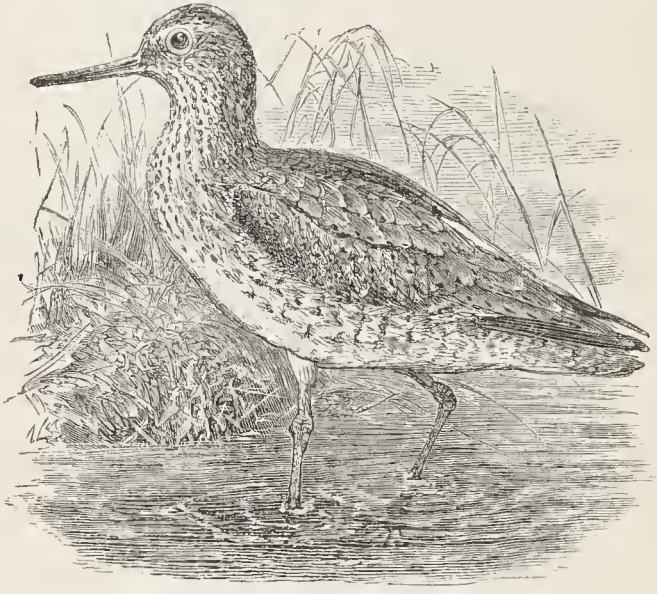
THE COMMON REDSHANK.

TÓTANUS CALIDRIS.

Winter—Upper plumage ash-brown; throat, sides of the head, streak over the eye, neck, and breast, greyish white; rump, belly, and abdomen, white; tail marked transversely with black and white zigzag bars, tipped with white; feet and lower half of both mandibles red. *Summer*—Upper feathers ash-brown, with a broad dusky streak in the centre; under parts white, spotted and streaked with dusky; feet and lower half of both mandibles vermilion red. Length twelve inches. Eggs greenish yellow, blotched and spotted with brown.

The Redshank is a bird of frequent occurrence on all such parts of the coast as are suited to its habits. Nowhere, I suppose, is it more abundant than on the coast of Norfolk—at least, on those parts of the coast where it can have

access to muddy marshes. It does not, indeed, confine itself to such places, for it is not unfrequently to be seen on the sea-shore, feeding in the neighbourhood of Dunlins, Knots, Grey Plovers, and other Waders; or, when its favourite haunts are covered by the tide, a solitary bird or a party of three or four meet or overtake the stroller by the sea-side, taking care to keep at a respectful distance from him, either by flying high over his head or sweeping



THE COMMON REDSHANK.

along, a few feet above the surface of the sea, in the line of the breakers or in the trough outside them. They may easily be distinguished from any other common bird of the same tribe by the predominance of white in their plumage. Other waders, such as Dunlins and Sanderlings, present the dark and light sides of their plumage alternately, but the Redshank shows its dark and white feathers simultaneously, and if seen only on the wing might be

supposed to be striped with black and white. Keen-sighted observers can also detect its red legs. Its flight, as accurately described by Macgillivray, "is light, rapid, wavering, and as if undecided, and, being performed by quick jerks of the wings, bears some resemblance to that of a pigeon." During its flight it frequently utters its cry, which is a wild shrill whistle of two or three notes, approaching that of the Ringed Plover, but louder and less mellow. At low water, it frequents, in preference to all other places of resort, flat marshes which are intersected by muddy creeks, and in these it bores for food. It is very wary, flying off long before the fowler can come within shot if it happens to be standing exposed; and even if it be concealed under a high bank, where it can neither see nor be seen, it detects his approach by some means, and in most cases is up and away before any but the most expert shot can stop its flight. On these occasions it invariably utters its alarm note, which both proclaims its own escape and gives warning to all other birds feeding in the vicinity. Scattered individuals thus disturbed sometimes unite into flocks, or fly off, still keeping separate, to some distant part of the marsh. On one occasion only have I been enabled to approach near enough to a Redshank to watch its peculiar movements while feeding, and this observation I was much pleased in making, as it confirms the account of another observer. A writer in the *Naturalist*, quoted by Yarrell and Macgillivray, says:—"I was very much struck with the curious manner in which they dart their bill into the sand nearly its whole length, by jumping up and thus giving it a sort of impetus, if I may use the word, by the weight of their bodies pressing it downwards." This account Macgillivray, with an unamiable sneer too common in his writings when he refers to statements made by others of facts which have not fallen within his own observation, considers to be so inaccurate that he pronounces the birds to be not

Redshanks at all, and calls them "Irish Redshanks." On the occasion to which I have referred, I saw at a distance a largish bird feeding on a bank of mud close to an embankment. Calculating as nearly as I could how many paces off it was, I cautiously crept along the other side of the embankment; and when I had reached what I supposed was the right spot, took off my hat and peeped over. Within a few yards of me was an unmistakeable Redshank, pegging with his long beak into the mud, and aiding every blow with an impetus of his whole body. In my own mind I compared his movements with those of a Nuthatch, with which I was quite familiar, and, the surface of the mud being frozen hard, I imagined that the laborious effort on the part of the bird was necessitated by the hardness of the ground. Perhaps this may have been the case; but, whether or not, it is clear enough that the bird does, when occasion requires it, lend the weight of his body to the effort of his beak in searching for food. I should add that I did not know, at the time, that any similar occurrence had been recorded.

The food of the Redshank consists of worms, marine insects, and any other animal matter which abounds on the sea-shore. It builds its nest of a few blades of grass in the marshes, never among the shingle where that of the Ringed Plover is placed, but under a shrub, (popularly known on the coast of Norfolk by the name of "Rosemary,") the *Suæda fruticosa*, Shrubby Sea Blite, of botanists. It lays four eggs, which are considered delicate eating.

GREEN SANDPIPER.

TÓTANUS ÓCHROPUS.

Upper plumage olive-brown, with greenish reflections, spotted with whitish and dusky; lower plumage white; tail white, the middle feathers barred with dusky towards the end, the two outer feathers almost entirely white; bill dusky above, reddish beneath; feet greenish. Length nine and a half inches. Eggs whitish green, spotted with brown.

This bird, which derives its name from the green tinge of its plumage and legs, must be reckoned among the rarer

Sandpipers. In habits it differs considerably from most of its congeners, in that it is not given to congregate with others of its kind, and that it resorts to inland waters rather than to the sea. It is seen for the most part in spring and autumn, at which seasons it visits us when on its way to and from the northern countries in which it breeds. Specimens have been killed late in the summer, from which it has been inferred that the Green Sandpiper sometimes breeds in this country; but the fact does not appear to have been confirmed by the discovery of its nest. While migrating it flies very high, but when scared from its feeding ground it skims along the surface of the water for some distance, and then rises high into the air, uttering its shrill whistle. In its choice of food, and habits while feeding, it resembles the Common Sandpiper. On the authority of Temminck, it builds its nest among grass near the water, and lays from three to five eggs.

THE WOOD SANDPIPER.

TÓTANUS GLARÉOLA.

Winter—A narrow dusky streak between the bill and eye; upper parts deep brown, spotted with white; breast and adjacent parts dirty white, mottled with ash-brown; under plumage and tail-coverts pure white; tail-feathers barred with brown and white; two outer feathers on each side with the inner web pure white; bill and legs greenish. *Summer*—Head streaked with brown and dull white; the white of the breast clearer; each of the feathers of the back with two white spots on each side of the centre. Length seven and a half inches.

This species closely resembles the last both in appearance and habits. It received its name of Wood Sandpiper from having been observed occasionally to resort to boggy swamps of birch and alder, and has been seen even to perch on a tree. Its most common places of resort are, however, swamps and wet heaths. Like the last, it is a bird of wide geographical range, nowhere very abundant, and imperfectly known.



THE COMMON SANDPIPER.

TÓTANUS HYPOLEUCUS.

Upper parts ash-brown, glossed with olive; back and central tail-feathers marked with fine wavy lines of rich dark brown; a narrow white streak over each eye; under plumage pure white, streaked at the sides with brown; outer tail-feathers barred with white and brown; bill dusky, lighter at the base; feet greenish ash. Length seven and a half inches. Eggs whitish yellow, spotted with brown and grey.

To this bird has been given not inappropriately the name of Summer Snipe. In form and mode of living it resembles the Snipe properly so called, and it is known to us only during summer. Unlike the last two species, it is a bird of common occurrence. One need only to repair to a retired district abounding in streams and lakes, at any period of the year between April and September, and there, in all probability, this lively bird will be found to have made for itself a temporary home. Arrayed in unattractive plumage, and distinguished by no great power of

song—its note being simply a piping, which some people consider the utterance of one of its provincial names, "Willy Wicket"—it may nevertheless be pronounced an accomplished bird. It flies rapidly and in a tortuous course, likely to puzzle any but the keenest shot; it runs with remarkable nimbleness, so that if a sportsman has marked it down, it will probably rise many yards away from the spot; it can swim if so inclined; and when hard pressed by a Hawk, it has been seen to dive and remain under water until all danger had passed away. It has never been observed to perch on the twigs of trees, but it has been noticed running along the stumps and projecting roots of trees. Its favourite places of resort are withy holts (where it searches for food in the shallow drains), moss-covered stones in rivers, the shallow banks of lakes, and the flat marshy places intersected by drains, which in low countries often skirt the sea-shore. Its food consists of small worms and the larvæ and pupæ of the countless insects which spend their lives in such localities. It may be presumed, too, that many a perfect winged insect enters into its dietary, for its activity is very great. Even when its legs are not in motion, which does not often happen, its body is in a perpetual state of agitation, the vibration of the tail being most conspicuous.

Sandpipers do not congregate like many others of the Waders; they come to us generally in pairs, and do not appear to flock together even when preparing to migrate. The nest is a slight depression in the ground, most frequently well concealed by rushes or other tufted foliage, and is constructed of a few dry leaves, stalks of grass, and scraps of moss. The Sandpiper lays four eggs, which are large, and quite disproportionate to the size of the bird. Indeed, but for their peculiar pear-shaped form, which allows of their being placed so as to occupy a small space with the pointed ends all together, the bird would scarcely be able to cover them. The parent bird exhibits the same marvellous

sagacity in diverting the attention of an intruder from the young birds to herself, by counterfeiting lameness, which has been observed in the Plovers. The young are able to run within a very short time after exclusion from the egg, there being an instance recorded in the *Zoologist* of a gentleman having seen some young birds scramble away from the nest while there yet remained an egg containing an unhatched chick. Early, too, in their life they are endowed with the instinct of self-preservation, for Mr. Selby states that if discovered and pursued before they have acquired the use of their wings, they boldly take to the water and dive.

The Sandpiper is found in all parts of Europe and Asia, but not in America.

THE SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

TÓTANUS MACULARIA.

Upper plumage ash-brown, tinged with olive; lower white, with a roundish black spot at the extremity of each feather; bill flesh-colour, tipped with brown; feet flesh-colour. Length eight inches. Eggs unknown.

An American species, the habits of which closely resemble those of the Common Sandpiper. It is of exceedingly rare occurrence in Europe.

THE GREENSHANK.

TÓTANUS GLOTTIS.

Bill strong, compressed at the base, slightly curved upwards. *Winter*—Forehead, all the lower parts, and lower back, white; head, cheeks, neck and sides of the breast, streaked with ash-brown and white; rest of the upper feathers mottled with dusky and yellowish white; tail white, middle feathers barred with brown, outer white with a narrow dusky streak on the outer web; bill ash-brown; legs yellowish green, long and slender. *Summer*—Feathers of the back edged with white; breast and adjacent parts white, with oval black spots; middle tail-feathers ash, barred with brown. Length fourteen inches. Eggs olive-brown, spotted all over with dusky.

An unusual colour and disproportionate length of leg are characters which sufficiently distinguish the Greenshank

and account for its name. It is far less common than the Redshank, but seems to resemble it in many of its habits. It is sociably disposed towards birds of its own kind and allied species, but utterly averse to any familiarity with man, insomuch that fowlers rarely come within shot of it. It frequents low muddy or sandy shores and brackish pools, the oozy banks of lakes, ponds, and rivers, preferring such open situations as allow it a clear view of threatening danger while there is plenty of time to decamp. In the course of feeding it wades unconcernedly through pools of shallow water, and, if so minded, hesitates neither to swim nor to dive.

Its visits to England are paid most commonly in spring and autumn, while it is on its way to and from the northern climates in which it breeds. "In Scotland it is seen," says Macgillivray, "in small flocks here and there along the sea-shore, by the margins of rivers, and in marshy places; but it is nowhere common, and in most districts of very rare occurrence. By the beginning of summer it has disappeared from its winter haunts, and advanced northwards; individuals or pairs remaining here and there in the more northern parts of Scotland, while the rest extend their migration." The same author describes a nest, which he found in the island of Harris, as very like those of the Golden and Lapwing Plovers, with four eggs, intermediate in size between the eggs of these two birds. Another nest was also found by Selby, in Sutherlandshire. There can be therefore no doubt that the north of Scotland is within the extreme southern limit of its breeding ground.



THE AVOCET.

RECURVIROSTRA AVOCETTA.

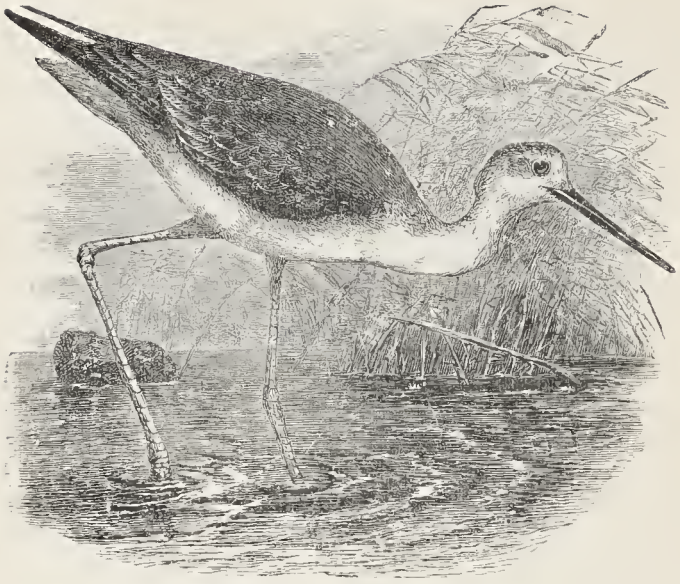
General plumage white; crown, nape, scapulars, lesser wing-coverts, and primaries, black; bill black; irides reddish brown; feet bluish ash. Length eighteen inches. Eggs olive-brown, blotched and spotted with dusky.

This bird has become so rare, that having recently applied to two several collectors in Norfolk, once the head-quarters of the Avocet, to know if they could procure me a specimen, I was told by one that they were not seen oftener than once in seven years—by the other, that it was very rare, and if attainable at all could not be purchased for less than five pounds. In Ray's time it was not unfrequent on the eastern maritime coasts. Sir Thomas Browne says of it: "*Avoseta*, called shoeing horn, a tall black and white bird, with a bill semicircularly reclining or bowed upward; so that it is not easy to conceive how it can feed; a summer marsh bird, and not unfrequent in marsh land." Pennant, writing of the same bird, says: "These birds

are frequent in the winter on the shores of this kingdom; in Gloucestershire, at the Severn's mouth; and sometimes on the lakes of Shropshire. We have seen them in considerable numbers in the breeding season near Fossdike Wash, in Lincolnshire. Like the Lapwing, when disturbed, they flew over our heads, carrying their necks and long legs quite extended, and made a shrill noise (*twit*) twice repeated, during the whole time. The country people for this reason call them *Yelpers*, and sometimes distinguish them by the name of *Picarini*. They feed on worms and insects, which they suck with their bills out of the sand; their search after food is frequently to be discovered on our shores by alternate semicircular marks in the sand, which show their progress.* They lay two eggs, about the size of those of a pigeon, white, tinged with green, and marked with large black spots." Even so recent an authority as Yarrell remembers having found in the marshes near Rye a young one of this species, which appeared to have just been hatched; he took it up in his hands, while the old birds kept flying round him.

The Avocet is met with throughout a great part of the old World, and is said to be not unfrequent in Holland and France. A writer of the latter country says that "by aid of its webbed feet it is enabled to traverse, without sinking, the softest and wettest mud: this it searches with its curved bill, and when it has discovered any prey, a worm for instance, it throws it adroitly into the air, and catches it with its beak."

* It is not a little singular that the Spoonbill, a bird which strongly contrasts with the Avocet in the form of its bill, ploughs the sand from one side to another, while hunting for its food.



BLACK-WINGED STILT.

HIMÁNTOPUS MELANÓPTERUS.

Back of the head and nape dusky; back and wings black, with greenish reflections; tail ash; rest of the plumage white; bill black; irides crimson; legs vermilion. Length thirteen inches. Eggs pale blue, spotted with olive-green and brown.

An exceedingly rare visitor to the British Islands; remarkable for the length and slenderness of its legs. Little has been observed of its habits in this country. One that was shot in Norfolk was seen "standing in a pool of water, mid-leg deep, apparently snapping at insects in the air as they buzzed about." When flying, "the legs were extended behind, even more in proportion than those of the Heron; the wings were much arched; the flight vigorous and regular." Some interesting remarks on this bird will be found in White's "Selborne." *

* Page 287 of the edition published by the S.P.C.K.



THE BAR-TAILED GODWIT.

LIMOSA RUFA.

Beak slightly curved upwards; middle claw short, without serratures. *Winter*—upper plumage variously mottled with grey, dusky, and reddish ash; lower part of the back white, with dusky spots; tail barred with reddish white and dusky; lower parts white. *Summer*—all the plumage deeply tinged with red. *Young birds* have the throat and breast brownish white, streaked with dusky, and a few dusky lines on the flanks. Length sixteen inches. Eggs unknown.

On the coast of Norfolk, where I made my first acquaintance with this bird in the fresh state, it is called a Half-Curlew. In like manner, a Wigeon is called a Half-Duck. In either case the reason for giving the name is, that the smaller bird possesses half the market value of the larger. It resembles the Curlew in its flight and the colour of its plumage; but differs in having its long beak slightly curved upwards, while that of the Curlew is strongly arched downwards; and it is far less wary, allowing itself to be approached so closely that it falls an easy prey to the fowler. It appears to be most frequently met with in autumn, when it visits many parts of the coast in small flocks. In Norfolk it is met with throughout the winter. The specimens which were brought to me were shot in the very severe weather which ushered in the year 1861.

These birds have nowhere been observed in England later than the beginning of summer, from which fact the inference is fairly drawn that they do not breed in this country. Their habits differ in no material respects from the other sea-side Waders, with whom they frequently mingle while feeding, not, seemingly, for the sake of good fellowship, but attracted by a motive common to all, that of picking up food wherever an abundance is to be met with. Their note is a loud, shrill cry, often uttered while on the wing. The female is much larger than the male.

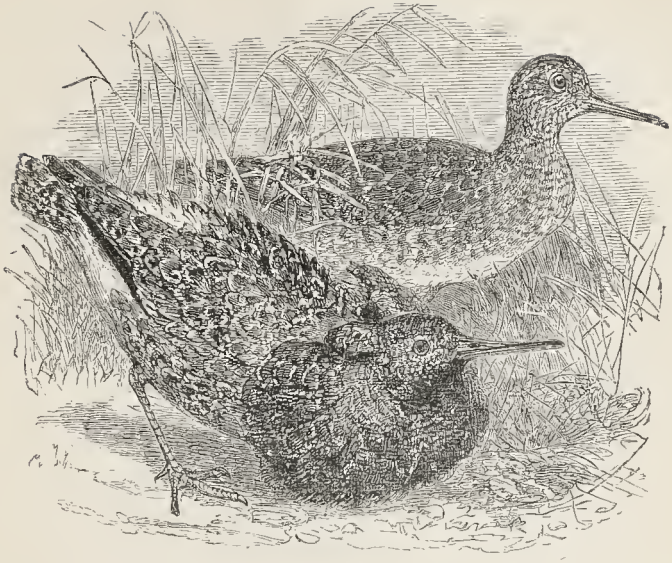
This bird is sometimes called the Sea Woodcock. Its flesh is good eating, but is far inferior in flavour to that of the true Woodcock.

THE BLACK-TAILED GODWIT.

LIMÓSA MELANÚRA.

Beak nearly straight; middle claw long and serrated; upper parts ash-brown, the shafts of the feathers somewhat deeper; breast and adjacent parts greyish white; tail black, the base, and the tips of the two middle feathers, white; beak orange at the base, black at the point; feet dusky. *Summer*—much of the plumage tinged with red. Length seventeen and a half inches. Eggs deep olive, spotted with light brown.

This bird is, in outward appearance, mainly distinguished from the preceding by having two-thirds of the tail black, instead of being barred throughout with white and black. Like its congener, it is most frequently seen in autumn and spring, while on the way to and from its breeding-ground in the north; but it does not stay with us through winter, though occasionally a few pairs remain in the fen-countries to breed. It is by far the less common of the two, and seems to be getting annually more and more rare. Its habits, as far as they have been observed, approach those of the other Scolopacidæ. In its flight it resembles the Redshank. Its note is a wild screaming whistle, which it utters while on the wing. It builds its nest in swamps, among rushes and sedges, simply collecting a few grasses and roots into any convenient hole, and there it lays four eggs.



THE RUFF.

MACHÉTES PUGNAX.

Male in Spring—Face covered with yellowish warty pimples; back of the head with a tuft of long feathers on each side; throat furnished with a ruff of prominent feathers; general plumage mottled with ash, black, brown, reddish white, and yellowish, but so variously, that scarcely two specimens can be found alike; bill yellowish orange. *Male in Winter*—Face covered with feathers; ruff absent; under parts white; breast reddish, with brown spots; upper plumage mottled with black, brown, and red; bill brownish. Length twelve and a half inches. *Female*, "The Reeve"—Long feathers of the head and ruff absent; upper plumage ash-brown, mottled with black and reddish brown; under parts greyish white; feet yellowish brown. Length ten and a half inches. *In both sexes*, tail rounded, the two middle feathers barred; the three lateral feathers uniform in colour. Eggs olive, blotched and spotted with brown.

Both the systematic names of this bird are descriptive of its quarrelsome propensities: *machetes* is Greek for "a warrior," *pugnax* Latin for "pugnacious." Well is the title deserved; for Ruffs do not merely fight when they meet, but meet in order to fight. The season for the indulgence of their warlike tastes is spring; the scene, a rising spot of ground contiguous to a marsh; and here all

the male birds of the district assemble at dawn, for many days in succession, and do battle valiantly for the females, called Reeves, till the weakest are vanquished and leave possession of the field to their more powerful adversaries. The attitude during these contests is nearly that of the domestic Cock—the head lowered, the body horizontal, the collar bristling, and the beak extended. But Ruffs will fight to the death on other occasions. A basket containing two or three hundred Ruffs was once put on board a steamer leaving Rotterdam for London. The incessant fighting of the birds proved a grand source of attraction to the passengers during the voyage; and about half of them were slain before the vessel reached London. Ruffs are gluttonously disposed too, and, if captured by a fowler, will begin to eat the moment they are supplied with food; but, however voracious they may be, if a basin of bread and milk or boiled wheat be placed before them, it is instantly contended for; and so pugnacious is their disposition, that even when fellow-captives, they would starve in the midst of plenty if several dishes of food were not placed amongst them at a distance from each other.

Many years have not passed since these birds paid annual visits in large numbers to the fen-countries. They were, however, highly prized as delicacies for the table, and their undeviating habit of meeting to fight a pitched battle gave the fowler such an excellent opportunity of capturing all the combatants in his nets, that they have been gradually becoming more and more rare. The fowler, in fact, has been so successful that he has destroyed his own trade.

Another peculiarity of the Ruff is, that the plumage varies greatly in different individuals—so much so, indeed, that Montagu, who had an opportunity of seeing about seven dozen in a room together, could not find two alike. These birds are now become rare, but occasional specimens are still met with in different parts of Great Britain, and

at various seasons; but if they are ever served up at table, they must be consignments from the Continent.

The female builds her nest of coarse grass, among reeds and rushes, and lays four eggs. The brood, when hatched, remain with her until the period of migration; but the males take no interest in domestic affairs. The few that have not been caught become more amicably disposed during the latter portion of the year. They lose the feathery shields from whence they derive their English name, and, assuming a peaceful garb, withdraw to some southern climate. The Ruff is about one-third larger than the Reeve; and the latter is, at all seasons, destitute of a prominent collar.

THE WOODCOCK.

SCÓLOPAX RUSTÍCOLA.

Back of the head barred transversely with dusky; upper plumage mottled with chestnut, yellow, ash, and black; lower reddish yellow, with brown zigzag lines; quills barred on their outer web with rust-red and black; tail of twelve feathers tipped above with grey, below with silvery white; bill flesh-colour; feet livid. Length thirteen inches. Eggs dirty yellow, blotched and spotted with brown and grey.

THE history of the Woodcock as a visitor in the British Isles is briefly as follows: Woodcocks come to us from the south in autumn, the earliest being annually observed about the 20th of October. On their first arrival, they are generally found to be in bad condition; so weak, in fact, that I recollect many instances of flights having reached the coast of Cornwall, only able to gain the land. Their condition at these times is one of extreme exhaustion; and they become the prey, not only of the sportsman, but are knocked down with a stick, or caught alive. In the course of a very few days they are enabled to recruit their strength, when they make their way inland. They have been known even to settle on the deck of a ship at sea, in order to rest; or actually to

alight for a few moments in the smooth water of the ship's wake. Their usual places of resort by day are woods and coppices in hilly districts, whither they repair for shelter and concealment. Disliking cold, they select, in preference, the side of a valley which is least exposed to the wind; and though they never perch on a branch, they prefer the concealment afforded by trees to that of any



THE WOODCOCK.

other covert. There, crouching under a holly, or among briers and thorns, they spend the day in inactivity, guarded from molestation by their stillness, and by the rich brown tint of their plumage, which can hardly be distinguished from dead leaves. Their large prominent bead-like eyes are alone likely to betray them; and this, it is said, is sometimes the case. So conscious do they seem that their great security lies in concealment, that

they will remain motionless until a dog is almost on them, or until the beater reaches the very bush under which they are crouching. When at length roused, they start up with a whirr, winding and twisting through the overhanging boughs, and make for the nearest open place ahead; now, however, flying in almost a straight line, till discovering another convenient lurking-place, they descend suddenly, to be "marked" for another shot. About twilight, the Woodcock awakens out of its lethargy, and repairs to its feeding-ground. Observation having shown that on these occasions it does not trouble itself to mount above the trees before it starts, but makes for the nearest clear place in the wood through which it gains the open country, fowlers were formerly in the habit of erecting in glades in the woods, two high poles, from which was suspended a fine net. This was so placed as to hang across the course which the birds were likely to take, and when a cock flew against it, the net was suddenly made to drop by the concealed fowler, and the bird caught, entangled in the meshes. Not many years ago, these nets were commonly employed in the woods near the coast of the north of Devon, and they are said still to be in use on the Continent. The passages through which the birds flew, were known by the name of "cock-roads," and "cockshoots."

The localities which Woodcocks most frequent are places which abound in earthworms, their favourite food. These they obtain either by turning over lumps of decaying vegetable matter and picking up the scattered worms, or by thrusting their bills into the soft earth, where (guided by scent it is supposed) they speedily find any worm lying hid, and having drawn it out, swallow it whole, with much dexterity. When the earth is frozen hard, they shift their ground, repairing to the neighbourhood of the sea, or of springs; and now, probably, they are less select in their diet, feeding on any living animal matter that may

fall in their way. In March they change their quarters again, preparatory to quitting the country; hence it often happens that considerable numbers are seen at this season in places where none had been observed during the previous winter. They now have a call-note, though before they have been quite mute: it is said by some to resemble the syllables *pitt-pitt-coor*, by others to be very like the croak of a frog. The French have invented the verb *croûler*, to express it, and distinguish Woodcock shooting by the name *croûle*. Some sportsmen wisely recommend that no Woodcock should be shot after the middle of February; for it has been ascertained that numbers of these birds remain for the purpose of breeding in this country; and it is conjectured, with reason, that if they were left undisturbed in their spring haunts, they would remain in yet larger numbers. As it is, there are few counties in England in which their nest has not been discovered; and there are some few localities in which it is one of the pleasant sights of the evening, at all seasons of the year, to watch the Woodcocks repairing from the woods to their accustomed feeding-ground.

The nest is built of dry leaves, principally of fern, and placed among dead grass, in dry, warm situations, and contains four eggs, which, unlike those of the Snipes, are nearly equally rounded at each end.

There have been recorded numerous instances in which Woodcocks have been seen carrying their young through the air in their claws; so often, indeed, has the act been witnessed, that it may, perhaps, be a habit of the bird, rather than an extraordinary display of instinct evoked by a sudden emergency.

During its flight, the Woodcock invariably holds its beak pointed in a direction towards the ground. Young birds taken from the nest are easily reared; and afford much amusement by the skill they display in extracting worms from sods with which they are supplied.

The Woodcock is found in all countries of the Eastern Hemisphere where trees grow; but it has not been observed in America.

THE GREAT SNIPE.

SCÓLOPAX MAJOR.

Crown black, divided longitudinally by a yellowish white band; a streak of the same colour over each eye; from the beak to the eye a streak of dark brown; upper plumage mottled with black and chestnut-brown, some of the feathers edged with straw-colour; greater wing-coverts tipped with white; under parts whitish, spotted and barred with black; tail of sixteen feathers; bill brown, flesh-coloured at the base. Length twelve and a half inches. Eggs brownish olive, spotted with reddish brown.

The Great Snipe, Solitary Snipe or Double Snipe, is intermediate in size between the Woodcock and Common Snipe. Though not among the rarest of our visitants, it is far from common, and is seen most frequently in the eastern counties in the autumn. Its principal resorts are low damp meadows and grassy places near marshes, but it does not frequent swamps like its congeners. This difference in its haunts implies a different diet, and this bird, it is stated, feeds principally on the larvæ or grubs of Tipulæ (known by the common name of Father Long-legs), which are in summer such voracious feeders on the roots of grass. It breeds in the northern countries of Europe, and in some parts of Sweden is so abundant that as many as fifty have been shot in a day. When disturbed on its feeding-ground, it rises without uttering any note, and usually drops in again, at no great distance, after the manner of the Jack Snipe. It may be distinguished by its larger size, and by carrying its tail spread like a fan. In the northern countries where it breeds it is found most commonly in the meadows after hay-harvest, and as it is much prized for the delicacy of its flesh it is a favourite object of sport. It is remarkable for being always in exceedingly good condition, a remark which applies to specimens procured in this country

as well as those shot in Sweden. Its nest, which has rarely been seen, is placed in a tuft of grass, and contains four eggs. Mention is made in the *Zoologist** of four solitary Snipes having been killed in the county of Durham in the month of August. Two of these were young birds, scarcely fledged; it would appear, therefore, that this bird



THE GREAT SNIPE.

sometimes breeds in Great Britain. The writer of the paragraph states that he had met with Great Snipes in vast numbers along the coast of Nordland and Finmark. In a marsh near Bosoë, he and his friends obtained seven brace in half an hour, in the month of August, the young birds being fully fledged.

* Vol. xi. p. 3911.



THE COMMON SNIPE.

SCÓLOPAX GALLINÁGO.

Upper plumage very like the last; chin and throat reddish white; lower parts white, without spots; flanks barred transversely with white and dusky; tail of fourteen feathers. Length eleven and a half inches. Eggs light greenish yellow, spotted with brown and ash.

The Common Snipe is a bird of very general distribution, being found in all parts of the Eastern Continent, from Ireland to Japan, and from Siberia to the Cape of Good Hope. It is common also in many parts of America, especially Carolina, and is frequent in many of the American Islands. In Britain, Snipes are most numerous in the winter, their numbers being then increased by arrivals from high latitudes, from which they are driven by the impossibility of boring for food in ground hardened by frost or buried beneath snow. In September and October

large flocks of these birds arrive in the marshy districts of England, stopping sometimes for a short time only, and then proceeding onwards; but being, like many other birds, gregarious at no other time than when making their migrations, when they have arrived at a district where they intend to take up their residence, they scatter themselves over marsh land, remaining in each other's neighbourhood perhaps, but showing no tendency to flock together. Their food consists of the creeping things which live in mud, and to this, it is said by some, they add small seeds and fine vegetable fibre; but it is questionable whether this kind of food is not swallowed by accident, mixed up with more nourishing diet. The end of their beak is furnished with a soft pulpy membrane, which in all probability is highly sensitive, and enables the bird to discover by the touch the worms which, being buried in mud, are concealed from its sight. Snipes when disturbed always fly against the wind, so when suddenly scared from their feeding-ground, and compelled to rise without any previous intention on their part, they seem at first uncertain which course to take, but twist and turn without making much progress in any direction; but in a few seconds, having decided on their movements, they dart away with great rapidity, uttering at the same time a sharp cry of two notes, which is difficult to describe, but once heard can scarcely be mistaken. When a bird on such an occasion is fired at, it often happens that a number of others, who have been similarly occupied, rise at the report, and after having performed a few mazy evolutions, dart off in the way described. At other times they lie so close that between the sportsman and the bird which he has just killed there may be others concealed, either unconscious of danger, or trusting for security to their powers of lying hid. This tendency to lie close, or the reverse, depends much on the weather, though why it should be so seems not to have been decided. But the movements of Snipes

generally are governed by laws of which we know little or nothing. At one season they will be numerous in a certain marsh; the next year perhaps not one will visit the spot; to-day, they will swarm in a given locality; a night's frost will drive them all away, and a change of wind a few days after will bring them all back again. If very severe weather sets in they entirely withdraw, but of this the reason is obvious; the frozen state of the marsh puts a stop to their feeding. They then retire to milder districts, to springs which are never frozen, to warm nooks near the sea, or to salt marshes. Perhaps the majority perform a second migration southwards; for, as a rule, they are most numerous at the two periods of autumn and spring, that is, while on their way to and from some distant winter-quarters. After March they become far less frequent, yet there are few extensive marshes, especially in Scotland and the north of England, where some do not remain to breed. At this season a striking change in their habits makes itself perceptible. A nest is built of withered grass, sometimes under the shelter of a tuft of heath or reeds, and here the female sits closely on four eggs. The male, meanwhile, is feeding in some neighbouring swamp, and if disturbed, instead of making off with his zig-zag winter's flight, utters his well-remembered note and ascends at a rapid rate into the air, now ascending with a rapid vibration of wing, wheeling, falling like a parachute, mounting again, and once more descending with fluttering wings, uttering repeatedly a note different from his cry of alarm, intermixed with a drumming kind of noise, which has been compared to the bleat of a goat. This last sound is supposed to be produced by the action of the air on his quivering wings, for it has been observed to occur only while he is making his descents. One of its French names is *Chèvre volant*, flying goat, and the Scottish name "Heather-bleater," was also given to it as descriptive of its peculiar summer note. The female sits closely on her

eggs, and if disturbed while in charge of her yet unfledged brood, endeavours to distract the attention of an intruder from them to herself by the artifice already described as being employed by others of the Waders.

"Sabine's Snipe," which was at one time thought to be a distinct species, is now considered a dark variety of the Common Snipe, recent examination of specimens having proved that its tail contains fourteen feathers and not twelve only, as was supposed.

THE JACK SNIPE.

SCÓLOPAX GALLÍNULA.

Crown divided longitudinally by a black band edged with reddish brown; beneath this on either side a parallel yellowish band reaching from the bill to the nape; back beautifully mottled with buff, reddish brown, and black, the latter lustrous with green and purple; neck and breast spotted; belly and abdomen pure white; tail of twelve feathers, dusky edged with reddish grey; bill dusky, lighter towards the base. Length eight and a half inches. Eggs yellowish olive, spotted with brown.

As the Great Snipe has been called the Double Snipe, on account of its being superior in size to the common species, so the subject of the present chapter is known as the Half Snipe, from being contrasted with the same bird, and being considerably smaller. The present species is far less abundant than the Common Snipe; yet still it is often seen, more frequently, perhaps, than the other, by non-sporting observers, for it frequents not only downright marshes, but the little streams which meander through meadows, the sides of grassy ponds, and the drains by the side of canals, where the ordinary pedestrian, if accompanied by a dog, will be very likely to put one up. Its food and general habits are much the same as those of the Common Snipe; but it rises and flies off without any note. Its flight is singularly crooked until it has made up its mind which direction it intends

to take ; indeed it seems to decide eventually on the one which was at first most unlikely to be its path, and after having made a short round composed of a series of disjointed curves, it either returns close to the spot from which it was started, or suddenly drops, as by a sudden impulse, into a ditch a few gunshots off. I have seen one drop thus within twenty yards of the spot where I stood, and though I threw upwards of a dozen stones into the



THE JACK SNIPE.

place where I saw it go down, it took no notice of them. It was only by walking down the side of the ditch, beating the rushes with a stick, that I induced it to rise again. It then flew off in the same way as before, and dropped into the little stream from which I had first started it.

From this habit of lying so close as to rise under the very feet of the passenger, as well as from its silence,

it is called in France *la Sourde*, "deaf." In the same country it is known also as "St. Martin's Snipe," from the time of its arrival in that country, November 11; with us it is an earlier visitor, coming about the second week in September.

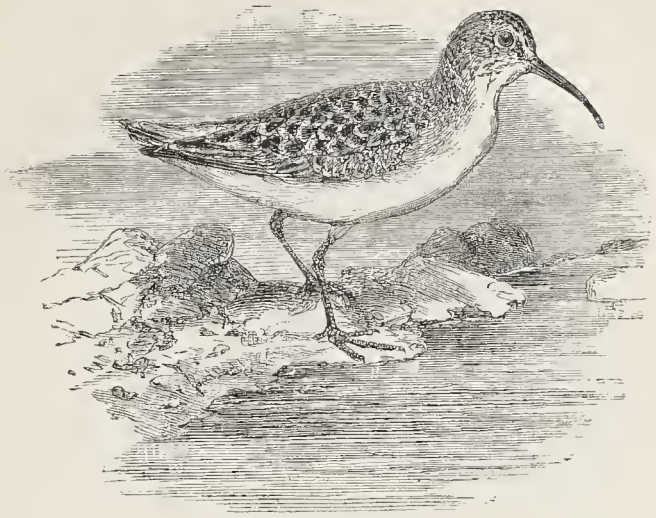
A few instances are recorded of the Jack Snipe having been seen in this country at a season which would lead to the inference that it occasionally breeds here; but no instance of its doing so has been ascertained as a fact. It leaves us early in April.

THE BROWN SNIPE.

MACRORAMPHUS GRISEUS.

Winter plumage—Head and neck ash-brown varied with darker brown; scapulars and wing-coverts dusky ash-brown margined with grey; lower part of the back white, spotted on the tail-coverts with black; quills dusky ash-brown; tail black, with white bars; under plumage nearly white. *Summer*—Cheeks, tip of the head, and back of the neck, pale chestnut-brown streaked with black; upper part of the back, scapulars, and tertials, nearly black streaked with light chestnut; under plumage reddish chestnut spotted and barred with black; irides hazel; feet greenish brown; claws black. Length ten to eleven inches. Eggs unknown.

A RARE visitor to Great Britain, but said to be common in the United States of America, except during the breeding season, when it is supposed to go farther north. It is a gregarious bird, in habits resembling the Sandpipers, rather than the true Snipes.

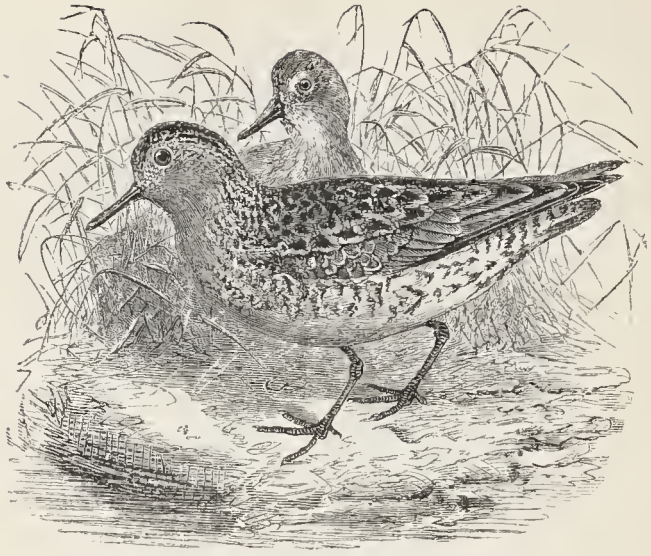


THE CURLEW SANDPIPER.

TRINGA SUBARQUATA.

Bill curved downwards, much longer than the head. *Winter*—Upper tail-coverts and all the under parts white; upper plumage ash-brown, mottled with darker brown and whitish; breast the same colours, but much lighter; bill black; iris brown; feet dusky. *Summer*—Crown black, mottled with reddish; under plumage chestnut-red, speckled with brown and white; much of the upper plumage black, mottled with red and ash. Length seven and a half inches Eggs yellowish, with brown spots.

This bird, called also the Pigmy Curlew, is of about the same size as the far commoner Dunlin, from which it is distinguished not only by the difference in the colour of its plumage, but by the greater length of its beak, which is curved downwards. Pigmy Curlews are observed from time to time in this country at the periods of autumn and spring, and it is said that a few remain with us to breed, but their nest and eggs have never been detected. In their habits they resemble the Dunlins, from which they may readily be distinguished, even when flying, by their white upper tail-coverts. They are of wide geographical range, but nowhere abundant.



THE KNOT.

TRINGA CANUTUS.

Beak straight, a little longer than the head, much dilated towards the tip; tail even at the extremity; a small part of the tibia naked. *Winter*—Throat and abdomen white; breast and flanks white, barred with ash-brown; upper plumage ash-grey, mottled with brown; wing-coverts tipped with white; rump and upper tail-coverts white, with black crescents; bill and legs greenish black. *Summer*—Streak over the eye, nape, and all the under plumage, rusty-red, the nape streaked with black; back streaked and spotted with black, red, and grey. The upper plumage of *young birds* is mottled with reddish brown, grey, black, and dull white; legs dull green. Length ten inches. Eggs unknown.

The Knot, Willughby informs us, is so called from having been a favourite dish of King Canutus, or Knute. It is a migratory bird, visiting the coasts of Great Britain early in autumn, and remaining here till spring, when it retires northwards to breed. During the intervening months it keeps exclusively to the sandy or muddy sea-shore, assembling in small flocks, and mixing freely with Dunlins, Sanderlings, and Purple Sandpipers. Some authors state that it feeds principally early and late in the day, and during moonlight nights; but I have seen it on the coast of Norfolk in winter feeding at all hours of the day

in company with the birds mentioned above, and differing little from them in the mode of obtaining its food. But I remarked on several occasions that, when a flock was disturbed, the Knots often remained behind, being less fearful of the presence of man; in consequence of which tardiness in rising they more than once fell to our guns after their companions had flown off. On their first arrival, they are said to be so indifferent to the vicinity of human beings that it is not difficult to knock them down with stones. Their provincial name in Norfolk is the Green-legged Shank, the latter name, Shank, being applied for shortness to the Redshank. Dr. Richardson states that "Knots were observed breeding on Melville Peninsula by Captain Lyon, who tells us that they lay four eggs on a tuft of withered grass, without being at the pains of forming any nest."

THE BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.

TRINGA RUFESCENS.

Bill slender, slightly curved, not longer than the head; tail wedge-shaped, the outer feathers light brown, edged with white; a large portion of the tibia naked; upper plumage mottled with several shades of brown; primaries dusky, tipped with black; upper tail-coverts brown; under plumage white, tinged with brown and buff; under surface of the wing mottled with lines of white, black and dusky. Length eight inches. Eggs unknown.

A FEW specimens only of this rare bird have been shot in England, whither it had strayed from its usual winter resort, the coast of North America.

THE BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER.

TRINGA PLATYRHYNCA.

Bill slightly curved at the point, longer than the head, much flattened at the base; lateral tail-feathers equal in length, shorter than the two middle ones; head dusky, with two narrow reddish stripes; back black, streaked with rust-red and dull white; under plumage white, streaked with brown on the neck and flanks; bill black, reddish ash at the base; feet greenish ash.

THIS bird, though said to be tolerably frequent in Norway and Lapland, is a rare visitant to the British Isles. Its habits and nidification resemble those of the Snipe.

LITTLE STINT.

TRINGA MINUTA.

Bill straight, shorter than the head; two middle and two outer feathers of the tail longer than the rest ("tail doubly forked"); tarsus ten lines; upper plumage ash and dusky; a brown streak between the bill and the eye; under plumage white; outer feathers of the tail ash-brown, edged with whitish; middle ones brown; bill and feet black. Length five and a half inches. Eggs reddish white, spotted with dark red-brown.

A RARE and occasional visitant, appearing from time to time in small flocks on the muddy or sandy sea-coast. My friend, the Rev. W. S. Hore (to whom I am indebted for many valúable notes, incorporated in the text of this volume), obtained several specimens of this bird in October, 1840, on the Laira mud banks, near Plymouth. In their habits they differed little from the Dunlin. They were at first very tame, but after having been fired at became more cautious. In their food and mode of collecting it, nothing was observed to distinguish them from the other Sandpipers.

TEMMINCK'S STINT.

TRINGA TEMMINCKII.

Bill slightly bent down at the tip, much shorter than the head; tail graduated. *Winter*—Upper plumage brown and dusky; breast reddish; lower plumage and outer tail-feathers white; bill and feet brown. *Summer*—All the upper feathers black, bordered with rust-red; breast reddish ash, streaked with black. Length five and a half inches. Eggs unknown.

TEMMINCK, in whose honour this bird was named, states that it "inhabits the Arctic Regions, and is seen on its passage at two periods of the year in different parts of Germany, on the banks of lakes and rivers; probably, also, in the interior of France; never along the maritime coasts of Holland; very rare on the Lake of Geneva. Its food consists of small insects. It probably builds its nest very far north." A few have been killed in England, and it occurs in many parts of Asia and in North Africa, but it is nowhere abundant.

SCHINZ'S SANDPIPER.

TRINGA SCHINZII.

Bill straight, nearly black, very much shorter than the head; upper plumage ash-brown streaked with black and rust-red; upper tail-coverts white; outer tail-feathers ash-brown; breast greyish white, speckled with dusky; under plumage white; feet black, tinged with green.

A VERY rare species, of which two or three specimens only have been killed in Great Britain. In North America it is more frequent, and its habits are said to resemble those of the Dunlin.

THE PECTORAL SANDPIPER.

TRINGA PECTORÁLIS.

Bill straight, shorter than the head, compressed and reddish yellow at the base; upper plumage black and rust-red; upper tail-coverts black; breast greyish white, streaked with dusky; under plumage white; feet greenish yellow. Length ten inches. Eggs unknown.

THIS also is an American species, of which three or four specimens only have been shot in Great Britain. Its habits appear to be very similar to those of the other Sandpipers. Its nest and eggs are unknown.

THE DUNLIN.

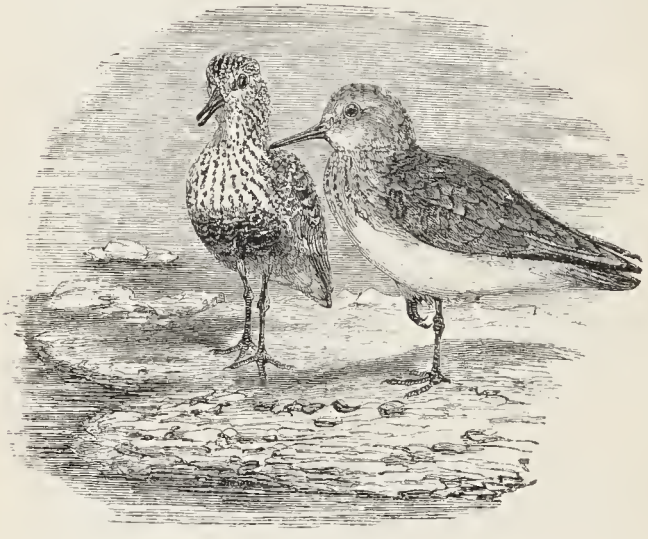
TRINGA VARIÁBILIS.

Bill a little longer than the head, slightly bent down at the tip; two middle tail-feathers the longest, dusky and pointed; a small part of the tibia naked. *Winter*—Throat and a streak between the bill and eye white; upper plumage ash-brown streaked with dusky; upper tail-coverts dusky; lateral tail-feathers ash, edged with white; breast greyish white, mottled with brown; bill black; feet dusky. *Summer*—Most of the upper plumage black, edged with rust-red; belly and abdomen black. *Young birds* have the upper plumage variously mottled with ash-brown, dusky, and reddish yellow; the bill is shorter and straight. Length eight inches. Eggs greenish white, blotched and spotted with brown.

THE name *variabilis*, changeable, has been applied to this species of Sandpiper on account of the great difference between its summer and winter plumage. It was formerly, indeed, supposed, that the two states of the bird

were distinct species; of which the former was called Dunlin, the latter Purre. It is now known that the two are identical, the bird being commonly found to assume in spring and autumn colours intermediate between the two.

Except during the three summer months, May, June, and July, the Dunlin is common on all the shores of Great Britain, where there are extensive reaches of sand or mud. I have obtained specimens on the coast of Norfolk as early



THE DUNLIN

as the 25th of July; but, generally, it is not until the following month that they become numerous. From this time until late in the winter they are reinforced by constant additions; and in very severe weather the flocks are increased to such an extent that, if it were possible to number them, they would be probably found to contain very many thousands. Such a season was the memorable winter of 1860-61, when, during the coldest part of it.

I made an excursion to the coast of Norfolk for the purpose of observing the habits of the sea-side Grallatores and Natatores which, in winter, resort to that coast. Numerous as were the species and individuals of these birds which then flocked to the beach and salt-marshes, I have no doubt, in my own mind, that they were all outnumbered by Dunlins alone. Of nearly every flock that I saw feeding on the wet sand or mud, fully half were Dunlins; many flocks were composed of these birds alone; while of those which were constantly flying by, without alighting, the proportion of Dunlins to all other birds was, at least, three to one. Added to which, while the parties of other birds were susceptible of being approximately counted, the individuals which composed a flock of Dunlins were often innumerable.

At one time, we saw in the distance, several miles off, a light cloud, as of smoke from a factory chimney: it moved rapidly, suddenly disappeared, and as suddenly again became visible. This was an enormous flock of Dunlins, consisting of many thousands at least. They did not come very near us; but smaller flocks which flew about in our immediate vicinity presented a similar appearance. As the upper surface of their bodies was turned towards us, they were of a dark hue: suddenly they wheeled in their flight as if the swarm was steered by a single will, when they disappeared; but instantaneously revealed themselves again flying in a different direction, and reflected glittering snowy white.

Dunlins, while feeding, show a devoted attention to their occupation, which is not often to be observed in land birds. They run rapidly, looking intently on the ground, now stopping to pick up some scrap of animal matter which lies on the surface of the sand, now boring for living prey where they detect indications of such prey lying hid. Occasionally an individual bird appears to suffer from lameness, and halts in its progress as if its legs were

gouty. Frequently they chase a receding wave for the sake of recovering a prize which has been swept from the beach; never venturing to swim, but showing no fear of wetting either feet or feathers. While engaged in these various ways, they often keep up a short conversational twitter, in a tone, however, so low that it can only be heard at a very short distance. While flying, they frequently utter a much louder piping note, which can readily be distinguished from the call of the other sea-side birds. I observed that a small detached flock, when disturbed, generally flew off to a great distance; but if other birds were feeding in the neighbourhood, they more frequently alighted near them, as if assured by their presence that no danger was to be apprehended.

Dunlins are not considered to breed in Norfolk; but in many parts of Scotland, in the Hebrides and Orkneys, "they frequent the haunts selected by the Golden Plovers, with which they are so frequently seen in company, that they have popularly obtained the name of Plovers' Pages. Sometimes before the middle of April, but always before that of May, they are seen dispersed over the moors in pairs like the birds just named, which, at this season, they greatly resemble in habits. The nest, which is composed of some bits of withered grass, or sedge, and small twigs of heath, is placed in a slight hollow, generally on a bare spot, and usually in a dry place, like that selected by the Golden Plover. The female lays four eggs, and sits very assiduously, often allowing a person to come quite close to her before removing, which she does in a fluttering and cowering manner." *

In a few specimens which I obtained, the bill was considerably curved downwards throughout its whole length, thus approaching in form that of the Pigmy Curlew; but the dusky upper tail-coverts sufficiently distinguished it from its rarer congener.

* Macgillivray.



THE PURPLE SANDPIPER.

TRINGA MARÍTIMA.

Bill longer than the head, slightly bent down at the tip, dusky, the base reddish orange; head and neck dusky brown, tinged with grey; back and scapulars black, with purple and violet reflections, the feathers edged with deep ash; breast grey and white; under plumage white, streaked on the flanks with grey; feet ochre-yellow. Length eight and a quarter inches. Eggs yellowish olive, spotted and speckled with reddish brown.

The Purple Sandpiper is described as being far less common than the Dunlin, and differing from it in habits, inasmuch as it resorts to the rocky coast in preference to sandy flats. The few specimens of it which I have seen were associated with Dunlins, flying in the same flocks with them, feeding with them, and so closely resembling them in size and movements, that a description of the one equally characterises the other. It was only, in fact, by the difference of colour that I could discriminate between them; and this I did, on several occasions, with great ease, having obtained my specimens singly while they were surrounded by other birds. According to Mr. Dunn, "The Purple Sandpiper is very numerous in Orkney and Shet-

land, appearing early in spring, and leaving again at the latter end of April; about which time it collects in large flocks, and may be found on the rocks at ebb-tide, watching each retiring wave, running down as the water falls back, picking small shell-fish off the stones, and displaying great activity in escaping the advancing sea. It does not breed there."

This species has a wide geographical range. It has been often observed in the Arctic Regions, where it breeds. It is well known in North America, and is found in various parts of the continent of Europe, especially Holland.

LAND RAIL, OR CORN CRAKE.

CREX PRATENSIS.

Upper feathers dusky brown bordered with reddish ash; over the eye and down the side of the head, a streak of ash; wing-coverts rust-red; quills reddish brown; throat, belly and abdomen, whitish; breast pale yellowish brown; flanks barred with white and rust-red; upper mandible brown, lower whitish; irides brown; feet reddish brown. Length ten inches. Eggs yellowish brown spotted and speckled with grey and reddish brown.

Few persons can have spent the summer months in the country, and enjoyed their evenings in the open air, without having grown familiar with the note of the Corn Crake; yet, strange to say, among those who have heard it on numberless occasions, not one in a hundred (leaving sportsmen out of the account) have ever seen one alive. Its whole life, while with us, seems to be spent among the stalks of hay or corn, between which its long legs and slender body give it peculiar facility of moving, and it is only when hard pressed that it rises from the ground. Its flight is slow, with its legs hanging down; and it usually drops into the nearest hedge or cover which presents itself, and from which it is not easily flushed a second time.

The Corn Crake is found, during summer, in all the counties of England, but is less frequent in Cornwall and

Devonshire than in the counties farther east, and increases in abundance as we advance northwards. In the north of Ireland it is to be heard in every meadow and corn-field, and here its incessant cry in the evenings is monotonous, if not wearisome. In many parts of Scotland it is also very common, and here it is much more frequently seen.



THE LAND RAIL, OR CORN CRAKE.

In waste lands, where it can find no continuous corn, it takes refuge in patches of flags, rushes, or tall weeds, and if watched for, may be seen leaving its place of concealment, and quietly walking along the grass, lifting its feet high, and stooping from time to time to pick up its food, consisting of worms, insects, snails, and seeds.

The Land Rail is considered a delicate article of food, and has long been prized as such. In France it used to be termed, in old sporting phraseology, "King of the Quails," the Quail being a bird which it much resembles in colouring.

The Corn Crake places its nest, which is composed of a

few straws, in a hollow in the ground, among corn or hay, and lays from eight to ten, or rarely, twelve eggs. The young birds are able to accompany their parents in their mazy travels as soon as they have left the shell. The note of the old bird is heard much later in the season than the song of most other birds, and is probably employed as a call-note to the young, which, but for some such guidance, would be very likely to go astray. In the still evenings of August, I have, while standing on the shore of the island of Islay, distinctly heard its monotonous "erek-crek" proceeding from a corn-field on the opposite shore of Jura, the Sound of Islay which intervened being here upwards of half a mile wide. On ordinary occasions it is not easy to decide on the position and distance of the bird while uttering its note; for the Corn Crake is a ventriloquist of no mean proficiency.

THE SPOTTED CRAKE.

CREX PORZANA.

Forehead, throat, and a streak over the eye, lead-grey; upper plumage olive-brown, spotted with black and white; breast and under plumage olive and ash, spotted with white, the flanks barred with white and brown; bill greenish yellow, orange at the base; irides brown; feet greenish yellow. Length nine inches. Eggs yellowish red, spotted and speckled with brown and ash.

The Spotted Crake is smaller in size than the Corn Crake, and far less common. It is shot from time to time in various parts of Great Britain, especially in the fen countries, to which its habits are best suited. It frequents watery places which abound with reeds, flags, and sedges, and among these it conceals itself, rarely using its wings, but often wading over mud and weeds, and taking freely to the water, in which it swims with facility. The nest, which is a large structure, composed of rushes and reeds, is placed among thick vegetation, near the water's edge, and contains from seven to ten eggs.

THE LITTLE CRAKE.

CREX PUSILLA.

Head brown; upper plumage olive-ash, the feathers black in the centre; middle of the back black, sprinkled with white; throat, face, and breast, bluish grey, without spots; abdomen and flanks indistinctly barred with white and brown: wings without spots, reaching to the extremity of the tail; bill green, reddish at the base; irides red; feet green. Length seven and a half inches. Eggs yellowish, spotted with olive-brown.

This species appears to be generally diffused throughout the eastern and southern countries of Europe, but is very rare in England. It is a shy bird, like the last species, confining itself exclusively to reedy marshes, and building its nest close to the water's edge. It lays seven or eight eggs.

BAILLON'S CRAKE.

CREX BAILLONII.

Upper plumage reddish olive; head streaked with black; back spotted with white set in black; under plumage bluish grey in front, barred behind with white and black; wings spotted, reaching half-way down the tail; bill green; irides reddish; feet flesh-colour. Length seven inches. Eggs light olive-brown, spotted with darker brown.

Another rare species, resembling the Spotted Crake in habits. It is said to be not uncommon in the marshy districts of France, but it is not frequently met with, owing to its retired habits. Nest and eggs like the last.

THE WATER RAIL.

RALLUS AQUÁTICUS.

Upper feathers reddish brown, with black centres; under plumage in front lead-colour, behind and on the flanks barred with black and white; bill red, tinged with red above and at the tip; irides red; feet flesh-colour. Length eleven and a half inches. Eggs yellowish, spotted with ash-grey and red-brown.

The Water Rail is a generally diffused bird, but nowhere very common, haunting bushy and reedy places near the banks of rivers and lakes, where it feeds on aquatic insects,

worms, and snails. Like the Crakes, it makes more use of its legs than of its wings, and places its safety in concealment. Rarely does it take flight, and then only when closely hunted; still more rarely does it expose itself outside its aquatic jungle. I recollect on one occasion, during an intense frost, when every marsh was as impenetrable to a bird's bill as a sheet of marble, passing in a carriage near a stream which, having just issued from its source, was



THE WATER RAIL.

unfrozen; I then saw more than one Water Rail hunting for food among the short rushes and grass on the water's edge. Its mode of walking I thought was very like that of the Moor-hen, but it had not the jerking movement of body characteristic of that bird, which alone would have sufficed to distinguish it, even if I had not been near enough to detect the difference of colour. Either the severity of the weather had sharpened its appetite, and

made it less shy than usual, or it had not learnt to fear a horse and carriage, for it took no notice of the intrusion on its privacy, but went on with its search without condescending to look up. The Water Rail, then, unlike the Corn Crake, remains with us all the winter. When forced to rise, this bird flies heavily straight forwards, at no great elevation above the rushes, with its legs hanging loose, and drops into the nearest thicket of weeds. A nest and eggs of this bird are thus described in the "Annals of Natural History":—"The bird had selected for her nest a thick tuft of long grass, hollow at the bottom, on the side of the reed pond; the nest, about an inch and a half thick, was composed of withered leaves and rushes; it was so covered by the top of the grass, that neither bird, nest, nor eggs could be seen; the entrance to the nest was through an aperture of the grass, directly into the reeds, opposite to where any one would stand to see the nest." The number of eggs is about ten or eleven.

THE MOOR-HEN.

GALLÍNULA CHLÓROPUS.

Upper plumage deep olive-brown; under tail-coverts and edge of the wing white, the former with a few black feathers; under plumage slate colour, the flanks streaked with white; base of the bill and a space on the forehead bright orange, point of the bill yellow; irides red; feet olive-brown; a red ring round the tibia. In *females* the colours are brighter than in the *males*. *Young birds* have the front of the neck whitish, the belly grey, the base of the beak and legs olive-brown. Length thirteen inches. Eggs buff, spotted and speckled with orange-brown.

Of the two common names of this bird, "Moor-hen" and "Water-hen," the former is that which is more generally in use, though the latter is the more appropriate. The bird frequents moors, it must be admitted, but only such as are watery; while there is scarcely a river, lake, canal, brook, or even pond, of moderate dimensions, which Moor-hens do not either inhabit all the year round or

occasionally visit. The name is objectionable on other accounts; the male bird is called a Moor-hen as well as the female, while the terms Moor-fowl and Moor-cock have long been applied to the Ptarmigan. For these reasons, I suppose, many recent ornithologists Anglicize the systematic name, and call it the Gallinule, which means "little fowl," and is suggestive of the half-domestic habits of the bird, under certain circumstances.



THE MOOR-HEN.

The Gallinule being a common bird of some size, conspicuous colours, and active habits, is an interesting appendage of our rivers and pieces of artificial water. Its note, something between a bark and a croak, is as well known in watered districts as the note of the Cuckoo, and is often uttered when the bird has no intention of being seen. Any one who may happen to be walking on the bank of a reedy pond may perhaps hear its strange

cry and see the bird itself at some little distance, swimming about with a restless jerky motion, often dipping its head, and with every dip turning slightly to the right or the left. If he wishes for a nearer view, let him advance quietly, concealing himself as much as he can; for if he proceeds carelessly, and takes off his eyes for any considerable time from the spot where he observed it, when he looks again it will have disappeared, taken wing, he may imagine, for some distant part of the water. Not so; the cunning bird, as soon as a stranger was perceived within a dangerous proximity, steered quietly for the nearest tuft of reeds, among which it lies ensconced till he has passed on his way. Or it rose out of the water, and, with its feet trailing on the surface, made for a similar place of concealment; or dived to the bottom, where it still remains clinging to the weeds. Perhaps it lies close to his feet, having sunk beneath the water, and, aided by feet and wings, rowed a subaqueous course to an often-tried thicket of rushes, where, holding on with its feet to the stems of submersed weeds, it remains perfectly still, leaving nothing above the surface of the water but the point of its beak. If the observer suspects the whereabouts of its concealment, he may beat the rushes with his stick and produce no effect; the bird knows itself to be safe where it is and will make no foolish attempt to better itself. A water spaniel or Newfoundland dog will be more effective. Very often an animal of this kind is an overmatch for its sagacity, and seizes it in his mouth before the poor bird was aware that the water itself was to be invaded; but more frequently it discovers an onset of this nature in time to clear itself from its moorings, and dashing out with a splashing movement of feet and wings skims across the pond to another lurking-place, and defies further pursuit.

The Gallinule, though an excellent swimmer and diver, belongs to the Waders; it has, consequently, free use of its legs on land, and here it is no less nimble than in the

water. When induced to change the scene it steps ashore, and, with a peculiar jerking motion of its tail, showing the white feathers beneath, and very conspicuous by its bright red bill, which harmonizes pleasantly with the green grass, it struts about and picks up worms, insects, snails, or seeds, with unflagging perseverance, making no stay anywhere, and often running rapidly. If surprised on these occasions, it either makes for the water, or flies off in a line for some thick hedge or patch of brush-wood, from which it is very difficult to dislodge it.

Its mode of life is pretty much the same all the year round; it is not a traveller from choice. Only in severe weather, when its haunts are bound up with ice, it is perforce compelled to shift its quarters. It then travels by night and searches for unfrozen streams. At such times it appears occasionally in pretty large numbers in places where usually a few only resort. When the south of Europe is visited by severe frosts it is supposed even to cross the Mediterranean, it having been observed in Algeria, feeding in marshes in half-social parties, where a day or two before none had been seen. To the faculties of swimming and running it adds that of perching on trees; this it does habitually, as it roosts in low bushy trees; and it has besides the power of walking cleverly along the branches.

In the neighbourhood of houses where it has long been undisturbed, it loses much of its shy nature, and will not only allow itself to be approached within a short distance, but, becoming half-domesticated, will consort with the poultry in the farm-yard, and come with them to be fed. It is fond also of visiting the kitchen-garden, where it is apt to make itself unwelcome, by helping itself to the tenderest and best of the vegetables. Bishop Stanley, in his entertaining Book on Birds, gives some highly amusing anecdotes of the Gallinule.

It builds its nest on the stump of a tree, or in a bush

overhanging the water. The nest is a large structure, made of rushes and dry flags, and is easy of detection. It is very liable, too, to be swept away by any sudden rise in a river. Added to which, the young frequently fall a prey to pike. But as the bird has two, and sometimes three, broods in a year, each consisting of from six to eight, it remains undiminished in numbers. The nest is sometimes placed in a tree at a distance from the water. When this is the case, as the habits of the young birds are aquatic, immediately on their breaking the egg the old birds convey them in their claws to the water. An instance is recorded in the *Zoologist* of a female Gallinule being seen thus employed carrying a young one in each foot: it has been observed, too, that in such cases the male bird builds a second nest, near the water's edge, to which the young retire for shelter during the night, until they are sufficiently fledged to accompany their parents to their ordinary roosting-places in trees.

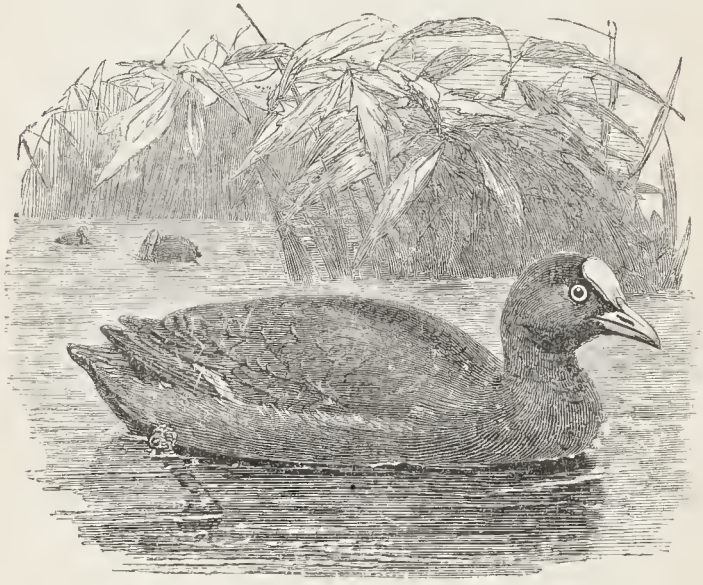
THE COMMON COOT.

FÚLICA ATRA.

Upper plumage black, tinged on the back with grey; under parts bluish grey; frontal disk large, pure white; bill white, tinged with rose-red; irides crimson; feet grey, tinged with green; part of the tibia orange-yellow. Length sixteen inches. Eggs brownish, speckled with reddish brown.

The Coot, seen from a distance, either on land or water, might be mistaken for a Gallinule, flirting up its tail when it swims, jerking its head to and fro, and when on land strutting about with a precisely similar movement of all its members. On a nearer examination, it is clearly distinguished by its larger size and the white bare spot above the bill, in front, from which it is often called the Bald-headed Coot. It is only during the summer season that the two birds can be compared; for while the Gallinule remains in the same waters all the year round, the

Coot resorts to ponds and lakes only during summer. It then builds its nest, a large substantial structure, composed of various dry aquatics, among rushes and reeds, in shallow water, sometimes laying the foundation among the roots of the plants intended to shelter it, at other times taking for a foundation the reeds which lie prostrate on the water. In the midst of this mass, as in a burrow, the female lays from six to ten eggs. At this season Coots do not associate



THE COMMON COOT.

either with birds of the same or of a different species. Their food consists of various kinds of animal and vegetable substances, among which fish-spawn, when attainable, is said to predominate, which gives their flesh a strong, unpleasant flavour. Towards winter, Coots leave inland waters, and resort to estuaries and other salt-water inlets, where they congregate sometimes in numerous flocks or "coverts;" and their flesh being at this season less un-

palatable than in summer, they are much sought after by seaside gunners. Their note, in summer, is a loud harsh cry, represented by the syllable "krew," as it would be uttered by a crazy trumpet. In winter they are nearly mute. During the latter season, Coots are confined to the southern parts of the island; but in the breeding season they are more generally diffused.

When seen on the sea-coast, they are readily distinguished from Ducks by the different position in which they sit on the water, with their heads low, poking forwards, and their tails sticking high above the body. When flying in large coverts, they crowd together into a mass, but when swimming scatter over a wide space.

They have the same power of concealing themselves by diving among weeds that has been already said to be possessed by the Gallinulæ. I have seen a female Coot and her brood, when disturbed by a party of sportsmen, paddle for a small patch of rushes, and defy a long-continued and minute search conducted by keepers and clever water-dogs. The latter appeared to traverse, again and again, every square foot of the rush bed; but not a single bird was dislodged.

THE GREY PHALAROPE.

PHALAROPUS LOBATUS.

Winter—Plumage in front and beneath white; back of the head, ear-coverts, and a streak down the nape, dusky; back pearl-grey, the feathers dusky in the centre, a white transverse bar on the wings; tail-feathers brown, edged with ash; bill brown, yellowish red at the base; irides reddish yellow; feet greenish ash. *Summer*—Head dusky; face and nape white; feathers of the back dusky, bordered with orange-brown; front and lower plumage brick-red. Length eight inches and a half. Eggs greenish stone-colour, blotched and spotted with dusky.

The Grey Phalarope, without being one of our rarest birds, is not of common occurrence. Its proper home is in the Arctic regions, from whence it migrates southward in winter. It is a bird of varied accomplishments,

flying rapidly like the Snipes, running after the fashion of the Sandpipers, and swimming with the facility of the Ducks. In all these respects it does not belie its appearance, its structure being such that a naturalist would expect, *à priori*, that these were its habits. During the breeding season, the Phalarope quits the sea, its usual



THE GREY PHALAROPE.

haunt, and repairs to the seashore, where it builds a neat nest, in a hollow of the ground, with grass and other weeds, and lays four eggs. The usual time of its appearance in Great Britain is autumn; but specimens have been obtained in winter. On all these occasions it has shown itself singularly fearless of man.

THE RED-NECKED PHALAROPE.

PHALAROPUS HYPERBOREUS.

Head deep ash-grey; throat white; neck bright rust-red; under plumage white, blotched on the flanks with ash; back black, the feathers bordered with rust-red; a white bar across the wing; two middle tail-feathers black, the rest ash, edged with white; bill black; irides brown; feet greenish ash. Length seven inches. Eggs dark olive, closely spotted with black.

The Red-necked Phalarope, or Lobefoot, is, like the preceding species, an inhabitant of the Arctic regions, but extends its circle of residence so far as to include the Orkney Islands, in which numerous specimens have been obtained. It builds its nest of grass, in the marshes or on the islands in the lakes, and lays four eggs. The most marked habit of these birds seems to be that of alighting at sea on beds of floating seaweed, and indifferently swimming about in search of food, or running, with light and nimble pace, after the manner of a Wagtail. They are often met with thus employed at the distance of a hundred miles from land. They are described as being exceedingly tame, taking little notice of the vicinity of men, and unaffected by the report of a gun.

THE GREY LAG GOOSE.

ANSER FERUS.

Folded wings not reaching to the extremity of the tail; bill strong, orange-yellow, the nail whitish; upper plumage ash-brown, many of the feathers bordered with greyish white; under plumage, in front, light ash-grey, barred on the flanks and belly with brown, behind pure white; irides deep brown; legs dull flesh-colour. Eggs ivory white. Length two feet ten inches.

The birds that we have been last describing, especially the Coot and Moor-hen, are so well adapted by structure for a life in the water, that they might, without grievous error, be referred by the young naturalist to the Order Natatores, or swimmers. There can be no doubt, however, that their true place in the system is that which is

assigned to them, since they form a link, as it were, between the Waders and the important order which we are now about to consider.

First among these are the Geese, characterised by having a large, ovate body, a long neck, a short and stout beak, high at the base and bent down at the tip, adapted for cropping vegetable food; the wings are large and powerful; the legs, placed under the centre of the body, afford some facility in walking, and the webbed feet are eminently fitted for paddling, but rarely employed in diving. They spend the greater portion of the year in high latitudes, where their arrival is celebrated with great rejoicings, as an indication of returning summer. They are eminently gregarious, flying generally in the form of a half-opened pair of compasses, with the angle in front, or in an irregular wavy line, and uttering a loud harsh cry, which may often be heard some time before the birds themselves are in sight.

The present species, which is supposed by some to be the origin of the domestic Goose, was formerly of common occurrence in Great Britain, but is now much less frequent. On their arrival in autumn, they resort to marshes and swamps, meadows, corn-fields, and turnip-fields, especially such as are remote from human dwellings. There they feed by day on such vegetable substances as fall in their way, but they are said to prefer the young shoots of corn to any other kind of food. So wary are they and difficult of approach, that a "Wild Goose chase" is a proverbial expression for an unsuccessful enterprise. At night they retire to the broad flats near the sea, or to the mouths of rivers, where they roost on the ground. Yarrell is of opinion "that the term 'lag,' as applied to this Goose, is either a modification of the English word 'lake,' the Latin *lacus*, or perhaps an abbreviation of the Italian 'lago,' from which latter country it is even probable that we may originally have obtained this our domesticated race."



THE BEAN GOOSE.

ANSER SÉGETUM.

Folded wings exceeding the tail in length; bill long, orange, the base and nail black; upper plumage ash-brown; the wings darker, edged with greyish white; under plumage in front dirty white, behind pure white; irides dark brown; legs orange; beak yellowish white. Length two feet six inches. Eggs white.

The several species constituting the group to which the Bean Goose belongs resemble each other very nearly in all respects. Inspected closely, they differ indeed quite enough to justify their distribution into distinct species; but the descriptions of their habits, given by various authors, present scarcely any characteristic features peculiar

to one more than to another. Nor do I find that any ornithologists give any marks by which they may be distinguished at a distance. All are gregarious, fly high in the form of a V, or in an undulating line, uttering repeated cries, which no one who has heard a domesticated Goose can fail to recognise; they pass the night for the most part on broad flats near the sea, and at early dawn repair inland to their feeding grounds. The Bean Goose is, on the authority of Yarrell, next to the Brent Goose, the commonest and most numerous as a species among our Wild Geese. In Scotland it is far more abundant than in England, being seen in large flocks from October to April, especially at the periods of migration to and from its summer quarters. But it does not altogether desert the British Isles during the intervening months. A few are said annually to remain, and breed in the lakes of Westmoreland, and in the Hebrides. In Sutherlandshire, also, many remain all the year—a fact thoroughly ascertained by Mr. Selby, who gives an interesting account of several young broods which he saw on the lochs, some of which he captured. They construct their nests among the tall heath on the islands, and lay from five to seven eggs, smaller than those of the Common Goose, but of a similar shape and colour.

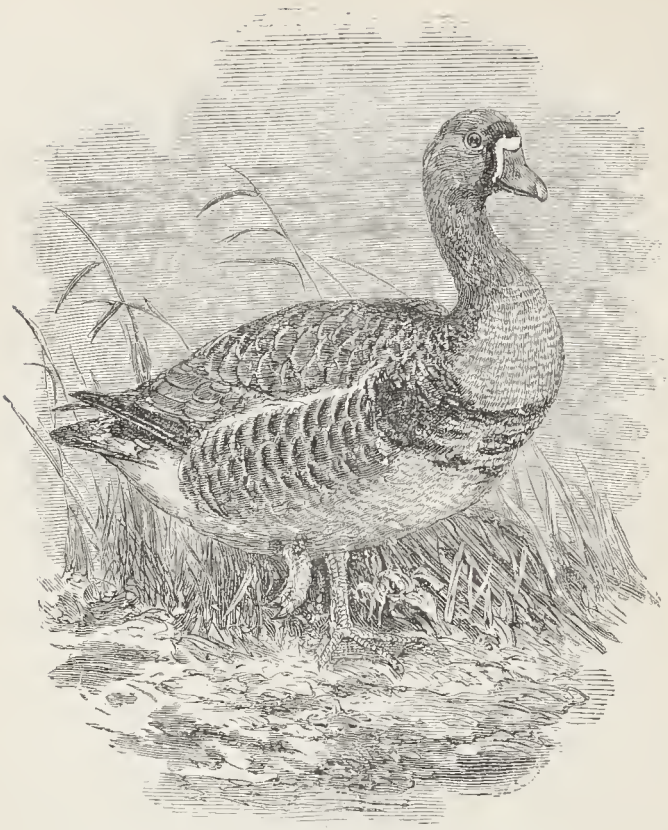
THE PINK-FOOTED GOOSE.

ANSER BRACHYRHYNCHUS.

Folded wings not reaching to the extremity of the tail; bill shorter than the head, narrow and much contracted towards the tip, pink, with the nail and base black; head and neck reddish brown; rest of the upper plumage ash-grey, edged with greyish white; under plumage in front fawn-colour, behind white; irides dark brown; feet pink, tinged with vermilion. Length two feet four inches. Eggs dull yellowish white.

It is said that most, if not all the various species of wild Geese have strong local attachments; that flocks composed of one particular kind are in the habit of visiting, year

after year, the same spot, to the exclusion of other species, which may, nevertheless, be found frequenting places of like character at no great distance. Of the truth of the statement I met with signal confirmation in the severe winter of 1860-61. I then spent several days on the coast of Norfolk, for the purpose of watching the habits of Waders and sea-fowl. Without indulging in the chase of wild Geese, I heard and saw a great many flocks, of which some were unmistakeably Brent Geese; others, of a larger size and a different colour, I was obliged to include under the comprehensive name of Grey Geese. The Brents, I found, regularly repaired to the salt marshes adjoining Thornham Harbour, which, I was told, was their usual place of resort. The others were known to alight only in the meadows near Holkham. Having heard that several had been shot at the latter place, I procured one, and on examination it proved to be the present species, up to that time entirely unknown to me. On consulting Yarrell, I found the following passage:—"In January of the present year, 1841, I was favoured with a letter from the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Keppel, of Warham Rectory, near Holkam, informing me that a Pink-footed Goose had been killed by his nephew, Lord Coke, at Holkam. This bird was shot out of a flock of about twenty, but nothing particular was observed in their flight or habits." The bird brought to me had been shot, along with many others, out of similar flocks, in exactly the same place, at an interval of twenty years; and I have no doubt that the many other specimens which have been shot there between the above two dates, belonged to the same species, the characters which distinguish it from the common Bean Goose being not sufficiently striking to attract the notice of seaside gunners. The habits of the species appear not to differ from those of its congener: it arrives and departs about the same time, and it breeds in the Outer Hebrides.



THE WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

ANSER ALBIFRONS.

Folded wings reaching a little beyond the tail; bill orange-yellow, the nail white; a large space on the forehead pure white, surrounded by a dusky band; upper plumage ash-brown, varied with grey, dull white, and bluish black; under plumage in front brownish white, with patches and bars of black; behind white; irides dark brown; feet orange. Length two feet three inches. Eggs white, tinged with buff.

A REGULAR visitant to the British Isles; usually seen in small flocks of from eight to twenty birds; it is entirely graminivorous, and, when undisturbed, usually rests at night in any grass-field where it may have been feeding in the afternoon.

Its habits, during its stay in these latitudes, are similar to those of the other species, but it is said by Mr. Selby

to "vary from the Bean Goose in preferring low and marshy districts to the upland and drier haunts of that bird, and in these localities subsists on the aquatic grasses, being very seldom seen to frequent corn or stubble fields." In Norfolk it has frequently been seen associated with the Bean Goose. It has never been observed to remain with us after April, when it betakes itself to the regions bordering on the Arctic circle. In Lapland it is very abundant, and in the fur countries of North America it was seen in spring by Dr. Richardson in large flocks travelling northwards. It breeds in the woody districts skirting Mackenzie's River, and in the islands of the Arctic Sea.

The white forehead of this bird tends to confirm the opinion maintained by some authors that the common Domestic Goose owes its origin to this species.

THE BERNICLE GOOSE.

ANSER LEUCOPSIS.

Forehead, sides of the head, and throat, pure white; a dark streak between the eyes and bill; head, neck, quills, and tail, black; rest of the upper plumage undulated transversely with ash-grey, black, and dull white; lower plumage white, tinged on the flanks with grey; irides dusky-brown; bill and feet black. Length two feet one inch. Eggs greenish white.

"This very beautiful bird," says Macgillivray, "occurs in the Northern Hebrides, Shetland, and Orkney Islands, where it arrives in October and remains till April. It then more frequently retires to the sea than to the lakes during its periods of repose, or when driven from its feeding-grounds. A large flock then presents a beautiful spectacle, as the birds sit lightly on the water, and when advancing elevate their necks. Not less beautiful do they seem when on wing; now arranged in long lines, ever undulating; at one time extending in the direction of their flight; at another obliquely, or at right angles to it, sometimes in an angular figure, and again mingling together. Their voice is clear, and rather shrill, and comes agreeably

on the ear when the cries of a large flock come from a considerable distance." In England it is far less common, but occasionally resorts to marshes both on the eastern and western coast. The mythical fragment of ancient natural history, that the Bernicle is the product of a tree, is too trite to require repetition here. It is not, however, so generally known, that this fable was thus summarily



THE BERNICLE GOOSE.

disposed of nearly two hundred years ago, 1676, by Ray and Willughby:—"What has been published concerning the origin of these birds, namely, that they are produced either from rotten wood, the masts, beams, and planks of old ships decayed in the ocean, or from fruits which have fallen from trees into the sea, or from certain marine shells, of which Lobelius, Gerard and others, have given

representations, may be seen in Aldrovand, and Michael Meyer, who wrote even a whole book about the tree-bird; for my part I am firmly of opinion that the whole is false and fabulous."

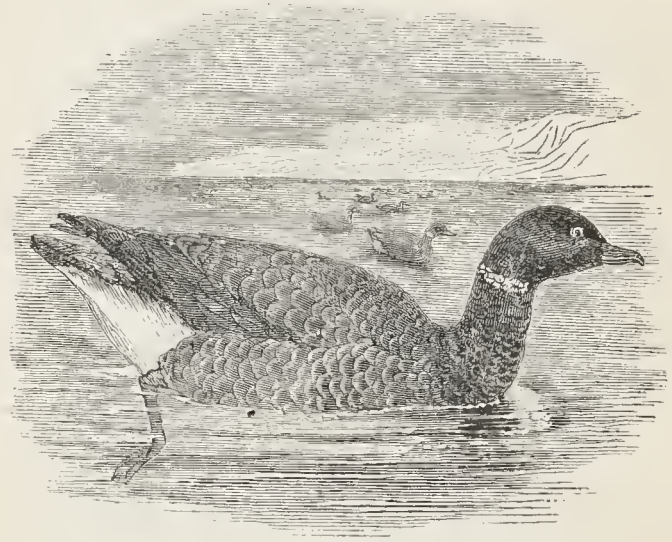
THE BRENT BERNICLE

ANSER TORQUATUS.

Head, beak, neck, breast, feet, quills, and tail, black; on each side of the neck a patch of white with a few black feathers intermixed; upper plumage dingy; all the tail-coverts white; belly brownish grey, barred on the flanks with greyish white. Length twenty-one inches. Eggs greyish white.

The Wild Geese which we have hitherto been considering feed on grass, clover, and grain, in quest of which they resort to inland marshes, meadows, and arable land; but the Brent is a decidedly marine bird. During its annual visits to our shores it stays out at sea by night, cradled by the billows, and at early dawn repairs to the muddy flats and sand-banks, where it feeds exclusively on marine plants, especially laver and zostéra. As soon as these are left bare by the ebbing tide, the Brents are taught by their instinct that they have no time to lose, and hasten in "skeins" or "gaggles," making in their flight a trumpet-like noise, which, heard at a distance, resembles that of a pack of harriers or fox-hounds in full cry. They prefer to take their stand on those parts of the ooze which are least intersected by creeks, and there, if left undisturbed, they continue to feed without intermission till the rising tide lifts them off their feet. Then, away to sea again! or, if the weather be boisterous, they seek for shelter in the rivers and estuaries. They are local in their attachments, returning annually to the same feeding-grounds. They do not associate from choice with other species, for though they may be frequently seen feeding in the vicinity of various Waders, they form no society with them, and are, indeed, in quest of different food. Seaside fowlers are well acquainted with the peculiarity of their habits,

and not only know where to look for them when they are settled, but at what points they can most easily be intercepted, going and returning. It is the custom of the fowler to conceal himself behind some lurking-place, natural or artificial; or, if this be wanting, to stretch himself on the ground. Then, as a skein, unconscious of danger, approaches, he suddenly shows himself; the birds,



THE BRENT BERNICLE.

panic-struck, huddle together before they alter their line of flight, and the sportsman fires into the midst of them.

They are the most abundant of all the Geese which frequent our shores, and are killed in great numbers and sent to market. They come to us in November and remain till late in February, when they begin to migrate in successive flights, the youngest birds staying until April. It is not believed that they ever remain to breed, but that they repair to the Arctic Regions, and make their nests of withered herbage in marshy ground.

THE RED-BREASTED GOOSE

ANSER RUFICOLLIS.

Crown, neck, belly, tail, feet, and all the upper parts black; lore, a space behind the eyes, a line traversing the neck and crossing the lower part of the breast, white; breast and front of the neck orange-brown; greater wing-coverts tipped with white; bill brown, the nail black; irides yellowish brown. Length twenty inches. Eggs unknown.

This rare species of Goose inhabits the arctic regions of Asia, and is periodically seen on its passage through Russia. A few specimens have been observed in Germany, and in the British Isles it is of very unusual occurrence. Nothing appears to be known of its habits or nidification.

THE EGYPTIAN GOOSE.

ANSER EGYPTÍACUS.

Forehead, crown, and most of the upper plumage, rich reddish brown; cheeks reddish white; patch round the eye chestnut-brown; wing-coverts white, the lesser tipped with black; under plumage pale brown, a patch of chestnut-brown on the breast; bill brown; irides yellow; length twenty-six inches. Eggs white, tinged with buff.

As its name denotes, this bird is a native of Africa, but visits the south of Europe, and occasionally extends its flights as far as this country, generally in small flocks. Egyptian Geese are often kept on the waters of parks, on account of the beauty of their plumage.

SPUR-WINGED GOOSE.

ANSER GAMBENSIS.

Crown and neck dingy brown; most of the upper plumage black glossed with purple; edges of the wing and under parts white; on the bend of the wing a strong white horny spur; bill and feet reddish yellow. Eggs unknown.

Little is known of this rare species of Goose, of which one specimen only has been seen in Great Britain. It is a native of Northern and Western Africa, and is known by the name of Gambo Goose.

THE CANADA GOOSE.

ANSER CANADENSIS.

Bill, head quills, tail, and most of the neck, black; a white patch on the chin and throat extending upwards to the ear-coverts; upper plumage brown; upper part of the breast white, passing into pale brown; all the tail-coverts white; feet dark lead colour. Eggs dull white.

Large flocks of these birds have been observed from time to time in various parts of Britain, and although their head-quarters are in the western world, there seems to be no sufficient reason to suppose that they do not, like others of the tribe, occasionally migrate in this direction. In a domesticated state they are commonly to be met with. In habits they differ little from other wild Geese. They breed in the northern states of North America, and migrate southwards in summer. In the fur countries their arrival is hailed with acclamations, not only as heralding summer, but because during their stay the inhabitants depend principally upon them for subsistence. So numerous are they, that many are often killed at a shot, and the usual price of a Goose is that of a single charge of ammunition. Like several other species already mentioned, they have strong local attachments, and annually resort to certain passes and resting-places. They generally build their nests on the ground, but occasionally in trees, depositing their eggs in the deserted nests of Ravens or Fishing Eagles.

THE HOOPER SWAN.

CYGNUS FERUS.

Whole plumage pure white, the head and nape sometimes slightly tinged with yellow; lower half of the bill quadrangular, yellow, upper black; lore and a great portion of the edge of the upper mandible yellow; irides brown; legs black; tail of twenty feathers. *Young birds* have the plumage grey; lore flesh-colour. Length five feet; breadth seven feet ten inches. Eggs dull white, tinged with greenish.

The ancient fable that Swans sing most sweetly before their death did not survive the age which invented it.

Pliny disbelieved it, and, though the assertion may have been resuscitated from time to time as a poetic fiction, it has found no place in works on Natural History.

The Swan is not musical; it rests its claims to our admiration on other grounds, unchallenged and indisputable; the unsullied white of its plumage is an apt emblem of



THE HOOPER SWAN.

purity, and the elegance of its movements in the water has become proverbial. The present species, which owes its name to its powerful voice, is said to be not quite so graceful as the tame Swan, but on land it is far more active. A bird which has been winged by a sportsman, and has fallen on the land, can only be overtaken by smart running. In

Iceland, the summer resort of these birds, they are much sought after for the sake of their down. In the month of August, when the old birds, having cast their quill-feathers, are unable to fly, the natives assemble in bodies in the places where the Swans collect, and mounted on small but active horses chase them through the marshes, and ride many of them down; but the greater number are caught by the dogs, which always seize the birds by the neck, and so encumber them, that they are then easily overtaken. But it is not the habit of Swans to remain much on land; the perfect ease with which they float and swim indicates that the water is their element, and a glance at their long necks tells at once that their nature is to feed in shallow water or on the margin of deep lakes, where with their strong bills they either tear up the stems and roots of aquatics from the bottom, or crop at their pleasure from the banks. To this kind of food they add such insects, mollusks and worms, as come within their reach; and (when sailing in salt water) sea-weeds, and especially the long, ribbon-like leaves of zostera. During summer they frequent the most secluded swamps and lakes in the wooded districts of the North, and build a very large nest in a spot unapproachable by human feet. A few go no farther north than the Orkneys and Shetlands, but their head-quarters are Siberia, Iceland, Lapland, and Hudson's Bay.

After they have recovered from their summer moult, they migrate southwards, and arrive in Scotland, sometimes in large flocks, early in October. Mr. St. John, in his "Wild Sports of the Highlands," gives an interesting account of their habits while in this country. He went in pursuit of a flock which had selected for their winter feeding-place some fresh-water lochs about half a mile from the sea. They passed the day mostly on the salt water, and in the evening came inland to feed. He found them on one of the smaller lochs, some standing high and dry on the grassy islands, trimming their feathers after

their long voyage, and others feeding on the grass and weeds at the bottom of the loch, which in some parts was shallow enough to allow of their pulling up the plants which they fed on as they swam about, while numbers of wild Ducks of different kinds, particularly Wigeons, swarmed round them, and often snatched the pieces of grass from the Swans as soon as they had brought them to the surface, to the great annoyance of the noble birds, who endeavoured in vain to drive away these most active little depredators, who seemed determined to profit by their labours. "I observed," he says, "that frequently all their heads were under the water at once, excepting one—but invariably *one* had kept his head and neck perfectly erect, and carefully watched on every side to prevent their being taken by surprise; when he wanted to feed, he touched any passer-by, who immediately relieved him in his guard, and he in his turn called on some other Swan to take his place as sentinel."

Swans, like wild Geese, are in the habit of returning every year to the same district of country, and in passing to and from their feeding-ground keep closely to the same line of flight, a peculiarity of which fowlers take advantage by lying in ambuscade somewhere beneath their aerial road.

When disturbed on the water they generally huddle together and utter a low cry of alarm before they take flight. Owing to their great weight, they have not the power of rising suddenly into the air, but flap along the water, beating the surface with their great wings, some twenty or thirty yards. The flapping noise made while this process is going on, may be heard at a great distance.

In severe winters, flocks of Hoopers, Whistling Swans, or Elks, as they are variously called, come farther south, and may be observed from time to time on different parts of the coast.

BEWICK'S SWAN.

CYGNUS BEWICKII.

Whole plumage pure white; bill black, orange-yellow at the base; irides dark; feet black; tail of eighteen feathers. *Young birds* greyish brown; immature specimens tinged on the head and belly with rust-red. Length three feet nine inches; breadth six feet one inch. Eggs dull white, tinged with brown.

Bewick's Swan is distinguished from the Hooper, not only by the characters given above, but by strongly marked anatomical features, which were first pointed out by Mr. Yarrell, who, with the modesty and generosity for which he was noted, gave it its present name; "Thus devoting it to the memory of one whose beautiful and animated delineations of subjects in natural history entitle him to this tribute."

Of the numerous wild Swans seen in the British Isles, so small a proportion fall into the hands of persons competent to identify them, that it is hard to give any opinion on the relative abundance of this species. Many specimens, however, have been procured, and flocks have been observed comprising, in one instance, twenty-nine, in another seventy-three individuals. In the case of distant flocks the only criterion is size; and as this species is one-third less than the Hooper, there is little probability of an experienced observer being mistaken in the identity.

In their habits they closely resemble their congeners, but are less graceful in their movements on the water, and spend a larger portion of their time on land.

THE MUTE SWAN.

CYGNUS OLOR.

Whole plumage pure white; bill red; edges of the mandibles, nail, lore, orifice of the nostrils, and large tubercle at the base of the beak, black; irides brown; feet black. *Young birds* ash-brown; bill and legs dusky grey. Length five feet. Eggs dull greenish white.

This is the half-domesticated Swan of our rivers and ornamental waters; a native of many of the countries of Europe and Asia, and, at one time, perhaps, found wild in Britain.

Popular works on natural history contain so many anecdotes of the Swan, and the bird is so completely within the reach of every one interested in the subject, that it is thought unnecessary to give a detailed account of it in this volume. I may observe only that in this species the structure of the windpipe is far less complicated than in the Hooper and Bewick's Swan, and that, though not absolutely voiceless, its note, which is soft and low, is not often uttered.

THE POLISH SWAN.

CYGNUS IMMUTABILIS.

Resembling the last, except that the tubercle is smaller; the elongated openings of the nostrils do not reach the black at the base of the bill; feet slate-grey. *Young birds* white. Length four feet eleven inches.

This Swan, called "immutable" from the fact that there is no difference between the colour of the plumage of the cygnet and the adult, was constituted into a distinct species by Mr. Yarrell. In structure it approaches the Mute Swan, but is distinguished not only by the above characters, but by anatomical features, for a full account of which the reader is referred to "Yarrell's British Birds." Several specimens have been obtained in this country, but nothing peculiar has as yet been observed in its habits.

THE RUDDY SHELDRAKE.

TADORNA RÚTILA.

Head and neck buff, passing into orange-brown, which is bounded below by a black ring; general plumage rusty yellow; primaries and tail black; secondaries lustrous with green and purple; middle wing-coverts pure white; bill and legs black. Length twenty-three inches. Eggs white.

Only a few specimens of this bird have been obtained in Great Britain. It appears to be more abundant in Asia and the East of Europe than in any of the countries of the West of Europe, and in habits it is said to resemble the next species, building its nest either in hollows which it excavates for itself, or in the deserted holes of marmots. The Sheldrake is placed first in the list of the Ducks, because in many respects it resembles the Geese, particularly, as Yarrell observes, "in the circumstance of the females being very nearly in plumage of the same colour as the males, which is not the case with true Ducks."

THE COMMON SHELDRAKE.

TADORNA BELLONII.

Head, throat, and upper back glossy black, with green reflections; lower parts of the neck and back, flanks, rump and tail (except the black tip) white; from the shoulders a broad band of bright chestnut, which meets on the breast, passing into a broad, blotched, black band, which passes down the abdomen nearly to the tail; under tail-coverts pale reddish yellow; scapulars black; wing-coverts white; secondaries chestnut; primaries black; speculum bronzed green and purple; bill, and protuberance at the base, red; irides brown; feet crimson-red. The *female* wants the red protuberance on the bill, and the colours generally are somewhat less bright. Length twenty to twenty-two inches. Eggs white, tinged with green.

The Sheldrake is the largest and among the handsomest of the British Ducks, and if easy of domestication would be no doubt a common ornament of our lakes and rivers. It is, however, in Great Britain at least, a marine bird; though from one of its French names, *Canard des Alpes*, it would seem also to frequent the large continental lakes.

Numerous attempts have been made to familiarize it with inland fresh-water haunts to which some other species readily take, but they have rarely succeeded, while to induce it to breed at a distance from its seaside home has proved yet more difficult.



THE COMMON SHELDRAKE.

It differs from the majority of the Duck tribe in remaining on the coast of Britain throughout the year. In South Wales, for example, it is seen in winter and early spring, but about the breeding season it disappears for a few weeks. During this interval it is employed in

incubation, but when its brood is hatched it is seen again, accompanied by a troop of ducklings, feeding in the creeks and marshy places. When thus discovered, the young broods are commonly hunted down by seaside idlers for the sake of being sold to any one who cares to try the experiment of rearing them.

On the coast of Norfolk it is more usual to search for the nests, in order to secure the eggs and place them under a tame Duck or domestic Hen. The male and female keep together, not only during incubation, but until the young are able to provide for themselves. It derives the name "Burrow Duck," by which it is also known, from its custom of making its nest either in the burrow of a rabbit or in a hole hollowed out by itself. The nest is constructed of such herbage as abounds in the neighbourhood; it is lined with down plucked from the breast of the parent bird, and contains from ten to twelve eggs.

Pennant (vol. ii. p. 257) says of these birds: "They inhabit the sea-coasts and breed in rabbit-holes. When a person attempts to take their young, the old birds show great address in diverting his attention from the brood; they will fly along the ground as if wounded, till the former can get into a place of security, and then return and collect them together."

From this instinctive cunning, Turner, with good reason, imagines them to be the *chenalópex* or *Fox-goose* of the ancients; the natives of the Orkneys to this day call them the *Sly-goose*, from an attribute of that quadruped.

Sheldrakes are more numerous during the summer in North Britain than in the South, but in winter they are driven by the freezing of their feeding-grounds to more temperate climates. Here numbers of them meet the fate of wildfowl generally, and specimens are often to be seen exposed in the English markets, though their flesh is held in little estimation as food.

The name of this bird is variously spelt Shelldrake,

Shieldrake, and Sheldrake. I have adopted the latter mode as being the one employed by Willughby,* who adds, moreover, that it is so called on account of its "varicgated" plumage, in which sense the word "shelled" is still current in the eastern counties of England.

THE SHOVELLER.

ANAS CLYPEATA.

Head and neck glossy green; breast pure white; belly and flanks chestnut; back brown; lesser wing-coverts pale blue; scapulars white, speckled and spotted with black; speculum brilliant green; bill lead colour; irides yellow; feet reddish orange. *Female*—Head pale reddish brown, streaked with dusky; upper plumage dusky brown, edged with reddish white; under plumage reddish with large brown spots; the blue and green of the wings less bright. Length twenty inches. Eggs greenish white.

The Shoveller is well distinguished among all the British Ducks by the form and structure of its bill, which in old birds is dilated near the extremity into a form approaching that of a spoon, and is furnished with a fringe of slender lamellæ, resembling a comb. Towards the end of the bill these are not conspicuous as long as the mouth of the bird is closed, but along the narrower part they are prominent under all circumstances. So singular an apparatus obviously indicates that the habit of the Shoveller is to sift water and mud for the sake of securing the insects and worms which they contain. It resorts, therefore, to the margins of fresh-water lakes, ponds, and ditches, and is rarely seen at sea, nor does it ever dive after its food in deep water, but frequently comes to land in quest of slugs, snails, and worms. It is met with from time to time in many parts of England, especially the eastern counties, but is nowhere abundant. Its distaste for the sea disqualifies it for inhabiting the Arctic Regions; consequently it breeds in temperate countries, and flies farther

* *Sheldrakes* dicuntur ob colorum varietatem. Willughbeii Ornithologia, p. 279.

to the south in winter, having been observed on both shores of the Mediterranean, and in some of the warm parts of India. The extensive drainage of our fens and marshes has made it less frequent in England than it formerly was; but in Holland and other continental countries it is abundant. The nest, usually placed in a tuft of grass, is made of dry grass mixed with down which the female plucks from her own body, and contains eight or nine eggs.

The Shoveller is not sufficiently common in this country to claim any importance as an article of food, but its flesh is said to be superior in flavour even to that of the famous Canvass-backed Duck of America.

The male annually undergoes a moult, or change of feathers, similar to that described below as taking place in the Mallard.

THE GADWALL.

ANAS STRÉPERA.

Head and neck light grey, speckled with brown; back and breast dark grey, the feathers ending in crescent-shaped whitish lines; belly white, speckled with brown; small wing-coverts and tip of the wing chestnut; greater coverts, rump, and tail-coverts black; speculum white; bill black; irides brown; feet orange. *Female* less distinctly marked. Length twenty inches. Eggs buffy white, tinged with green.

This species of Duck has no claim to be considered indigenous to Great Britain, being rarely seen except in autumn and spring, when on its way to and from warmer latitudes. With us it is a bird of occasional but not common occurrence, but in Holland it is often abundant, especially in autumn. Its food and habits closely resemble those of the other Ducks; it is active, and both swims and flies rapidly, preferring fresh-water lakes to the sea, and resorting principally to such pieces of water as afford it ready concealment. Meyer states that when flocks of Gadwalls "fly about, they keep close together in a

ball, but not in a line, and may therefore be very soon distinguished from the common wild Duck." By day they mostly swim about in the open water, and come near the shore to feed in the evening. They breed in the great northern marshes of both hemispheres.

THE PINTAIL DUCK.

ANAS ACÚTA.

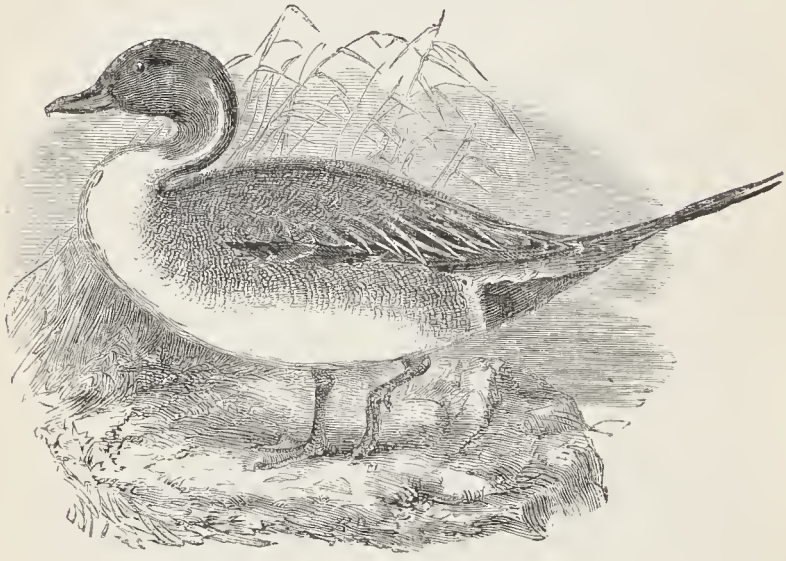
Two central tail-feathers much elongated, black; head and neck rich dark brown; back and flanks marked with zigzag black and grey lines; front of the neck, and a line on each side, white; speculum lustrous with green and purple, bounded above by reddish brown, below by white; bill lead colour and black. *Female*—central tail-feathers scarcely elongated; head and neck reddish brown speckled with dusky; upper feathers dusky edged with reddish white; lower plumage reddish yellow spotted with brown; speculum dull yellowish brown; no white line on the side of the neck. Length twenty-six inches. Eggs dull greenish white.

The Pintail Duck is a northern bird which visits our shores in small parties, during severe winters, and is never seen in the British Isles at any other time. In form it is the most elegant of all the Ducks, and its movements are described as being active and graceful. I have never myself had the good fortune to see one alive, the only specimen I ever possessed having been sent to me from Newcastle-on-Tyne, near which it was shot at sea. It is not, however, considered a very rare species, as the fishermen on the Norfolk coast, and perhaps elsewhere, are well acquainted with it. Yarrell states, that on the coast of Dorsetshire and Hampshire it is so well known as to have acquired a local name, "Sea Pheasant."* For this it is indebted to the length of its tail, in which respect it differs from all the common Ducks. It arrives early in autumn, and remains either on the coast or in the inland marshes, until the return of spring; differing, indeed, little in its habits from the common wild Duck, except that it never stays to breed. It is occasionally taken in decoys

* Willughby calls it the "Sea Pheasant," or "Cracker."

in Norfolk, and has often been observed to associate with Wigeons. Its note is described by Montagu as being "extremely soft and inward."

The Pintail Duck has a wide geographical range, as it either breeds in or pays winter visits to the greater part of the Northern Hemisphere. The male annually assumes



THE PINTAIL DUCK.

in summer the plumage of the female, resembling in this respect the Mallard, to be described hereafter. The flesh is considered excellent, on which account it is much sought after by wild-fowl shooters both on the coast and in the fens.

THE BIMACULATED DUCK.

ANAS GLÓCITANS.

Two central tail-feathers elongated and pointed, black; head deep reddish brown, passing into purple; before and behind the eyes an irregular patch of chestnut-brown; back and flanks undulated with black; speculum dark green glossed with purple; under plumage yellowish white, with undulating black lines; bill blackish grey, orange at the base; feet pale orange. Length sixteen inches.

An exceedingly rare species, of which only four or five examples have been obtained in this country, and of which little is known.

THE WILD DUCK.

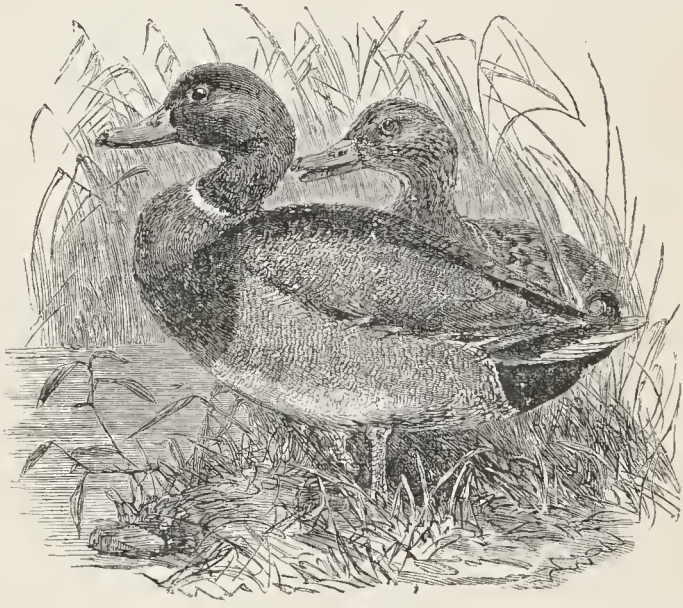
ANAS BOSCHAS.

Head and neck dark green; at the base of the neck a white collar; upper parts marked with fine zigzag lines of ash-brown and grey; breast chestnut; lower parts greyish white, marked with fine zigzag ash-brown lines; speculum dark blue with purple and green reflections, bordered above and below with black and white; four middle feathers of the tail curled upwards; bill greenish yellow; irides red-brown; feet orange. Length twenty-four inches. *Female* smaller; plumage mottled with various shades of brown and grey; throat whitish; speculum as in the male; all the tail-feathers straight. Eggs greenish white.

Its size, abundance, and value as an article of food, have given to the Wild Duck an importance which belongs to few other British birds; and the modes of capturing it are so varied and interesting that they are often to be met with described in works not exclusively devoted to natural history. For this reason I shall in great measure confine my notice of this bird to such particulars in its history as the reader may probably have an opportunity of verifying by his own observation in the course of his rambles among places which it habitually frequents.

The term "Wild Duck," properly applicable to the female bird only ("Mallard" being the distinctive name of the male), is generally employed to include both sexes. The difference in the plumage of the two is very great, as,

indeed, is the case with all those varieties of the same bird which, under the name of "Tame Ducks," have altered the least from their natural wild type. Yet in the summer months, when both sexes moult,* the Mallard puts off the whole of his characteristic gay plumage, and appears in the sober brown garb of the Duck. It is only, in fact, from October to May that the Mallard can be dis-



THE WILD DUCK.

tinguished from his partner by his markings. At this season, too, young birds, so far as they are fledged, are of the same tone of colouring. Domesticated birds are subject to the same change; but a reason for this singular metamorphosis no naturalist, as far as I am aware, has ventured to assign.

* Formerly spelt "moot," from the Latin *muto*, to change.

Wild Ducks hold a prominent place among birds of the most extensive distribution, being "indigenous to the greater part of the northern hemisphere."* In consequence of this wide range they must of necessity frequent many districts highly favourable to their preservation; they are therefore numerous. Equally well adapted for travelling by sea and through the air, and capable of enduring great variations of heat and cold, their presence may be expected wherever a tract of country occurs calculated to supply them with food and opportunities for nidification. As long as England abounded in marshes, and her rivers ran through wastes rarely frequented by man, Wild Ducks were numerous in many counties where they are now but rarely seen. Many have retired before draining and civilization, yet they never totally desert us. In most districts where there are rivers lined with reeds, even not so very far removed from the sound of the steam-engine, one may, by cautiously and quietly guiding one's steps, fall in with a brood of active ducklings sifting the ooze, with the instinct of their kind, for minute insects; flapping along the water in chase of a fly, or paddling among the reeds on the look-out for anything good to eat. The matron of the party, with a proud consciousness of her dignity as sentinel and protector, preserves a more stately demeanour, but, with this slight difference, is similarly occupied. As you approach she is the first to descry you; with a homely "quack," differing in no respect from the note of the domesticated bird, she sounds an alarm, and the whole family, mother and children, are quickly concealed among the reeds. It is possible, by long-continued persecution, to induce her to rise, but she does so reluctantly, and even then, unless you are such a barbarian as to shoot her, all is yet safe. The young will hide themselves securely until danger is past, and she, not far off, though unseen, is circling round her helpless brood. In an islet,

* Yarrell, vol. iii. p. 273.

probably, of the river; in a tuft of reeds surrounded by quagmire; among thick bushes near the bank; under the stump of an alder, or even high up among the branches, she formerly had her nest, composed of grass, and lined with down from her own breast; and at no great distance from this her offspring are yet lingering. The latter could swim immediately that they left the egg, but their bodies are large and heavy in proportion to the size of their wings, so that they will be unable to fly until nine or ten weeks old, when they will be thoroughly fledged, and only distinguishable from their parent by their smaller size.

From the rapidity with which young Ducks "scutter" along the surface of the water, using both feet and wings, they are called by sportsmen, "flappers;" and from the same habit no doubt the children's game of "Ducks-and-drakes" was named. The word is one with which I have been familiar, like most other people, from my earliest years, yet I never thought of its etymology until I was passing, a few weeks since, in a steamer down Loch Tarbet. The boat disturbed a party of "flappers" which were feeding near the shore, and as they half flew, half paddled away at a rapid rate, the sport and the name suggested themselves to my mind together.

In Scotland, where there will always be lakes and marshes, Wild Ducks are far more abundant than in England; but even here they vindicate the propriety of the title "wild." Approach a reedy tarn among the hills as warily as you please; all the birds that are strong of flight will most probably take their departure while you are yet a hundred yards off, the partially fledged having hurriedly hidden themselves among the rushes and water-lilies.

In such situations, both in England and Scotland, these birds remain all the year round; but their numbers are greatly augmented in winter by the arrival of large flocks

from the north. These fly mostly by night, in long lines, and proceed to the fens and salt marshes, where they feed until daylight. They then put out to sea, and rest, floating on the water, until dusk; and it is while they are on their way to and from these feeding-grounds that the sea-side gunners do the greatest execution among them. They fly mostly in small parties, and utter no note; but if after dusk a shot be fired in the vicinity of a marsh or of a piece of reclaimed land intersected by ditches, it is followed by a concert of "quacks" from all sides, which proves that however small the parties may have been, the number of Ducks collectively must be very great.

In the neighbourhood of the salt marshes in the eastern counties, one may meet, in severe winter weather, just before dusk, little knots of men setting out on ducking expeditions. Each is furnished with a spade, a bag of straw, and a gun. Experience has taught these men that the line of flight usually taken by the birds is along a narrow creek or arm of the sea, which has on either side a high muddy bank. For such a point the gunners are making. The use of the spade is to dig a hole for concealment in the mud, and the straw is intended to furnish a dry seat. It must be a wearisome occupation to sit here hour after hour, with nothing to do but to hope that birds are coming; and when they come matters are not much mended; for if the shot be successful it will never do to leave the hiding-place in order to pick up the booty, or another chance may be missed. Three or four hours are thus spent, and on moonlight nights a longer time. The slain birds are then collected, a few hours are given to rest, and in the morning twilight the same scene is re-enacted.

Of the more systematic method of capturing Ducks by a decoy it will be expected that I should say a few words; but for a full and accurate account of this ingenious device I would refer my readers to "Lubbock's Fauna of Norfolk."

When it is desired to construct a decoy,* a quiet, shallow pond is selected, edged with reeds, and having an extent of from two to fifty acres or more. From the edge of this are dug at various points, curved creeks, called "pipes," broad at the mouth, and contracting till the banks meet. Over each of these pipes is thrown a net, supported on arches made of hoops; the first about ten feet high, the others diminishing in size, and the whole ending in a bag-net, or "purse." On each bank of the pipes are erected screens made of reeds, high enough to conceal a man. Previously to commencing operations the decoy-man has let loose on the pond a few tame Ducks, closely resembling wild birds in plumage, who are familiar with his person and have been trained to come at his call. Accompanied by a little dog, "a piper," he stations himself behind a screen, near the mouth of a pipe which faces the wind, choosing this position because Ducks prefer to swim against the wind and to feed on a lee shore. When the pond is well stocked with birds he throws some corn on the water near the mouth of a pipe, and makes a low whistle. At the familiar sound the "coy-ducks" hasten to the spot, and, if all be well, are followed by a portion of the wild birds. The piper is then let loose, and immediately runs to the water's edge. The Wild Ducks, either from curiosity, or some unknown motive, paddle towards him. The ruse succeeding so far, the piper is made to appear for a moment beyond the next screen, and so on until a party of Ducks have been lured so far up the pipe as to be out of sight of those remaining in the pond. The decoy-man, who has all the while been lying hid near the first screen, then shows himself to his intended

* Decoy, a corruption of Duck-coy, from the Dutch *kooi*, a cage or pen. See "Ray and Willughby's Ornithology," p. 286, where, mention being made of a method of capturing wild fowl which had been introduced into England from Holland, the following passage occurs: "Piscinas hasce cum allectatricibus et reliquo suo apparatu *Decoys* seu *Duck-coys* vocant, allectatrices *Coy-ducks*."

victims, who, in their flight, hurry on to the "purse," and are caught and dispatched at leisure. All this time the coy-ducks, if well trained, have remained at the mouth of the pipe, feeding, and unconsciously enticing new comers into the snare.

That this method of capturing wild fowl is effective, may be inferred from the fact that decoys of a precisely similar kind have been worked ever since the time of Willughby (1676), who describes them at length.

THE GARGANEY

ANAS QUERQUÉDULA.

Crown dusky; over the eye a white band extending down the neck; throat black; neck chestnut-brown streaked with white; breast pale yellowish brown, with crescent-shaped black bars; back mottled with dusky grey and brown; speculum greyish green bordered above and below with white; bill dark brown; irides brown; feet grey. Length sixteen inches. Eggs buff.

This elegant little bird visits us in March and April, being at that time, it is supposed, on its way to the south. Though not among the rarest of the tribe, it is now of unusual occurrence, but was formerly so regular a visitor in the eastern counties, that it acquired the provincial name of "Summer Teal," and young birds were commonly seen on the Broads of Norfolk in July and August, distinguishable from young Teal by the lighter colour of their plumage, more slender habit, and greater length of neck. The nests were supposed to be built among the thickest reed beds, but were so carefully concealed, that their existence was only inferred from the appearance of the young brood.

I am informed by the Rev. W. S. Hore that an instance of the Garganey breeding in the Broads of Norfolk has occurred within his own experience.



THE TEAL.

ANAS CRECCA.

Head and neck bright chestnut; on each side of the head a broad green band edged with buff, inclosing the eye and extending to the nape; lower part of the neck, back, and flanks, marked with numerous black and white zigzag lines; breast reddish white, with roundish black spots; speculum black, green and purple, edged with white; bill dusky; irides brown; feet ash. *Female*—Upper plumage dusky brown mottled with reddish grey; throat, cheeks and a band behind the eyes yellowish white spotted with black; speculum black and green. Length fourteen inches and a half. Eggs yellowish white.

The Teal is the smallest, and by no means the least beautiful, among the British Ducks. It is decidedly an indigenous species, as it breeds in many parts both of Great Britain and Ireland. It is domesticated, too, without difficulty, and is generally to be found on artificial and other pieces of water where the breed of water fowl is encouraged. Its favourite summer resorts in England are lakes which are lined with rushes, boggy places on the moors, and sedgy rivers. It is an active bird, rising from the water with great facility, and having a rapid flight.

The few Teal which remain all the year with us pair early in spring. I have observed them in couples on the Kennet, in Berkshire, before winter had well departed. They appear to have a strong attachment to any place on which they have once fixed to build their nest, and return to the same locality year after year; and the young brood remain in the neighbourhood of their birthplace until pairing time in the following year. The nest is usually placed among coarse herbage by the bank of a lake or river, and is constructed of decayed vegetable matter, lined with down and feathers, and contains from ten to fifteen eggs. The number, however, of these birds to be found with us in summer is as nothing compared with the immense flocks which visit our inland lakes and swamps in winter. They are then much sought after for the table, being considered more delicate eating than any others of the tribe. In some parts they repair to salt marshes and the sea-shore, where they share the fate of the Wild Duck.

Willughby tells us that in his time the Teal and Wigeon, considered as marketable goods, were classed together as "half-fowl," their value being only half that of the Wild Duck. In the fen counties they are still ranked together as "Half Ducks," and for the same reason.

The Teal has two notes, one a kind of quack, the other, uttered by the male only during winter, which has been compared to the whistle of the Plover. Its food consists of water insects, mollusks, worms, and the seeds of grass and sedge.



THE WIGEON.

ANAS PENÉLOPÉ.

Male—Head and upper part of the neck chestnut, the cheeks and crown speckled with black; a broad cream-coloured band extending from the bill to the crown; throat nearly black; a narrow collar of white and black wavy lines extending over the back and flanks; lower part of the neck and sides of the breast chocolate colour; scapulars velvet-black edged with white; wing-coverts white; quills ash-brown; speculum glossy green, with a black band above and below; tail wedge-shaped, two middle feathers pointed, and the longest, dusky ash; under tail-coverts black; bill bluish grey, the tip black; irides hazel; feet dusky grey. *Female*—Head and neck reddish brown, speckled with dusky; back and scapulars dusky brown, the feathers edged with rusty red; wing-coverts brown, edged with whitish; speculum without the green gloss; flanks reddish brown. Length twenty inches. Eggs brownish white.

The name Whew Duck, or Whewer, by which, as Yarrell informs us, this bird is known in some parts of England, was given to it on account of its emitting a shrill whistle while flying. The name is an old one, for Ray and Willughby describe it under the name of "Whewer." Its French name *Siffleur*, "Whistler," has reference to the

same peculiarity, and by this note the bird may often be distinguished from others of the same tribe, when so far off that the eye fails to identify it. The Wigeon ranks next to the Teal and Wild Duck as an article of food, and, being more plentiful than either of these birds, it is among the best known of all the Ducks which frequent our shores. We cannot, however, claim it, as we can both of the above birds, as a native of England, since it has not been known to breed with us, and is never seen during summer. A very few instances are recorded of its having bred in the north of Scotland, which must be considered as the extreme southern boundary of its summer residence.

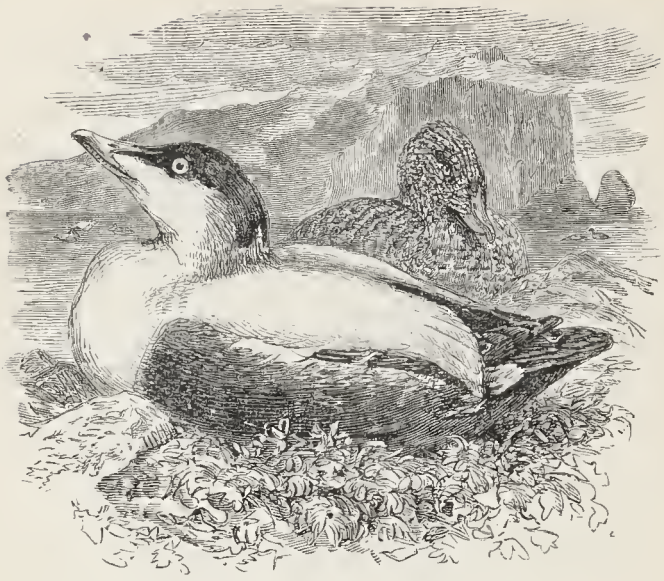
Flocks of Wigeons repair to our shores in autumn, and either betake themselves to inland lakes and morasses, or keep to the coast, especially where there are extensive salt marshes. In winter their numbers are greatly increased, especially in the south; and, as they feed by day as well as by night, they offer themselves a ready prey to the fowler. Their food consists of marine and fresh-water insects, small shell-fish, sea-weed, and grass. Their nidification differs little from that of the Teal.

THE AMERICAN WIGEON.

ANAS AMERICÁNA.

Head dull white, speckled below with black; behind the eye a green streak passing backward; upper part of the back reddish brown marked with minute zigzag dusky lines; lower part of the back brown; speculum green tipped with black; lower part of the neck and flanks reddish brown; breast and belly white; bill black; irides hazel; feet dark brown. *Female*—The whole head speckled; very little reddish brown on the breast; back dark brown. Length nineteen inches.

Two or three specimens only of this bird have been obtained in the British Isles. In America it appears to be as abundant as the common species is with us, and to resemble it closely both in plumage and habits.



THE EIDER DUCK.

SOMATERIA MOLLISSIMA.

Prolongations of the bill flat; upper part of the head velvet-black, with a central whitish band, lower greenish white; neck and back white; breast tinged with red; lower plumage black; bill and feet greenish grey; irides brown. *Female*—General plumage reddish brown, with transverse black bars; wing-coverts black, bordered with dark reddish brown; two whitish bars across the wing; belly brown barred with black. Length twenty-four inches. Eggs shining greenish grey.

The Eider Duck differs from all the birds of the same tribe hitherto described, in being essentially and absolutely a sea-bird. Not only does it never go inland, but it never visits the fresh-water lochs which, in many places in the north, are only separated from the sea by a bar of sand and shingle. It spends the greater part of its time on the water, and feeds on fish, mollusks, and other animal matter which it can obtain by diving. In the latter art it is very expert, and when pursued by the fowler generally manages to escape, as it can remain a long time under water, and on rising to the surface is ready to descend again almost instantly. Though a northern bird, it is subjected to no privations

by the freezing of lakes and marshes, since it finds its rest and food on the open sea. Consequently it is not migratory, and stray specimens only visit the southern shores of England. Where it was bred, there, probably, or not far off, it remains all the year round. The Farn Islands, off the coast of Northumberland, are considered to be the extreme southern limit of its breeding ground. In the Hebrides, the Orkneys and Shetland Islands, it is quite at home, but in none of these places is it found in sufficient numbers to give it importance.

In the Arctic Regions, in Iceland, and on the rocky coasts of Norway and Sweden, Eider Ducks are very numerous. In Labrador, Audubon informs us, they begin to form their nests about the end of May or the beginning of June. "For this purpose some resort to islands scantily furnished with grass; others choose a site beneath the spreading boughs of stunted firs, and, in such places, five, six, or even eight are sometimes found beneath a single bush; many are placed on the sheltered shelvings of rocks a few feet above high-water mark. The nest, which is sunk as much as possible into the ground, is formed of sea-weeds, mosses, and dried twigs, so matted and interlaced as to give an appearance of neatness to the central cavity, which rarely exceeds seven inches in diameter. In the beginning of June the eggs are deposited, the male attending upon the female the whole time. The eggs, which are regularly placed on the moss and weeds of the nest without any down, are generally from five to seven. When the full complement of eggs has been laid, the female begins to pluck some down from the lower part of the body: this operation is daily continued for some time, until the roots of the feathers, as far forward as she can reach, are quite bare. This down she disposes beneath and around the eggs. When she leaves the nest to go in search of food, she places it over her eggs to keep up their warmth."

Sir W. J. Hooker, in his interesting "Journal of a Tour in Iceland," describes the nests as he saw them in the little island of Akaroe, where, as on other uninhabited islands, the Eider Ducks breed in great numbers. "On our landing on the rocky island, we found the Eider fowls sitting upon their nests, which were rudely formed of their own down, generally among the old and half-decayed sea-weed, that the storms had cast high up on the beach, but sometimes only among the bare rocks. It was difficult to make these birds leave their nests, and so little inclined were many of them to do it, that they even permitted us to handle them, whilst they were sitting, without their appearing to be at all alarmed. Under each of them were two or four eggs; the latter is the number they lay, but from many of them two had been taken for food by the natives, who prefer those which have young ones in them. *June 24th.*" A few days later (June 27th) he visited the island of Vidöe, the residence of the ex-governor, where, he says, "we were shown the immense number of Eider Ducks which lived on Vidöe, and which were now sitting on eggs or young ones, exhibiting a most interesting scene. The ex-governor made us go and coax some of the old birds, who did not on that account disturb themselves. Almost every little hollow place between the rocks is occupied with the nests of these birds, which are so numerous that we were obliged to walk with the greatest caution, to avoid trampling upon them; but, besides this, the ex-governor has a number of holes cut in the smooth and sloping side of a hill in two rows, and in every one of these, also, there is a nest. No Norfolk housewife is half so solicitous after her poultry as the ex-governor after his Eider Ducks, which by their down and eggs afford him a considerable revenue; since the former sells for three rix-dollars (twelve shillings) a pound. Cats and dogs are, at this season of the year, all banished from the island, so that nothing may disturb these birds." I need scarcely

add that the Eider down of commerce is taken from these nests, not in a pure state, but mixed with fragments of plants. Pennant says that if the nest and eggs be taken "the Duck lays again, and repeats the plucking of her breast; if she is robbed after that, she will still lay, but the drakes must supply the down, as her stock is now exhausted; if her eggs are taken a third time, she wholly deserts the place. The quantity of down found in one nest weighs about three-quarters of an ounce, and may be compressed into a ball two inches in diameter, but on being shaken out will fill a large hat.

The young brood take to the water immediately on being hatched. To effect this they are often obliged to travel a considerable distance, and if difficulties present themselves, insurmountable in any other way, the parent bird carries the young in her bill. Once clear of the rocks, they are liable to no further molestation from land robbers. But the sea is not without its dangers, for the rapacious Black-backed Gull frequently attacks them, and, but for the self-devotion and bravery of the mother bird, would commit great havoc among them. At his appearance the young dive in all directions, while the mother counterfeits lameness to distract his attention from them to herself, or springs from the water and attacks the Gull until he is compelled to retire from the contest.

STELLER'S WESTERN DUCK.

SOMATERIA DISPAR.

Head white; between the bill and eye, and on the back of the head, a pale green patch; orbits, throat, collar, back, bill and legs black; wings variegated with brown, white, and blue; scapulars elongated; breast chestnut passing into buff. *Female* mottled with brown and rust-red; a spot of white on the wing. Length nineteen inches. Eggs unknown.

A RARE species, of which little is known, and of which a single specimen only has been obtained in England, near Yarmouth.

THE KING DUCK.

SOMATERIA SPECTÁBILIS.

Prolongations of the bill elevated, orange colour; head and neck variegated with black, grey, and green; upper part of the neck, wing-coverts and back, white; breast white tinged with buff; rest of the plumage black; bill red; legs yellow. *Female* distinguished from the Eider by the prolongations of the bill being nearly vertical, instead of horizontal. Length twenty-four inches and a half. Eggs greenish white.

The habits of the King Duck resemble so closely those of the Eider Duck as to render any separate description unnecessary. The principal difference is that the range of the former does not extend so far to the south. It does not, consequently, breed in Great Britain; indeed, the instances in which it has been seen at all in the British Isles are exceedingly few. In the extreme north it is frequent, and here it is of great value to arctic voyagers, often affording them a supply of fresh food.

THE VELVET SCOTER.

OIDÉMIA FUSCA.

General plumage velvet black; below the eyes a white crescent; speculum white; bill orange, protuberance at the base, nostrils and edge of mandibles, black; irides and feet red, the membranes of the latter black. Female smaller; upper plumage sooty brown; under parts light grey, streaked and spotted with dusky brown; between the bill and eye a whitish spot, and another over the ear; bill dusky ash; irides brown, feet dull red. Length twenty-three inches. Eggs buff.

The Velvet Scoter, an inhabitant of the extreme northern regions of Asia and Europe, appears in the British Isles as a winter visitor only, being sometimes seen on the eastern coast of Scotland, in large flocks, but not generally extending its migration to our southern shores except in the severest weather. It may be distinguished from the Common Scoter by its larger size, and yet more strikingly by the conspicuous white bar across the wing.

The habits and food of the Velvet Duck differ in no material respect from those of the Common Scoter, or Black Duck.



THE BLACK SCOTER.

OIDEMIA NIGRA.

General plumage deep black; quills dusky brown on the inner web, glossy grey beneath; disk of the upper mandible orange-yellow; protuberance at the base black; no speculum on the wings. *Female*—General plumage brown of several shades; bill without the protuberance; nostrils, and a spot towards the tip, yellowish. Length eighteen inches. Eggs pale buff.

This bird is well known along the eastern coast of England under the name of Black Duck. Although a few scattered specimens have been observed from time to time during summer, it has not been known to breed in the British Isles, but must be considered as a winter visitant only. Being the only entirely black Duck which frequents our shores, it is easily distinguished among other species by its colour alone. Small parties of these birds may occasionally be seen on different parts of the coast, swimming and diving at a short distance outside the surf, or flying, three or four together, at an elevation of a few feet above the surface of the sea. They fly rapidly in a straight line,

and when diving remain a long time under water. Their food consists of mussels and other shell-fish, in quest of which they often ascend the creeks and arms of the sea, but they are rarely seen in fresh water.

The flesh of the Black Duck is said to be oily and fishy; on this account it is in some Roman Catholic countries classed with fish, and allowed to be eaten during Lent. In some parts of the Continent, where it is consequently in demand, fishermen take advantage of its diving propensities, and spread their nets over the mussel banks to which they have observed that these birds resort, and capture them in large numbers. The nest of the Scoter is described as being like that of the Eider Duck, and similarly located. The female also covers her eggs with down from her own breast, but in smaller quantities.

THE SURF SCOTER.

OIDEMIA PERSPICILLATA.

A bony protuberance on each side of the bill near the base; no speculum; general plumage black; on the forehead and nape a patch of white; bill yellow, with a square black spot on each side near the base; irides white; feet red, the membranes black. In the *female* the black is replaced by dark ash-brown, and the white by light grey; bill dark olive; feet brown, with black membranes. Length twenty inches. Eggs white.

Only a few specimens of this bird have been obtained in Europe, and these probably had been driven eastward by storms from North America, where alone they are found in any numbers. In habits and food the Surf Scoter resembles the common species, deriving its name from the pertinacity with which it selects, as its feeding-ground, a sandy beach over which surf rolls. It rarely or never visits the salt marshes.

THE RED-CRESTED WHISTLING DUCK.

FULÍGULA RUFÍNA.

Feathers of the crown elongated, silky, forming a crest; head, neck, and throat reddish brown; lower part of the neck, breast, belly, and abdomen black; back, wings, and tail pale brown; flanks, bend of the wing, a large spot near the shoulders, speculum, and base of the primaries white; bill, irides, and feet red. *Female*—crest less tufted; head dark brown; neck ash-brown; breast and flanks yellowish brown; belly and abdomen grey; back, wings, and tail brown, tinged with ochre; no white spot on the shoulder; speculum greyish white and brown; bill and feet reddish brown. Length twenty-one inches. Eggs olive-brown.

A NATIVE of the east of Europe, but occasionally appearing in other parts of the Continent. It was first noticed as a visitor to Britain by Yarrell, in 1826, in which year several specimens were obtained. Since that time others have been shot in various parts of England, of which one was killed out of a flock of eighteen on the Thames. Little is known of its history.

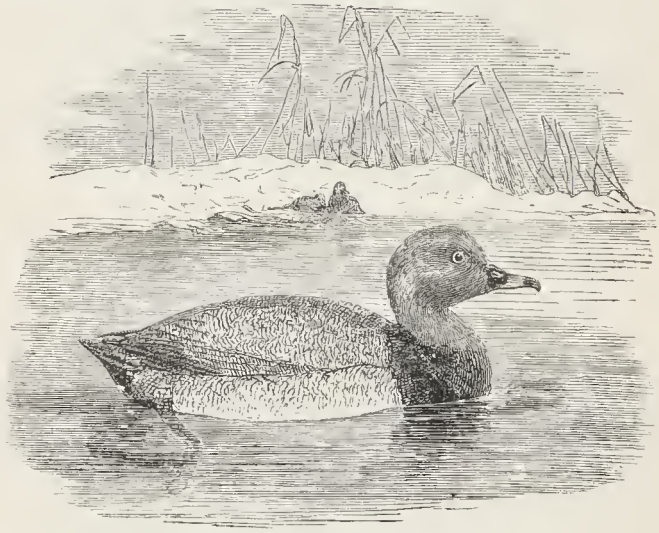
THE COMMON POCHARD.

FULÍGULA FERÍNA.

Head and neck bright chestnut; breast, upper part of the back, and rump black; back, scapulars, flanks, and abdomen greyish white, marked with nnmerous fine wavy lines; no speculum; bill black, with a broad lead-coloured transverse band; irides bright orange; feet lead colour, the membranes black. *Female* smaller; head, neck, and breast, reddish brown; throat white, mottled with reddish; large brown spots on the flanks; wavy lines on the back less distinct. Length nineteen inches. Eggs greenish white.

A HARDY northern bird of wide geographical range, with considerable power of flight, a skilful diver, and not particular as to diet, the Pochard is an abundant species. A few instances are on record of its having bred in this country, and in Holland and in some parts of France it is to be found all the year round. But it is principally as a winter visitant that it is known in the south of Europe. In Norfolk Red-Headed Pochards are perhaps more numerous than any other kind of Duck which falls to the gun of the seaside fowler. Small parties of these birds may frequently be seen by day flying over the sea, or

swimming securely in the offing; and in the evening great numbers resort to the fens and salt marshes, where they feed on various kinds of animal matter, and the roots and leaves of grasses and aquatic plants. As they are considered good eating, and command a ready sale, they contribute to the support of the seaside population, who, when thrown out of work by the severe weather, wander about the shore by day and lie in wait by night, armed with guns of various calibre, for the chance of securing in one or two Ducks the substitute for a day's wages.



THE COMMON POCHARD.

They are variously known in different places by the name of Pochards, Pokers, Dunbirds, and Red-Eyed Pochards. On some parts of the coast of Norfolk I found that they are included with the Wigeon under the common name of "Smee-Duck."

The Pochard builds its nest among reeds, in Russia, Denmark, and the north of Germany, and lays twelve or thirteen eggs.

THE FERRUGINOUS DUCK.

FULÍGULA NÝROCA.

Somewhat resembling the last, but smaller, distinguished by its brown back; irides white; speculum white, edged with black beneath. The *female* has the head, neck, breast, and flanks brown, all the feathers tipped with light reddish; under plumage dusky tipped with light brown. Length fourteen inches. Eggs white, tinged with green.

THE adult male of this species cannot well be confounded with any other species; but females and young birds bear some resemblance to females of the Tufted Duck when not in their best plumage. It is not common; a few specimens only being obtained from time to time in the eastern counties of England. It inhabits, according to Temminck, the rivers and great lakes of eastern Europe, and in Germany is a regular winter visitant. This bird appears to be the Morillon of Willughby.

THE SCAUP DUCK.

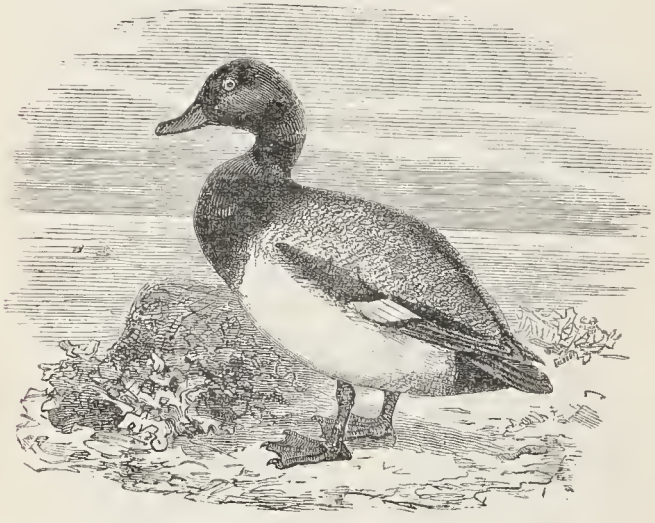
FULÍGULA MARILA.

Head and upper part of the neck black, with green reflections; breast and rump black; back and scapulars whitish, marked with numerous fine wavy black lines; belly, flanks, and speculum, white; bill blue, the nail and edges black; irides bright yellow; feet ash-grey, with dusky membranes. *Female*—A broad whitish band round the base of the bill; head and neck dusky brown; breast and rump dark brown; back marked with fine wavy lines of black and white; flanks spotted and pencilled with brown; irides dull yellow. Length twenty inches. Eggs greenish white.

THE Scaup is so called from its feeding on "scaup," a northern word for a bed of shell-fish.* It is a northern bird, arriving on our coasts in October and November, and remaining with us till the following spring. During this time it frequents those parts of the coast which abound in shell-fish, mostly diving for its food after the manner of the Scoters. On the coast of Norfolk, where Scaups often appear during winter in large flocks, they are called "Mussel Ducks," a name no less appropriate than

* "Avis hæc *the Scaup Duck* dicta est quoniam *scalpam, i.e.* pisces testaceos fractos seu contritos, esitat."—WILLUGHBY, p. 279.

Scaup ; for mussels, and indeed many other kinds of shell-fish, as well as insects and marine plants, seem equally acceptable to them. Selby records a single instance of the Scaup having bred so far south as Sutherlandshire, a female having been seen in the month of June, accompanied by a young one. I have myself seen a Scaup Duck in Scotland during summer, but under circumstances which did not lead me to suppose that it had remained for the purpose of breeding. In August, 1861, I observed

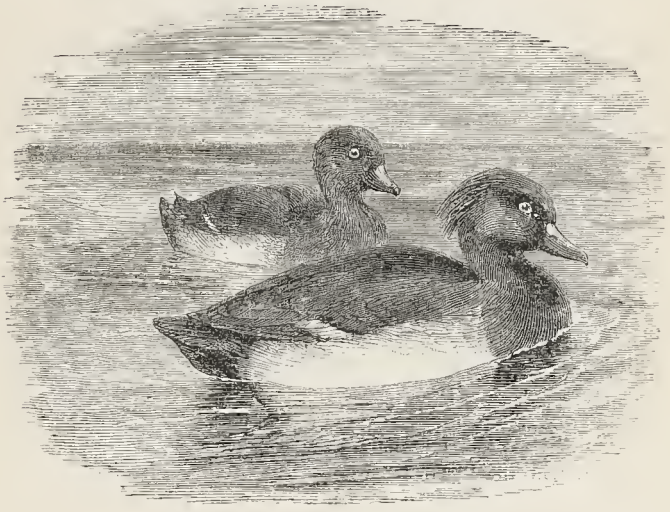


THE SCAUP DUCK.

two birds swimming sociably on a small fresh-water loch in the island of Islay, which, upon examination through a telescope, appeared to me to be, one, a kind of Goose, the other decidedly a Duck of some kind. On inquiry I found that the former was a Berniele Goose, which had been caught in a neighbouring island in the previous winter, and had been given to the laird's keeper, who pinioned it and turned it out on the loch to shift for itself. Of the Duck nothing was known, nor had it been observed

before. It eventually proved to be an adult male Scaup Duck, but what had induced it to remain there all the summer in the society of a bird of a different tribe, is a question which I did not attempt to solve.

The Scaup Duck is very abundant in Holland during winter, covering the inland seas with immense flocks. It is found more sparingly in other continental countries. It breeds in the extreme north both in the eastern and western hemispheres.



THE TUFTED DUCK.

FULÍGULA CRISTÁTA.

Feathers on the back of the head elongated; head, neck, breast, and upper plumage black, with purple, green, and bronze reflections; speculum and under plumage white, except the abdomen, which is dusky; bill blue, nail black; irides bright yellow; feet bluish, with black membranes. *Female*—smaller, the crest shorter; upper plumage dull black, clouded with brown; under plumage reddish white, spotted on the breast and flanks with reddish brown. Length seventeen inches. Eggs greenish white spotted with light brown.

THE points of difference in habit between this and the preceding species are so few that it is scarcely necessary to say more than that it is a regular winter visitor to the British Isles, and is distributed, generally in small flocks, never

alone, over our lakes and marshes, arriving in October and taking its departure in March or April. Its food is less exclusively of a fishy nature than that of the Scaup Duck, consequently its flesh is more palatable, being, in the estimation of French gastronomists, "un rôti parfait."

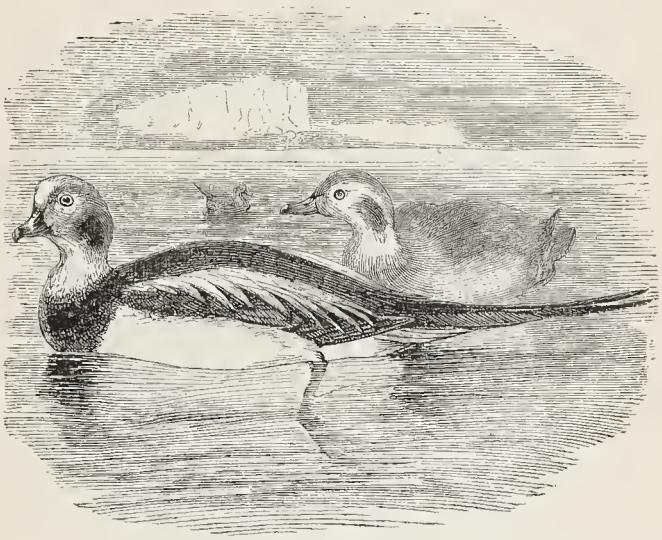
THE LONG-TAILED DUCK.

FULÍGULA GLACIÁLIS.

Winter plumage—Head, neck, elongated scapulars, under parts, and lateral tail-feathers white; a large patch of chestnut-brown on each cheek; flanks ash-grey; rest of the plumage brownish black; two central tail-feathers very long; bill black, with a transverse orange band; irides orange; feet yellow with dark membranes. Length, including the tail, twenty-two inches. The *female* wants the white scapulars and elongated tail; head and neck dark brown and greyish white; below the ear-coverts a patch of brown; neck in front light brown, clouded with darker brown; upper plumage generally dark brown, under white. Length sixteen inches. Eggs greenish white, tinged with buff.

Though a few specimens of this beautiful bird are obtained from time to time in various parts of England, especially on the coast of the eastern counties, it cannot be considered other than a rarity. "Among the northern islands of Scotland, and along the coasts of the mainland," Macgillivray tells us, "these birds make their appearance in October, in small flocks, which gradually enlarge by the accession of new families. In the Bay of Cromarty, where they are very common, it is pleasant to see them in small flocks scattered over the water. They are most expert swimmers, and live on bivalve shell-fish and crustacea, which they obtain by diving in shallow or moderately deep water. The male in swimming raises his tail obliquely, in rough water almost erects it, and is remarkable for the grace and vivacity of his movements. Their flight is rapid, direct, and generally performed at the height of a few feet. They rise easily from the water, especially when facing a breeze, and alight rather abruptly. Sometimes during the day, but more frequently at night, they

emit various loud and rather plaintive cries, as well as cacklings of shorter guttural notes."* Mr. Hewitson, who met with many of them in Norway, considers their note to be strikingly wild and most interesting. Farther north the Long-Tailed Duck is yet more abundant. Mr. Dunn† says, "This species (Callo) is very abundant in both Orkney and Shetland, arriving about



THE LONG-TAILED DUCK.

the middle of October, and departing again in the month of March. It is to be met with in all the inlets or voes, generally in large flocks, never far from the land, feeding upon small shell-fish and star-fish. When on the wing it utters a musical cry, something like 'Calloo,' which may be heard at a great distance. From this cry it derives its provincial name." In the Arctic Regions of both continents these birds are so numerous as to be known by the name of

* British Birds, vol. v. p. 196.

† Ornithologist's Guide, p. 95.

"Arctic Ducks." They build their nests among rushes near the shore of fresh-water lakes, and line them with down from their breasts, like the Eider Duck. Iceland appears to be the extreme southern limit of their breeding-ground.

The Long-Tailed Duck is described by Willughby under the name of *Anas caudacuta Islandica*, by the natives called *Havelda*. Selby and some other modern ornithologists have preserved the Iceland name in *Harelda*.

THE HARLEQUIN DUCK.

FULÍGULA HISTRIÓNICA.

Head and neck bluish black tinged with violet: a spot at the base of the bill on each side, another behind the eye, a stripe down the neck, a band across the neck and another below the breast, and some of the scapulars, white; back and wings black, lustrous with violet and blue; speculum deep violet; belly brown. Length seventeen inches. *Female* smaller; upper plumage dark brown, clouded with ash; in front of the eyes a white spot, and a large patch of white on the forehead. Eggs white.

The Harlequin Duck, so called from the well-defined patches of colour by which it is marked, is nowhere so abundant a species as the Long-Tailed Duck, and with us is a very rare visitor. Its home is in the far north, from whence a stray wanderer only occasionally finds its way to our shores. In its habits it resembles the Scaup Duck.

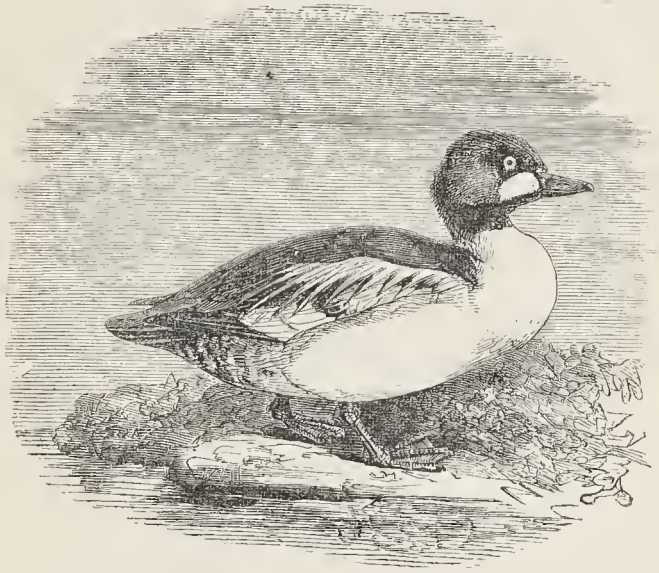
THE GOLDEN EYE.

FULÍGULA CLÁNGULA.

A white patch under the eye; head and neck black, lustrous with violet and green; back black; scapulars, great wing-coverts, speculum, and under parts, white; bill black; irides golden yellow; feet orange, with black membranes. *Female*—all the head and neck dark brown; feathers of the back dusky bordered with dark ash; greater wing-coverts white tipped with black; speculum and under parts white; tip of the bill yellowish, irides and feet pale yellow. Length eighteen and a half inches. Eggs buffy white.

This pretty, active little Duck is a regular winter visitant to the British shores, resorting to most of the localities frequented by other species, and frequently falling to the

sportsman's gun, though little prized for the table. Females and young birds are most numerous in England, while in Scotland flocks are often seen composed entirely of males. They are very strong of flight, and are remarkable for making with their wings as they cleave the air a whistling sound, thought to resemble the tinkling of bells, whence the German name *die Schelle Ente*, Bell Duck, the



THE GOLDEN EYE.

Norfolk provincial name Rattle Wing, and the systematic name *Clangula*. The young male does not make this noise, and having also dissimilar plumage from the adult, has been described by some authors as a distinct species under the name of Morillon.

The food of the Golden Eye varies with its haunts. In estuaries it feeds on crustaceous and molluscous animals

and small fish, which it obtains by diving. In rivers and lakes it feeds principally on the larvæ and pupæ of insects, for which also it dives in clear deep water. The call-note is an unmelodious quack or croak.

The Golden Eye breeds only in high latitudes, and builds its nest in holes of trees, often at the height of twelve or fifteen feet from the water, into which it has been seen to convey its young one by one, holding them under the bill, and supported on its neck. The Lapps, in order to supply themselves with eggs, are in the habit of placing in the trees, on the banks of the rivers and lakes frequented by these birds, boxes with an entrance hole, which, though invariably robbed, are visited again and again.

The Golden Eye is found in many countries of Europe, in northern Asia, and in North America.

THE BUFFEL-HEADED DUCK.

FULÍGULA ALBÉOLA.

Head bluish black, with a large patch of white on the sides and back of the head, the feathers of which are elongated; back black; scapulars, wing-coverts, secondaries, and under parts white; feet yellow. Length fifteen inches. In the *female* the black is replaced by brown, feet bluish black. Length thirteen inches.

LIKE the Golden Eye this is a northern bird, common in America, where it is called the Marionette, Spirit Duck, and Conjuror, from its sudden diving at the flash of a gun. It is of rare occurrence in the eastern hemisphere. This species is perhaps even more active than the last, which, however, it closely resembles in habits. It is said, too, like the Golden Eye, to build its nest in hollow trees; but of its breeding little is known.

In the Duck tribe generally the males exceed the females in size; but in this species the disproportion is singularly great.

THE SMEW.

MERGUS ALBELLUS.

Crest, neck, scapulars, smaller wing-coverts, and all the under parts white; cheeks and back of the head greenish black; two crescent-shaped marks advancing from the shoulders on each side to the breast black; tail ash coloured; bill and feet bluish grey, the membranes black; irides brown. Length seventeen inches. *Female* smaller; head and cheeks reddish brown; under parts white, clouded on the breast, flanks, and rump, with ash-grey; upper plumage and tail greyish black; wings variegated with black, white, and grey. Eggs whitish.

The birds of this genus, though placed among the Anatidæ or Duck tribe, are so strongly marked by the conformation of the bill that a simple examination of the head alone will enable the student to distinguish either of the species from the true Ducks already described. On the coast of Norfolk the popular name "Smee Duck" includes several kinds of Ducks, and I presume the present species; but the bill, in the form of an elongated and almost cylindrical cone, with the edges of both mandibles furnished with saw-like teeth pointed backwards, cannot fail to distinguish the genus *Mergus*.

The Smew, or Smee, properly so called, is a winter visitor with us, more impatient of cold than the Duck-tribe generally, and consequently frequenting the southern more than the northern parts of the island. In open weather it resorts to our rivers and fresh-water lakes, where it feeds on small fish and other aquatic animals, which it obtains by diving. In severe frosts it either flies farther south or repairs to tidal rivers and harbours. Though not a rare bird, it is sparingly distributed. It is found on many of the continental rivers, even those which are far distant from the sea, but is not often killed, as it is shy of being approached, readily takes wing, flies swiftly, and as a diver is most rapid and expert. It is, however, little sought after, for, in spite of its relationship, its strong fishy

flavour prevents it from passing muster as a Duck. Of its nesting little or nothing is known. In the north of Devon it is called, according to Montagu, "Vare Wigeon," from the supposed resemblance of its head to that of a "vare" or weasel. I have also heard it called the "Weasel Duck" in Norfolk.

THE HOODED MERGANSER.

MERGUS CUCULLATUS.

Head and upper part of the neck black; head ornamented with a semicircular crest, of which the half behind the eyes is white, edged with black; back black; wings brown and white; under plumage white, with two crescent-shaped marks as in the last; bill and feet dull red. Length eighteen inches. *Female* smaller; crown reddish brown; upper plumage dark brown. Eggs white.

An American species, of which only a very few stray specimens have been observed in this country. An interesting account of this species, quoted from Audubon, will be found in Yarrell's "British Birds," vol. iii. p. 384, &c.

THE RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.

MERGUS SERRATOR.

Head, crest, and neck black, with greenish reflections; a white collar round the neck; breast reddish brown, spotted with black; near the insertion of the wing several white spots, edged with black; speculum white, divided by two transverse black bars; back black; belly white, barred on the flanks and rump with wavy grey lines; bill and irides red; feet orange. Length twenty-two inches. *Female* smaller; head and crest reddish brown; breast mottled with ash and white; upper plumage and flanks deep ash-colour; speculum with one black bar; bill and feet dull orange; irides brown. Eggs whitish ash.

This large and handsome bird is not uncommon in the estuaries and rivers of Great Britain, but is most frequent in the north. The adult male is less frequently seen than females and young males, which closely resemble one

another in size and plumage, both being inferior to the first in brilliancy of colouring. Their food consists of fish, especially sand-eels, and, when they find their way into fresh-water lakes and rivers, of eels and trout, which they capture by diving, and retain with ease by the help of their strong bills notched throughout like a saw.

In birds of the first year the tuft of feathers on the head is barely perceptible, and there is but a slight tinge of red on the lower part of the neck. Most of the Mergansers which resort to our shores during winter visit us from high latitudes; but a few remain to breed in the Scotch and Irish lakes, making their nests of dry herbage and moss mixed with down from their own breasts.

The name Merganser, that is, "Diving Goose," has reference to the size of the bird and its habit of diving for its food. Its flight is strong and rapid, but differs somewhat from that of the Ducks, the neck being not stretched out to its full length, but slightly folded back. At the season of incubation the male deserts the female, and leaves her to bring off her brood without assistance.

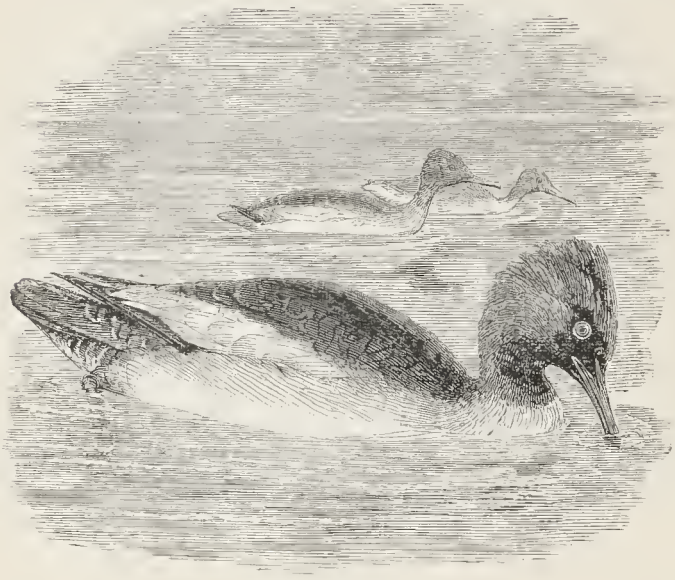
THE GOOSANDER.

MERGUS MERGANSER.

Head and crest greenish black; back black; speculum (not barred with black), under parts, wing-coverts, outer scapulars, and some of the quills, buff; bill red, the ridge and nail black; feet vermilion. Length twenty-four to twenty-eight inches. *Female* and *young*—Head and crest reddish brown; breast and flanks pale buff; upper plumage dark ash; bill and feet dull red. Egg dull white.

The Goosander is a regular winter visitor to the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, frequenting bays and estuaries, but preferring fresh-water rivers and lakes, where it makes great havoc among trout and other fish. It is far more abundant in the north than in the south, and, according to

Macgillivray, is sometimes seen even in summer in the Scotch lochs. It has been known to breed in the outer Hebrides, but the general summer residence of this species



THE GOOSANDER.

is much farther to the north both in the eastern and western hemispheres. The habits of the Goosander and Merganser are so much alike that further detail is unnecessary.

The females and young birds of the Goosander and Morganser are popularly called Dun-divers.



THE GREAT CRESTED GREBE.

PÓDICEPS CRISTATUS.

Bill longer than the head, reddish, the tip white; distance from the nostrils to the tip seventeen or eighteen lines; cheeks white; crest and ruff dark brown and chestnut; upper plumage dark brown; secondaries white; breast and under parts silky white; bill brownish red; irides red; feet dull green. *Female*—Crest and ruff less conspicuous, colours generally less bright. *Young birds* have neither crest nor ruff. Length twenty-one inches. Eggs white.

The Great Crested Grebe is thus described by Sir Thomas Brown, under the name of Loon:—"A handsome and specious fowl, cristated, and with divided fin-feet placed very backward. They come about April, and breed in the broad waters; so making their nest in the water, that their eggs are seldom dry while they are set on." Thirty years ago the Loon continued to be so common on the Broads of Norfolk that eighteen or twenty might be counted together. So high a value has, however, of late been set on their skins as an article of dress, that the sight of a pair or, at the most, two pair is become a rare occurrence.

The movements of this bird in the water are described as most graceful: in swimming it vies with the Swan, and it is a skilful diver. As seen perched up in a museum its form is ungainly, but in its native element it might serve as the standard of perfection among water birds. The legs, compressed so as to present a sharp edge, cut the water with a minimum of resistance; the webbed feet are placed so far backwards that they fulfil at once the office of propellers and rudder; the body is conical and covered with satiny plumage, which throws off water as perfectly as the fur of the otter; the long neck tapers to exceedingly narrow dimensions and terminates in a small head produced into a slender bill. The conformation of the greyhound is not better adapted for fleet running than that of the Grebe for rapid diving. The chase, I need scarcely add, consists of fish; but the Loon will feed on frogs, tadpoles, and any other small animals which fall in its way. It frequents fresh water during the summer months, but on the approach of winter repairs to the sea, not, it would seem, from any desire of varying its food, but to avoid being frozen up. It builds its nest among rushes or decaying weeds, but little above the level of the water, and lays four eggs, the male assisting his partner in the office of incubation. The young can dive and swim immediately that they are hatched; but if the mother be suddenly alarmed while they are with her, she takes them under her wing and dives with them.

The name Loon is supposed to be a corruption of the Finnish designation, Leomme or Lem, "lame," given to several of the Colymbidæ on account of the awkwardness with which they advance on land.

The Loon is found in lakes throughout a great portion of both the eastern and western hemispheres, but not very far to the north. It rarely flies, except at the period of migration, when it passes swiftly through the air, with neck and feet extended to their full length.

RED-NECKED GREBE.

PÓDICEPS RUBRICOLLIS.

Bill as long as the head, black, yellow at the base; distance from the nostrils to the tip eleven lines; crest very short; head and crest lustrous black; cheeks and throat mouse-colour; a black band along the nape; breast bright rust-red; lower parts white; flanks spotted with dusky; feet black, greenish yellow beneath. *Young birds* have the head, neck, and back, dusky; throat, cheeks, breast, belly, and abdomen, silky white; sides of the breast spotted with grey. Length sixteen inches. Eggs dirty greenish white.

The Red-necked Grebe is smaller than the Loon, from which it differs also in wanting the elongated crest, in having a more robust bill in proportion to its size, and is further distinguished by the grey hue of its cheeks, on account of which last character it is known in France under the name of *Grêbe Jou-gris*. It is a native of the north-eastern parts of Europe, and is known in the British Isles only as a winter visitor. In habits it differs little from the last described species, but is less common, occurring both in fresh-water lakes and along the sea-coast.

SCLAVONIAN GREBE.

PÓDICEPS CORNUTUS.

Bill strong, shorter than the head, compressed throughout its whole length black, with the tip red; eyes with a double iris, the inner yellow, the outer red; distance from the nostrils to the tip of the bill six or seven lines; head and bushy ruff glossy black; two horn-like crests orange-red; lore, neck, and breast, bright chestnut; upper plumage dusky; secondaries and under parts white; bill black, rose-coloured at the base and red at the tip. *Young*—Crest and ruff wanting; upper plumage and flanks dusky ash, under parts white; irides white, surrounded by red. Eggs dirty white.

The Sclavonian, or Horned Grebe, approaches so closely in habits to the two preceding species that it is unnecessary to say more than that it inhabits the northern parts of America and Europe, visiting us only during winter, and even then but rarely. Audubon describes its nest as a rude structure of weeds, situated at a distance of about twelve feet from the water's edge; but other authors state

that though it constructs its nest of these materials, it disposes it among weeds in such a way that it rises and falls with every alteration in the level of the water. It lays from five to seven eggs, and the male is supposed to assist in the office of incubation.

THE EARED GREBE.

PÓDICEPS AURÍTUS.

Bill shorter than the head, black, depressed at the base, slightly curved upwards at the tip; distance from nostrils to tip six or seven lines; head and very short crest black; above and behind each eye a tuft of loose reddish chestnut feathers; upper plumage and neck dark brown; flanks dark chestnut, clouded with dusky; under plumage white; irides vermilion; feet dusky green. *Female* and *young* as in the last, but well distinguished by the form of the bill. Length twelve inches. Eggs dirty yellowish white.

The rarest of all the Grebes which inhabit or visit the British Isles. It is considered to be a northern bird, frequenting fresh water in preference to the sea, and to visit us only in winter.

THE LITTLE GREBE, OR DABCHICK.

PÓDICEPS MINOR.

Bill very short, shining, compressed; no crest or ruff; distance from nostrils to tip of the bill five lines; tarsus with a double row of serratures behind; head black; cheeks bright chestnut; breast and flanks dusky, mottled with white; upper parts dark brown, tinged with green; primaries ash-brown; secondaries white at the base and on the inner web, under parts dusky ash, tinged on the thighs with reddish; bill black, whitish at the tip and base of the lower mandible; irides reddish brown; feet externally greenish brown, beneath flesh-colour. *Young birds* are ash-brown above, slightly tinged with red; breast and flanks reddish white; belly pure white; bill brown and yellowish ash. Length nearly ten inches. Eggs dirty white.

The Lesser Grebe, or, as it is more commonly called, the Dabchick, is the only species with which it is possible to become familiarly acquainted in Britain. It frequents rivers, ponds, and lakes, in all parts of the country, rarely flying, and still more rarely coming to land.

Rambling by the side of a sluggish river, the sides of which are lined with reeds or bulrushes, one may often descry, paddling about with undecided motion, what appears to be

a miniature Duck no longer than a Blackbird. It does not, like the Moor-hen, swim with a jerking movement, nor when alarmed does it half swim and half fly in a direct line for the nearest bank of weeds. If you are unobserved, it swims steadily for a short distance, then suddenly disappears, making no splash or noise, but slipping into the water as if its body were lubricated. It is diving for its food, which consists of water insects, mollusks, small fish



THE LITTLE GREBE, OR DABCHICK.

and worms. As suddenly as it dives so suddenly does it reappear, most likely not far from the spot where you first observed it:

> "A di-dapper peering through a wave,
> Who, being looked on, ducks as quickly in."
>
> SHAKSPEARE.

Another short swim and it dives again: and so it goes on, the time spent under the water being far in excess of that employed in taking breath. Advance openly,

or make a noise, it wastes no time in idle examinations or surmises of your intentions, but slips down as before, not, however, to reappear in the same neighbourhood. Its motives are different: it now seeks not food, but safety, and this it finds first by diving, and then by propelling itself by its wings under water in some direction which you cannot possibly divine; for it by no means follows that it will pursue the course to which its bill pointed when it went down. It can alter its line of flight beneath the water as readily as a swallow can change its course of flight through the air. But wherever it may reappear, its stay is now instantaneous; a trout rising at a fly is not more expeditious. You may even fail to detect it at all. It may have ensconced itself among weeds, or it may be burrowing in some subaqueous hole. That it has the power of remaining a long while submersed, I have no doubt. There is in the parish of Stamford Dingley, Berks, a large and beautiful spring of water, clear as crystal, the source of one of the tributaries of the Thames. I was once bending over the bank of this spring, with a friend, watching the water, some five or six feet down, as it issued from a pipe-like orifice and stirred the sand around like the bubbling of a cauldron, when there suddenly passed between us and the object we were examining a form so strange that we were at first doubtful to what class of animals we should refer it. In reality, it was a Dabchick, which, alarmed probably by the noise of our conversation, was making for a place of safety. As it passed within two or three feet of our faces, we could distinctly see that it propelled itself by its wings; but it appeared not to have observed us, for it kept on in a direct course towards the head of the spring. We searched long in the hope of discovering it again, but failed; and as there were no weeds among which it could possibly hide above water, and we could examine the bottom of the spring almost as thoroughly as if it contained air only, we could but conclude

that our apparition had taken refuge in a hole under the bank.

Early in spring, when Dabchicks leave the small streams and watercourses for broader pieces of water, they have been observed to fly; and during the building season also they have been seen circling round in the air near the locality of their intended nest. The nest itself is constructed of weeds of all kinds, forming a thick mass raised but a few inches above the surface of the water, and invariably far enough from the bank to be inaccessible except by wading. The Dabchick lays five or six long-shaped eggs, pointed at either end, of a chalky white colour. These the bird, when she leaves the nest, covers with weeds for the purpose of concealment, and on her return continues the work of incubation without removing the covering, so that the eggs soon lose their white hue, and before the period of hatching have become very dirty. The young birds can swim and dive immediately on leaving the egg. I have never myself seen a Dabchick fly through the air or walk on land, neither have I ever heard its note. The latter, a low clicking and chattering sort of noise, it is said to utter in spring.

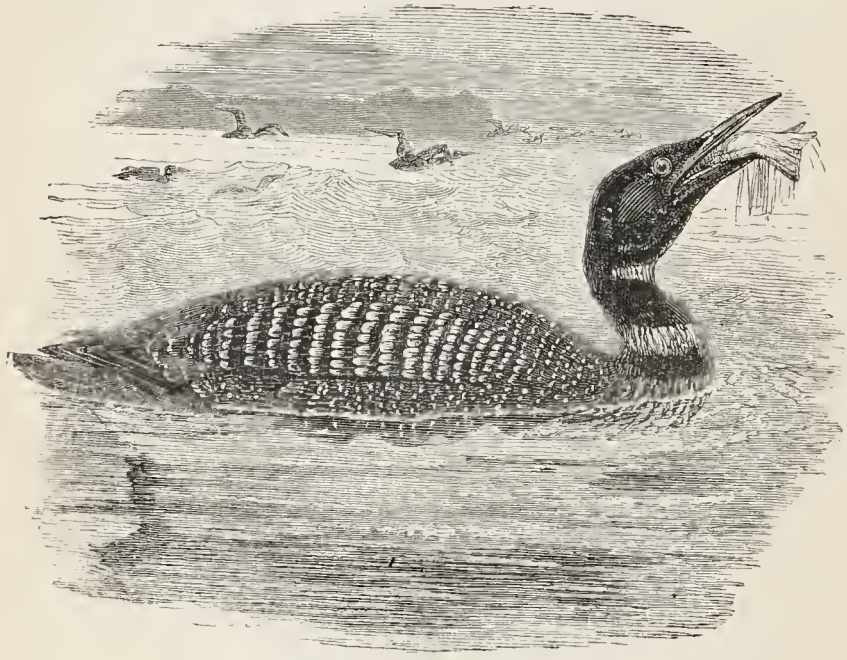
THE GREAT NORTHERN DIVER.

COLYMBUS GLACIALIS.

Bill, with the upper mandible, nearly straight, upwards of four inches in length; head and neck violet-black, with a double gorget white barred with black; upper parts black, spotted with white; under parts white; bill black; irides brown; feet dusky, the membranes whitish. *Young* very like the next, but distinguishable by their superior size and the direction of the bill. Length thirty-three inches. Eggs dark olive-brown, with a few spots of purplish brown.

THE name Divers is, on the sea-coast, loosely applied to a *tribe* of sea-birds, including the Grebes, Cormorants, and other birds, which, when pursued, place their safety in diving rather than in flying. In works on natural history the term is, however, employed to designate the *genus* COLYMBUS, and with great propriety; for, however skilled

any of the above birds may be in this mode of progression, the true divers surpass them immeasurably. First among these in size and dignity is the Great Northern Diver, a native of high latitudes in both hemispheres, never perhaps coming farther south than the Faroe Islands for breeding purposes, and visiting our waters only during winter.*



THE GREAT NORTHERN DIVER.

The Northern Diver, or Imber, appears to be tolerably frequent in Scotland, where it prefers salt-water lochs and

* Mr. Yarrell, vol. iii. p. 426, quotes Sir Thomas Browne as an authority for the fact that Divers formerly bred in the Broads of Norfolk. A careful examination of that author will show, however, that Sir Thomas Browne had seen only a single specimen of the Northern Diver, his "Divers," or "Dive-fowl," being the Crested and Lesser Grebes, &c., which, as we have seen above, continue to breed in the Broads.

sandy bays to the open sea, though occasionally seen some miles from land. It swims deep in the water, but advances rapidly. When in pursuit of prey it sinks beneath the surface without plunge or splash, the head disappearing last, and it traverses perhaps two or three hundred yards of water before it rises again. Montagu says that it propels itself by its feet alone; Audubon, on the contrary, states that it uses the wings under water. The latter author is most probably correct, for it dives more swiftly than the Grebes, and these birds undoubtedly make a vigorous use of their wings. Where shoals of small fish, such as sand-eels and sprats, abound, or where fish even of a much larger size are numerous, the Northern Diver finds a rich harvest. Occasionally while thus engaged it meets its death by dashing into the herring nets, and there getting entangled. A fine specimen was recently shown to me, in the island of Islay, which had been thus captured. Though it has never been known to take wing in attempting to elude pursuit, it is often seen flying with strength and rapidity, outstripping even the Grebe, which, in proportion to its size, is furnished with far larger wings than itself.

The adult male, which is a very handsome bird, is of rare occurrence, most of those which visit our shores being young birds.

The nest is usually placed near the edge of a reedy lake or large river, having a well-beaten track leading to it from the water's edge. This is formed by the bird in its clumsy effort to walk, a feat which it only performs on such occasions. The nest itself is bulky, and is formed of the vegetable substances found in the immediate vicinity, such as grasses and other herbaceous plants. It contains two, or more frequently three, eggs. The young are able to swim and dive very soon after they are hatched, and are fed for about a fortnight by their parents, at the expiration of which time they have to hunt for themselves.

THE BLACK-THROATED DIVER.

COLYMBUS ARCTICUS.

Bill slightly curved upwards, with the middle of the lower mandible equal in width to the base, exceeding three inches in length; head ash-brown; throat and front of the neck black, lustrous with violet and green; beneath the throat a narrow band streaked with white and black; sides and front of the neck streaked with white and black; back black, with a longitudinal patch of white and black bars on the upper part; scapulars with twelve or thirteen transverse white bars; bill dusky; iris brown; feet dusky, with whitish membranes. *Young birds* have the head and back of the neck ash-brown and the upper plumage dark brown, edged with bluish ash; under plumage white; cheeks white, spotted with ash; upper mandible ash-grey, lower dull white. Length twenty-four to twenty-eight inches. Eggs dark olive-brown, spotted with purplish brown.

This Diver differs from the preceding species principally in being of inferior size. The predominant tints of the plumage are the same, and the habits of the two are so similar that a separate description is unnecessary. The present species is, however, far less common, though it has been known to breed in the Outer Hebrides and in Scotland, where both eggs and young birds have been observed. It lays two eggs, near the edge of a fresh-water loch; and Mr. Selby observed that a visible track from the water to the eggs was made by the female, whose progress upon land is effected by shuffling along upon her belly, propelled by her legs behind. In the breeding season the old birds are often seen on the wing, at which time also they have a peculiar and loud cry, which has been compared to the voice of a human being in distress.

THE RED-THROATED DIVER.

COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS.

Bill slightly curved upwards, with the edges of both mandibles much incurved, not exceeding three inches in length; head, throat, and sides of the neck mouse-colour; crown spotted with black; neck both above and below marked with white and black lines; on the front of the neck a large orange-coloured patch; back dusky brown; lower parts white. *Young birds*—Upper plumage mouse-colour, darker on the back, where it is marked by longitudinal white lines; wings dusky; feathers on the flanks dusky, some of them edged with white; all the under plumage pure white. Length twenty-six inches. Eggs chestnut-brown, spotted with darker brown.

The name "Loon," given in some districts to the Crested Grebe, is elsewhere given to the Red-Throated Diver. The term is an old one, for our countrymen, Ray and Willughby, quoting yet more ancient authorities, describe the Northern Diver under the name of "Loon," and the Black-Throated Diver under that of "Lumme," the latter being the name of the bird in Iceland and Norway, and the former probably an English corruption of the same word, which in the original signifies "lame."

On no part of our coast must we expect to hear this bird popularly called by the name of "Red-Throated," for, though common on many parts of the coast, almost all the specimens observed are young birds of the year, which have the throat pure white. Several were brought to me by the sea-side gunners on the coast of Norfolk; but I could not discover a tinge of red on one of them. A writer in the *Zoologist** says that they are very numerous in winter off the coast of the Isle of Wight, passing and repassing in small flocks, and in two lines about a mile apart. Of the hundreds which fell

* Vol. iii. p. 974.

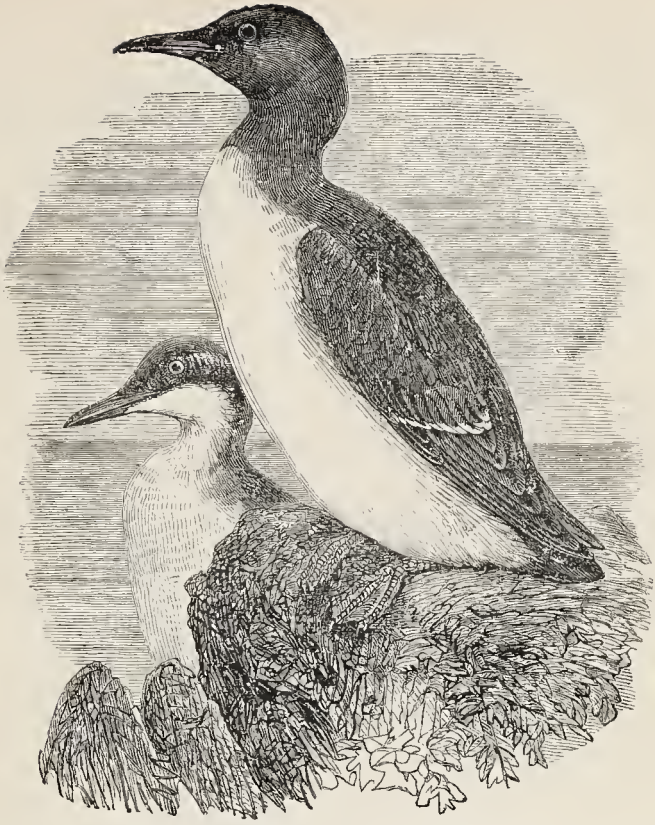
under his notice one only had a red throat, and this was captured under singular circumstances. On the 24th April, 1839, some fishermen observed an object floating which they imagined was a keg of spirits, but which proved to be a large fish of the kind known as the Fishing Frog, or Angler. On hauling it on board with their boat-hooks, the fishermen discovered that the animal had nearly choked himself by swallowing, tail foremost, an adult Red-throated Diver. The head of the bird protruded from the throat into the mouth of the captor, and, strange to say, it had not only survived its imprisonment, but was unhurt. It was extricated and presented to the Zoological Gardens, where it lived for six months. Another writer in the same magazine* says that he saw a large number in Norway during the breeding season, but not one without the dark red throat.

This species, like the rest of the genus, obtains its food by diving; when pursued it rarely tries to escape by taking wing, though it has the power of flying with great rapidity. During the breeding season especially, it often flies about over the water with its long neck outstretched, and uttering a wailing scream.

I am informed by a friend, that while fishing in a boat in calm water off the coast of North Devon, he has many times seen Divers pass through the water, at a considerable depth below, propelling themselves by a free and active use of their wings.

From October to May only these Divers frequent our coast. Towards the end of spring they withdraw northwards and build their nests, of coarse grass and other herbs, close to the edge of a fresh-water loch. They lay two eggs, and the male is said to take his turn in the office of incubation. Many stay to breed in the Orkneys and Outer Hebrides.

* *Zoologist*, vol. ix. p. 3084.



THE COMMON GUILLEMOT.

ÚRIA TROILE.

Bill much compressed, longer than the head, greyish black; upper plumage brownish black; the secondaries tipped with white; a whitish patch behind the eye on each side; under plumage white; feet dusky; iris brown. Length nearly eighteen inches. Eggs greenish or bluish, blotched and streaked with black.

This is one of our common sea-birds during a great portion of the year, though little known to sea-side visitors, owing to its habit of keeping well out to sea and having nothing ostentatious in its habits. Yet, during a cruise in a yacht, on almost any part of the coast, a practised eye will often discover a few stragglers, distinguished among other sea-birds by their black and white colours, short

neck, and sharp beak. They swim low in the water; and when disturbed do not invariably dive like the Grebes and Divers, but readily take wing. They are essentially marine birds, never resorting to fresh water, and living exclusively on fish, which they capture by diving, an art in which they are scarcely less skilful than the true Divers, and which they practise in the same way—by the means, namely, of both wings and feet. Occasionally, a small party may be observed, flying in single file near the surface of the water. On the eastern coast of England, the Guillemot is best known by the name of Willock. It is also called Tinker's Hue, or, as Yarrell gives it, "Tinkershere;" and in the west of England it is often called a Murr. The old writers describe it under the name of Greenland Dove, or Sea Turtle-Dove; and in Scotland it has a variety of other names. Tinker's Hue is, I presume, the *soubriquet* of a white bird with a smutty back; Murr is clearly a corruption of Mergus, or "diver." Yet more commonly it is known as the "Foolish Guillemot," a term of reproach analogous to that of "Booby," given to it from the indifference which it evinces, in the breeding season, to one of its few, but that one the most formidable of its enemies, man. Early in spring Guillemots throng together from all parts of the open sea, and repair to some lofty cliff, where, on a narrow ledge of rock, which in their folly they deem inaccessible, they lay each a single egg. As the bird incubates in an erect position, she could not well cover more than one; and though a concave nest is very needful to keep eggs together when there are several, no such contrivance is necessary when there is one only; so the Foolish Guillemot builds no nest, but lays a solitary egg on the bare rock. The egg, which is large, is thick-shelled and rough, so that it receives no detriment from the rock; and it is not likely to roll off, for at one end it is thick, and at the other tapers almost to a point; consequently, if acci-

dentally moved by the parent bird when taking flight, it turns as if on a pivot, but does not fall off. At this season, the cliffs to which Guillemots resort are frequented also by myriads of other sea-birds, such as Razor-bills, Puffins, and Gulls, each congregating with its own species, but never consorting with another. In Iceland, the Faroe Islands, St. Kilda, the Orkneys, and many parts of the coast of Scotland, the breeding season of these birds is the harvest-time of the natives. Either by climbing from below, or by being let down with ropes from above, the egg-collectors invade the dominions of these literally feathered "tribes." The Foolish Guillemots, rather than leave their charge, suffer themselves to be knocked on the head, to be netted, or noosed. Although stationed so close to each other that a Foolish Guillemot alone could know its own egg, they learn no wisdom from the fate of their nearest neighbours. They are captured in detail for the sake of their feathers; and their eggs are taken for food. In St. Kilda and, perhaps, elsewhere, young birds are also taken in large numbers, and salted for consumption in winter. Such as escape this systematic slaughter flounder, as well as they are able, into the sea when nearly fledged, or are carried thither by their foolish mothers. There they learn to swim, to dive, and to fish, and about the middle of August old and young disperse.

Huge baskets of their eggs are sometimes brought to the markets of seaport towns (I have seen them so far south as Devonport), and sold for a price exceeding that of domestic fowls, for they are much larger, and are said to afford good eating. Wilson, in his "Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland," says that the natives of St. Kilda prefer the eggs of these, and other sea-fowl, "when *sour*; that is, when about ten or twelve days old, and just as the incipient bird, when boiled, forms in the centre into a thickish flaky matter, like milk." *

* Vol. ii. p. 45.

THE THICK-BILLED GUILLEMOT.

ÚRIA BRUNNICHII.

Bill stout, angular, very broad at the base, shorter than the head, bluish black; the lower half of the upper mandible edged with whitish; upper plumage black; the secondaries tipped with white; under plumage white. Length nearly eighteen inches. Eggs unknown.

Little is known about the habits of this bird, which differs mainly from the common species in the shortness and stoutness of the bill. It is said to be abundant in the Arctic Regions during summer, but rarely migrates so far south as the British Isles.

THE RINGED GUILLEMOT.

ÚRIA LÁCRYMANS.

General plumage the same as Uria Troile; eye encircled by a narrow white ring, from which a line of the same colour extends towards the neck. Eggs blue or green, blotched and streaked with black.

The difference between this species and the Common Guillemot is very slight. It is said to be abundant in the neighbourhood of Iceland, where its habits are the same as those of its congener, except that it fixes its breeding station lower down on the rocks. It has been observed on both sides of the English coast, in company with the Common Guillemot; and may probably be more abundant than it is commonly supposed to be; it being impossible to discriminate between them except by close inspection.

THE BLACK GUILLEMOT.

ÚRIA GRYLLE.

Upper plumage black; middle of the wing and under parts white; iris brown; feet red. Length thirteen and a half inches. Eggs whitish grey, blotched and speckled with grey and two shades of brown.

The Black Guillemot, though occasionally met with off various parts of the coast of England, is to be considered as a straggler from the North. In Scotland it is common. Its mode of life, as described by Macgillivray, who was familiarly acquainted with it, differs in no material respect from that of the species already described. It is, however, much smaller, and lays two or sometimes three eggs. Macgillivray says that, on those parts of the coast which it frequents, attempts are often made to rear it in captivity; but always unsuccessfully. In summer, these birds may be readily distinguished from other sea-fowl, by their black and white plumage and red feet: the predominant tint of the plumage in winter is white, with a tinge of grey; and in high latitudes the proportion of white increases.

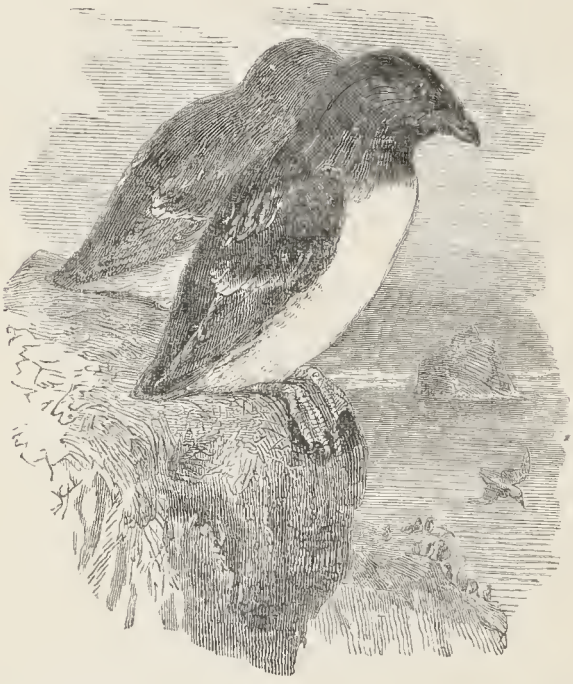
THE LITTLE AUK.

MÉRGULUS MELANOLEUCOS.

Head and upper parts black; two bands across the wings; a spot above the eye and all the under parts white. In *summer* the throat and front of the neck are also black. Length about seven inches. Eggs uniform pale blue.

The Little Auk is essentially a northern sea-bird, and is described by Arctic voyagers under the name of Rotche. It is an indefatigable swimmer, and has considerable powers of flight; but it does not possess the faculty of diving to the same degree as the Divers and Grebes, as it generally stays but a short time under water. Hence it must find its food near the surface; and this is supposed

to consist of the small crustaceous animals which are so abundant in the Arctic waters. Little Auks are eminently social birds, and have been observed occasionally in such numbers on the water and floating masses of ice as almost to hide their resting-place. They rarely travel far south; and when they visit our shores, which is not often, and



THE LITTLE AUK.

that only after tempestuous weather, they are supposed to have been driven hither against their will. Instances are recorded of specimens having been found far inland, disabled or dead. Little is known of their nidification, it being still a question whether they lay two eggs or only one.



THE PUFFIN.

FRATÉRCULA ARCTICA.

Crown, collar, and upper parts, black; cheeks, region of the eyes, and throat, greyish white; under parts pure white; bill bluish grey at the base, yellow in the middle, bright red at the tip; upper mandible with three transverse furrows, lower, with two; iris whitish; orbits red; feet orange-red. Length twelve and a half inches. Eggs whitish, with indistinct ash-coloured spots.

UNLIKE the majority of sea-birds which have been passing under our notice, Puffins visit the shores of the British Isles in summer. They make their appearance about April or May, not scattering themselves indiscriminately along the coast, but resorting in vast numbers to various selected breeding places, from the Scilly Islands to the Orkneys. Their home being the sea, and their diet small fish, they possess the faculties of swimming and diving to a degree of perfection. They have, moreover, considerable powers of flight; but on land their gait is

only a shuffling attempt at progress. Their vocation on shore is, however, but a temporary one, and requires no great amount of locomotion. Soon after their arrival they set to work about their nests. Fanciful people who class birds according to their constructive faculty as weavers, basket-makers, plasterers, and so on, would rank Puffins among miners. Building is an art of which they are wholly ignorant, yet few birds are lodged more securely. With their strong beaks, they excavate for themselves holes in the face of the cliff to the depth of about three feet, and at the extremity the female lays a solitary egg—solitary, that is to say, unless another bird takes shelter in the same hole, which is not unfrequently the case. Puffins generally show no overweening partiality for their own workmanship; sloping cliffs which have been perforated by rabbits are favourite places of resort; and here they do not at all scruple to avail themselves of another's labour, or, if necessary, to eject by force of beak the lawful tenant. If the soil be unsuited for boring, they lay their eggs under large stones or in crevices in the rock. The old bird sits most assiduously, and suffers herself to be taken rather than desert her charge, but not without wounding, with her powerful beak, and to the best of her ability, the hand which ventures into her stronghold.

The young are fed by both parents, at first on half-digested fish, and when older on pieces of fresh fish. At this period they suffer their colonies to be invaded without showing much alarm, and are either shot, knocked down with a stick, or noosed without difficulty. As soon as the young are fully fledged, all the Puffins withdraw to southern seas, where they pass the winter, and do not approach land until the return of the breeding season. "A small island near Skye, named Fladda-huna, is a great breeding haunt of Puffins, a species which arrives in the earlier part of May, literally covering the rocks and ledgy cliffs with its feathered thousands. Although these have no concern

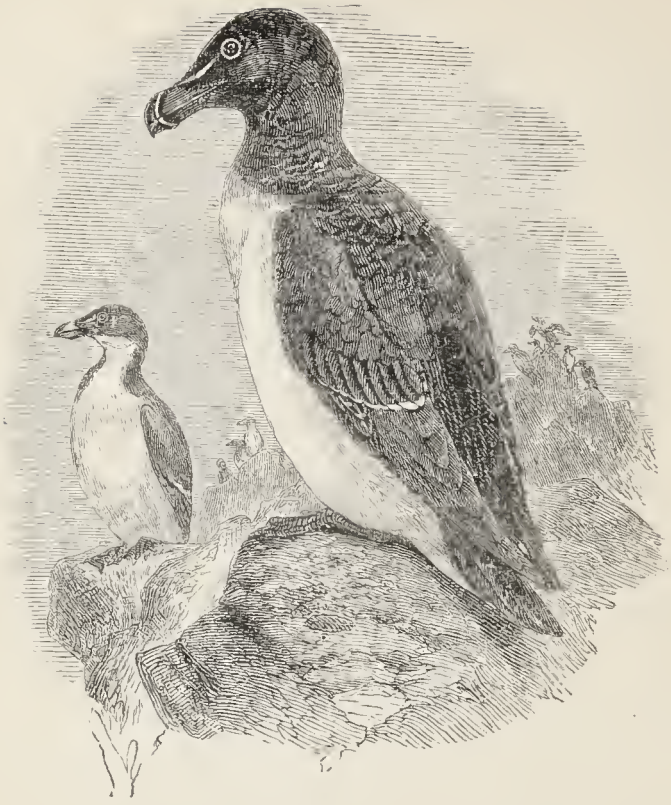
with our Grouse-shooting season, they almost totally disappear on the 12th of August."* It was just about this period (August 7) in the present year, 1861, that I observed several large flocks of Puffins floating with the tide through the Sound of Islay, and was told by an intelligent gamekeeper that "these birds habitually *swim* through the sound at this season, but always *fly* when returning." The reason probably is that the young are not at the former period sufficiently fledged to undertake a long flight, though they find no difficulty in swimming. By spring they have attained their full strength, and are able to adopt the more rapid mode of progress.

Puffins and some other sea-birds appear to be either liable to a fatal epidemic or to be surprised by some atmospheric disturbance, being unable to resist which, they perish in large numbers. I have seen a portion of the sea-shore in Cornwall strewed for the distance of more than a mile with hundreds of their remains. All the softer parts had been apparently devoured by fishes and crustaceous animals, and nothing was left but the unmistakeable parrot-like beaks. A friend informs me that he witnessed a similar phenomenon in Norfolk, in September, 1858; but in this instance the carcases of the birds were not devoured, and the birds were of different kinds. He estimated that about ninety per cent. were Guillemots, and the remainder Puffins, Razor-bills, Scoters, and a sprinkling of Black-throated Divers. A similar mortality among sea-birds is recorded in the *Zoologist*† as having taken place on the coast of Norfolk, in May, 1856. On this occasion they were so numerous as to be thought worth collecting for manure.

Other names by which the Puffin is known are Sea Parrot, Coulterneb, Mullet, Bottlenose; and, in Scotland, Ailsa Parrot, Tammie-Norie, and Tammas.

* Wilson's "Voyage round the Coast of Scotland."

† Page 5159.



THE RAZOR-BILL.

ALCA TORDA.

Wings reaching to the origin of the tail; head and upper parts black; a band across the wing; an interrupted line from the eye to the base of the bill, and all the under parts white; bill black, with three or four furrows, of which the middle one is white; irides hazel; legs dusky. In *summer* the line from the eye to the bill is pure white, and the whole of the throat and neck is black, tinged with red. Length seventeen inches. Eggs white, blotched and spotted with two shades of brown.

In general habits, the Razor-bill closely resembles the Guillemot and Puffin. Indeed, in some parts of the coast, the Razor-bill is called a Puffin, and the latter a Sea Parrot; and in Cornwall both Guillemots and Razor-bills are known by the common name of Murrs. At a

distance the birds can only be distinguished by a practised eye; but on a close inspection they cannot be possibly confounded.

Razor-bills are common on many parts of our coast during the later summer months. They are more frequently seen swimming than flying, and if pursued by a boat are little disposed to take alarm until they are approached to within twenty or thirty yards, when they dive, but soon reappear not very far off. If two birds be in company and one be killed by a shot from a gun, its companion, instead of taking measures to insure its own safety, seems to lose the power of self-preservation. It paddles round its companion as if unable to comprehend the reason why it neither dives nor flies, and if pursued suffers itself to be overtaken and knocked down by an oar. This sympathetic feeling is not confined to birds which have paired, or to members of the same family; for in an instance which came under my own notice, both birds were only a few months old, and, as the Razor-bill lays but one egg, the birds could not possibly have grown up together. Towards winter, Razor-bills migrate southwards, either to avoid cold or to find waters where their prey swims nearer to the surface than in our climate. In spring they return northwards, and repair, like Puffins, to places of habitual resort for the purpose of breeding. At this season, also, they are eminently social, laying each an egg in close proximity on a ledge in the rocks, lower down than the Puffins, but above the Guillemots, all of which birds flock to the same portion of coast, often in countless multitudes. The egg differs from that of the Guillemot not only in colour but in shape, being less decidedly pear-shaped. It is much sought after as an article of food, and is said to be very palatable.

The "Auk" of Arctic voyagers is this bird.

THE GREAT AUK.

ALCA IMPENNIS.

Wings very short, not adapted for flying; head, neck, and upper parts, black; a patch between the eyes and bill, tips of the secondaries, and all the under parts, white; bill black, marked by several transverse furrows; irides and feet black. Length thirty-two inches. Egg dirty yellowish white, curiously marked with black spots and lines.

The Great Auk is a bird of so rare occurrence that a history is attached to every specimen that has been observed by persons competent to write a detailed account of what they have seen; and the occurrence of a *genuine egg* (for artificial ones are not unknown) being offered for sale is an incident of some importance. The price demanded would probably equal the cost of *two or three cows.** A specimen of the adult male is to be seen in the British Museum, where, Yarrell informs us, it is "carefully preserved."

The Great Auk is exclusively a sea bird, about the size of a Goose, with a beak like that of the Razor-bill, and wings so small that they are wholly inadequate to support the bird in the air; consequently, it never attempts to fly. But their very insufficiency for flying purposes tends to increase their fitness for swimming under water, and the rapidity with which they advance by this mode of progression is said to be astounding. Little is known of the habits of a bird so rare. It is considered to be a northern bird; but it is not known to be common anywhere, nor has any one observed in it any habits which would not readily be inferred from its structure.

* A cracked specimen was sold in 1854 for £20, and some months later a perfect one for £30.



THE COMMON CORMORANT.

PHALACROCORAX CARBO.

Tail of fourteen feathers. *Winter*—Head, neck, and all the under parts, black, with green reflections; close to the base of the bill a broad white gorget; on the neck a few faint whitish lines; feathers of the back and wings bronze-colour bordered with black; primaries and tail black; beak dusky; orbits greenish yellow; irides green; feet black. *Summer*—Feathers of the head elongated, forming a crest; on the head and neck numerous long silky white feathers; on the thighs a patch of pure white. *Young birds* brown and grey, the gorget greyish white. Length three feet. Eggs greenish white, chalky.

Phalacrocorax, the modern systematic name of the genus Cormorant, is given by Willughby as a synonym of the Coot, and with much propriety, for translated into English it means "Bald Crow." Applied to the Cormorant, it must be considered as descriptive of the semblance of baldness produced by the white feathers of the head during the breeding season. The Cormorant Willughby describes under the name of *Corvus aquaticus*, or Water

Raven. The Hebrew word *salach*, rendered in the Septuagint *Cataractes*, which carries the idea of darting or rushing, is in our version of the Bible translated Cormorant, but with questionable propriety, for our bird has not been observed in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. It is the *Mergus* of classical writers and of Pliny. The English name, "Corvorant," is clearly *Corvus vorans*, a voracious Raven; and "Cormorant" perhaps a corruption of *Corvus marínus*, Sea Raven.

Sea-side visitors are pretty sure of seeing more than one specimen of this bird, if they care to look for them, for the Cormorant frequents all parts of the coast as well as lakes and rivers, and does not leave us at any period of the year. Often we may see two or three of these birds flying along together at a slight distance above the surface of the sea, distinguished by their black hue, long outstretched neck, and rapid waving of the wings. They fly swiftly in a straight line, and seem to be kept from dipping into the water by making ahead at full speed. There is no buoyancy in their flight, no floating in the air, or soaring; their sole motive for using their narrow but muscular wings is clearly that they may repair to or from some favourite spot with greater speed than they can attain by swimming or diving. Occasionally, while engaged in a boating expedition, we may encounter a party of three or four occupied in fishing. They are shy, and will not allow a near approach, but even at a distance they may be distinguished by their large size, sooty hue, long necks, and hooked beaks. They sit low in the water, often dipping their heads below the surface, and in this posture advancing, in order that their search for food may not be impeded by the ripple of the water. A sheltered bay in which shoals of small fish abound is a choice resort, and here they make no long continuous stay in the swimming attitude, but suddenly and frequently dive, remaining below a longer or shorter time, according to the depth which they have to descend

in order to secure their prey, but when successful, occupying but a very brief space of time in swallowing it. Not unfrequently they may be discerned from the shore similarly occupied, floating or diving in the midst of the very breakers. Sometimes, but rarely, one settles on a rail or stump of a tree close to the water in a tidal river. The capture of fish is still its object, and it is quite as expert in securing its prey from such a station as when roving at large on the open sea.

All along our coast there is at various intervals a rock popularly distinguished in the neighbourhood by the name of "Shag-rock." Such a rock is generally low, isolated, and situated at a safe distance from land; or, if near the shore, is close to the base of a steep cliff. Hither the Cormorants, when their hunger is appeased, repair for the threefold purpose of resting, digesting their food, and drying their wings. The process of digestion is soon completed, but the time consumed in drying their thoroughly drenched wings depends on the amount of sunshine and air moving. Of these, whatever they may be, they know how to avail themselves to perfection. They station themselves on the highest ridge of the rock, wide apart, and in a row, so as not to screen one another, raise their bodies to their full height, and spread their wings to their utmost extent. No laundress is more cunning in the exercise of her vocation. Indeed, they can hardly fail to recall the idea of so many pairs of black trousers hung out to be aired.

Cormorants do not confine their fishing expeditions to the sea, but frequently ascend tidal rivers, and follow the course of streams which communicate with fish-ponds and lakes, where they commit great havoc; for the quantity of fish which they devour at a meal is very great. Pliny has observed that the Cormorant sometimes perches on trees; and the truth of this remark has been confirmed by many subsequent writers. They have been even known to build

their nest in a tree, but this is a rare occurrence. They generally select exposed rocks, where they collect a large quantity of sticks and rubbish, and lay three or four eggs in a depression on the summit.

Most people are familiar with a representation of a fishery with the help of Cormorants conducted by the Chinese; but it is not so generally known that a similar method was once practised in England: Willughby,* quoting Faber's "Annotations on the Animals of Recchus," says: "It is the custom in England to train Cormorants to catch fish. While conveying the birds to the fishing-ground the fishermen keep the heads and eyes of the birds covered to prevent them from being alarmed. When they have reached the rivers, they take off the hoods, and having first tied a leather strap loosely round the lower part of the neck, that the birds may be unable to swallow down what fishes they catch, throw them into the water. They immediately set to work and pursue the fish beneath them with marvellous rapidity. When they have caught one they rise to the surface, and, having first pinched it with their beaks, swallow it as far as the strap permits, and renew the chase until they have caught from five to six each. On being called to return to their masters' fist, they obey with alacrity, and bring up, one by one, the fish they have swallowed, injured no farther than that they are slightly crushed. The fishing being brought to an end, the birds are removed from the neighbourhood of the water, the strap is untied, and a few of the captured fish, thrown to them as their share of the booty, are dexterously caught before they touch the ground."

* Ornithologia, 1676, p. 248.



THE SHAG.

PHALACROCORAX GRACULUS.

Tail graduated, of twelve feathers. In *winter*, general plumage deep greenish black; feathers of the back glossy with black borders; orbits and pouch greenish yellow; bill dusky; irides green; feet black. In *summer*, head crested. *Young birds* greenish brown above; light grey below. Length twenty-eight inches. Eggs greenish blue, chalky.

Except in the smaller size and differences of plumage mentioned above, there is little to distinguish the Shag from the Cormorant. Both, too, are of common occurrence, and frequent the same localities; except that the Shag is more disposed to be gregarious: it does not, however, commonly resort to tidal rivers, and is still more

rarely found on inland lakes; its food and method of obtaining it are precisely similar, so that a description of one bird will suit the other almost equally well. The Shag is called sometimes the Green Cormorant, from the tint of its plumage; but this name is not in common use. Another of its names is the Crested Cormorant; but this is vague, inasmuch as both species are crested in spring. In Scotland a common name for it is Scart, applied also to the Great Cormorant.

THE GANNET.

SULA ALBA.

Crown buff-yellow; general plumage milk-white; quills black; bill bluish grey at the base, white at the tip; orbits pale blue; membrane prolonged from the gape and that under the throat dusky blue; irides yellow; feet striped with green, the membranes dusky; claws white. *Birds of the first year*, general plumage dusky brown, beneath greyish. In the *second year*, greyish black above, marked with numerous triangular white spots, whitish below. Length three feet. Eggs dull greenish white.

It would not be difficult to compile, from various sources, a description of the Gannet and its habits, which would fill more pages than my readers, perhaps, would care to peruse. To avoid this contingency, I will limit myself to a statement of my own personal acquaintance with the bird and its ways, and a transcript of notes kindly furnished me by a friend who visited the Bass Rock, one of its favourite haunts in the breeding season.

Extract from my own Journal.—"August 27th. I lay for a long time to-day on the thick herbage which crowns the splendid cliffs, 'the Gobbins,' near the entrance of Belfast Lough, watching through a telescope the proceedings of some Gannets, or Solan Geese. This bird, which is allied to the Pelicans rather than the Geese, is of a large size, much bigger than a Gull, from which, also, it may be distinguished at a distance by its greater length of neck, the intense whiteness of its plumage, and the black

tip of its wide-spreading wings. But apart from all these distinguishing characters, its mode of fishing is, by itself, sufficient to mark it. In flight it is eminently wandering; it circles round and round, or describes a figure of eight, at a varying elevation above the water, in quest of herrings, pilchards, or other fish whose habit is to swim near



THE GANNET.

the surface. When it has discovered a prey, it suddenly arrests its flight, partially closes its wings, and descends head foremost with a force sufficient to make a *jet d'eau* visible two or three miles off, and to carry itself many feet downwards. When successful, it brings its prize to the surface, and devours it without troubling itself about

mastication. If unsuccessful, it rises immediately, and resumes its hunting. It is sometimes seen swimming, perhaps to rest itself, for I did not observe that it ever dived on these occasions. My companion told me that the fishermen on the coast of Ireland say that, if chased by a boat when seen swimming, it becomes so terrified as to be unable to rise. The real reason may be that it is gorged with food. He was once in a boat on the Lough, when, a Gannet being seen a long way ahead, it was determined to give chase, and ascertain whether the statement was correct. As the boat drew near, the Gannet endeavoured to escape by swimming; but made no attempt either to dive or to use its wings. After a pretty long chase, the bowman secured it in spite of a very severe bite which it inflicted on his hand, and carried it home in triumph. It did not appear to have received any injury, and when released, in the evening of the same day, swam out to sea with great composure. A fisherman in Islay told me that in some parts of Scotland a singular method of catching Gannets is adopted. A herring is fastened to a board and sunk a few feet deep in the sea. The sharp eye of the Gannet detects the fish, and the bird, first raising itself to an elevation which experience or instinct has taught it to be sufficient to carry it down to the requisite depth, pounces on the fish, and in the effort penetrates the board to which the fish is attached. Being thus held fast by the beak, and unable to extricate itself, it is drowned. Gannets are frequently caught in the herring nets, at various depths below the surface. Diving after the fish, they become entangled in the nets, and are thus captured in a trap not intended for them. They perform good service to fishermen, by indicating at a great distance the exact position of the shoals of fish."

Gannets breed in great numbers on several parts of our rocky coast; from the extreme north to Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel. The two most important stations

are St. Kilda and the Bass Rock, in the Firth of Forth. On this rock stand the ruins of the once formidable stronghold of the Douglas family, the Castle of Tantallan. In circumference the island is about a mile: on the northern side it rises to an elevation of eight hundred feet, whilst towards the south it shelves almost down to the sea. The isolated position of this rock, and the difficulty of landing on it, have rendered it a fit retreat for sea-fowl of various kinds; and as the proprietor "preserves" them, they flourish without sensible diminution. The discharge of a gun causes the whole of the colony to take wing; and as they rise into the air, the eye of the spectator is dazzled by the mazy intercrossings of white wings, the ear bewildered by the discord of confused screamings. A visit paid at sunrise, when flocks of various kinds are wheeling about in all directions, will more than reward the early riser for his activity, for Scotland scarcely offers a more interesting sight. Of all the numerous birds which frequent the rock, the Solan Goose is the most abundant and most profitable, as almost the only revenue of the island accrues from the sale of these birds to the country people of the mainland, and at the Edinburgh market, where they have fetched, for the last century and a half, the unvarying price of two shillings and fourpence a head. The size of the Gannet is somewhat larger than that of the domestic Goose.

"The only parts of the island where they can be approached are on the south and west sides. They sit lazily and stupidly on and about their nests, which are composed of a mass of weeds and grass, and will suffer themselves to be stroked, patted, or knocked on the head, as the case may be, with a most philosophical gravity. They are frequently shot; but as they then generally fall into the sea, a boat has to be on the alert, or they are soon washed away. The plan of lowering a man by means of a rope held by the others, is also adopted; but this is most

dangerous. The Frigate Pelican [The Skua?] often chases a successful Gannet till the terrified bird disgorges its prey, which the pursuer seizes before it reaches the water."

"A Solan Goose to most people would not afford a delicious meal, being a rank, coarse, fishy dish; but many of the poorer classes eat them with a relish—nay, as a delicacy—and during the winter would fare ill had they not these birds for food."

The Gannet lays but one egg; and the young bird is nourished on semi-liquid food disgorged by the parent. On its first exclusion from the egg its skin is naked, and of a bluish black hue, but is soon covered with a white down. Through this the true feathers appear, which are black, the adult plumage being pure white.

For an interesting account of the capture of these birds at St. Kilda, the reader is referred to Professor James Wilson's "Voyage round the Coast of Scotland." From a calculation once made of the number of Gannets consumed by each family in a year, on this island, it appeared that the total secured, not taking into account a large number which could not be reached for various reasons, was 22,600; and this number was considered to be below the average, the season being a bad one.

THE CASPIAN TERN.

STERNA CASPIA.

Summer—Bill stout, bright red; upper parts of the head and elongated feathers black; upper plumage bluish ash; quills and tail ash-brown; cheeks and under plumage white; irides yellowish brown; feet black. Length twenty-one inches. Eggs greyish green, blotched with brown and black.

The Caspian Tern, as its name indicates, is most abundant about the Caspian Sea; but it is found also in the Baltic Sea, in several parts of the Mediterranean, in Switzerland, and as far south as the Cape of Good Hope. It is said to

breed in the Danish Islands, and to migrate southwards in autumn.

The Hebrew word *salach*, already alluded to under Cormorant, is supposed by Colonel C. Hamilton Smith to be descriptive of this bird more than of any other common in the East. "The Caspian Tern," he says, "is not only abundant for several months in the year on the coast of Palestine, but frequents the lakes and pools far inland; flying across the deserts to the Euphrates, and to the Persian and Red Seas, and frequenting the Nile. It flies with immense velocity, darting along the surface of the sea to snap at mollusks, or small fishes, or wheeling through the air in pursuit of insects: and in calm weather, after rising to a great height, it drops perpendicularly down to near the surface of the water, but never alights except on land, and it is at all times disposed to utter a kind of laughing scream. This Tern nestles in high cliffs, sometimes at a considerable distance from the sea. It is the largest of the Tern genus, being about the weight of a Pigeon, and nearly two feet in length."

The Caspian Tern is of rare occurrence in Great Britain. The specimens which have been obtained were shot on the eastern coast, mostly in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

THE SANDWICH TERN.

STERNA BOYSII.

Bill long, black, the tip yellowish; tarsus short (one inch); tail long; head and crest as in the last; nape, upper part of the back, and all the lower parts brilliant white, tinged on the breast with rose; back and wings pale ash-grey; quills deeper grey; tail white; feet black, yellowish beneath. *Young birds*—Head mottled with black and white; back, wing-coverts, and tail-feathers varied with irregular lines of black; bill and feet dark brown. Length eighteen inches. Eggs greyish green, blotched with brown and black.

The Sandwich Tern, which takes its name from the place where it was first seen in England, is not uncommon on

many parts of the coast during the summer months. In some places it seems to be abundant. Mr. Selby found Sandwich Terns, in great numbers, on the islands off the coast of Northumberland. "Here," he says, "a station is selected apart from the other species, generally on a higher site, and the nests are so close to each other as to render it difficult to cross the ground without breaking the eggs, or injuring the unfledged young. Upon this coast it is called *par excellence* 'The Tern,' all the other species passing under the general name of 'Sea Swallows.'" Its habits are so like those of the Common Tern, to be described hereafter, that, to avoid repetition, I purposely omit all account of its mode of fishing, and content myself with quoting, on the authority of Audubon and Meyer, incidents in its biography which I have not noticed in the Common Tern. The former author says:— "Its cries are sharp, grating, and loud enough to be heard at the distance of half a mile. They are repeated at intervals while it is travelling, and kept up incessantly when one intrudes upon it in its breeding ground, on which occasion it sails and dashes over your head, chiding you with angry notes, more disagreeable than pleasant to your ear." Meyer, writing of the same bird, says: "The Sandwich Tern is observed to be particularly fond of settling on sunken rocks where the waves run high, and the surf is heavy: this being a peculiar fancy belonging to this species, it is sometimes called by the name of Surf Tern."

THE ROSEATE TERN.

STERNA DOUGALLII.

Bill black, red at the base; feet orange, claws small, black; tarsus three-quarters of an inch long; tail much forked, much longer than the wings; upper part of the head and nape black; rest of the upper plumage pale ash-grey; tail white, the outer feathers very long and pointed; cheeks and under plumage white, tinged on the breast and belly with rose. Length fifteen and a half inches. Eggs yellowish stone-colour, spotted and speckled with ash-grey and brown.

Of this Tern Dr. M'Dougall, its discoverer, says, "It is of light and very elegant figure, differing from the Common Tern in the size, length, colour, and curvature of the bill; in the comparative shortness of the wing in proportion to the tail, in the purity of the whiteness of the tail, and the peculiar conformation and extraordinary length of the lateral feathers. It also differs from that bird in the hazel-colour and size of the legs and feet."

Roseate Terns have been discovered on several parts of the coast, principally in the north, as in the mouth of the Clyde, Lancashire, and the Farn Islands. They associate with the Common Terns, but are far less numerous. Selby says, "the old birds are easily recognised amidst hundreds of the other species by their peculiar and buoyant flight, long tail, and note, which may be expressed by the word *crake*, uttered in a hoarse grating key."

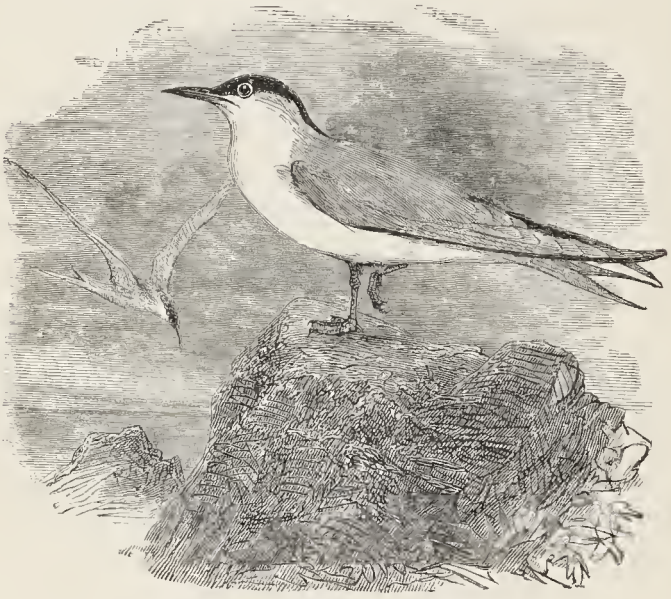
THE COMMON TERN.

STERNA HIRUNDO.

Bill moderate, red with a black tip; head and long feathers on the back of the head black; upper parts bluish ash; quills ash-grey, brown at the tips; tail much forked, not longer than the wings, white, the two outer feathers on each side dusky on the outer webs; under parts white, tinged with grey on the breast; irides reddish brown; feet coral-red. *Young birds* have a good deal of white about the head, and the feathers on the back are tipped with white: tail ash-grey, whitish at the tip. Length thirteen and a half inches. Eggs olive-brown, blotched and spotted with ash and dusky.

On those parts of the coast where the Common Tern is abundant, no sea-bird is more likely to attract the notice

of the visitor than the Common Tern. It is less in size than any of the common species of Gull, with which, however, it is often confounded by the unobservant. It is more lively and active in its motions, not ordinarily flying in circles, but, if I may use the expression, "rambling" through the air, frequently diverging to the right or left, and raising or depressing itself at frequent intervals. These characters



THE COMMON TERN.

alone are sufficient to distinguish the Tern from any of the Gulls; but it presents yet more striking features. Its tail is elongated and forked like that of the Swallow, and from this character rather than from its flight it is commonly known as the Sea Swallow. Its mode of taking its prey is totally different from that of the Gulls. Very frequently a single Tern may be observed pursuing its course in a line with the breakers on a sandy shore at

the distance perhaps of from fifty to a hundred yards from the beach. Its beak is pointed downwards, and the bird is evidently on the look-out for prey. Suddenly it descends perpendicularly into the water, making a perceptible splash, but scarcely disappearing. In an instant it has recovered the use of its wings and ascends again, swallowing some small fish meanwhile if it has been successful, but in any case continuing its course as before. I do not recollect ever to have seen a Tern sit on the water to devour its prey when fishing among the breakers. Often, too, as one is walking along the shore, or sailing in a boat, when the sea is calm, a cruizing party of Terns comes in sight. Their flight now is less direct than in the instance just mentioned, as they "beat" the fishing-ground after the fashion of spaniels, still, however, making way ahead. Suddenly one of the party arrests its flight, hovers for a few seconds like a Hawk, and descends as if shot, making a splash as before. If unsuccessful it rises at once, but if it has captured the object on which it swooped, it remains floating on the water until it has relieved itself of its incumbrance by the summary process of swallowing it. I do not know a prettier sight than a party of Terns thus occupied. They are by no means shy, frequently flying quite over the boat, and uttering from time to time a short scream, which, though not melodious, is more in keeping with the scene than a mellow song would be.

In rough weather they repair to sheltered bays, ascend estuaries, or follow the course of a river until they have advanced far inland. They are harbingers of summer quite as much as the Swallow itself, coming to us in May and leaving in September for some warmer coast. They usually breed on flat shores, laying two or three eggs on the ground, in marshes, or on sandy shingle. The eggs in my collection were procured on the coast of Norfolk, but I have seen the birds themselves in the greatest numbers in Belfast Lough and in Loch Crinan.

THE ARCTIC TERN.

STERNA ARCTICA.

Bill slender, red throughout; under plumage ash-grey; tail much forked, longer than the wings; legs orange-red, in other respects very like the last. Length fifteen inches. Eggs as in the last.

This bird, as its name indicates, frequents high northern latitudes, to which, however, it is not confined; since in the Orkneys and Hebrides it is the common species. It breeds also on the coast of some of the northern English counties, but is of rare occurrence in the south, though several instances are recorded of large flocks making their appearance in different places at the season when they were probably on their way from their winter quarters—far away to the south—to their breeding-ground. In the rocky islands which they frequent from May to September, they form colonies and lay their eggs, generally apart from the allied species. The eggs closely resemble those of the Common Tern, but are somewhat smaller. In its habits and general appearance the Arctic Tern comes so close to the last-named species, that the birds, even when flying together, can only be distinguished by the most practised eye.

THE WHISKERED TERN.

STERNA LEUCOPARÉÏA.

Bill and feet red; head black, with a white stripe from the base of the bill below the eyes to the ear-coverts; upper parts dark grey; under, white; tail slightly forked, dark grey; irides black. Length eleven inches. Eggs unknown.

Of this Tern a very few isolated specimens only have been obtained in different parts of the Old World, and among them one was shot in the year 1836, on the coast of Dorsetshire. Owing to its extreme rarity, little is known of its habits.

THE GULL-BILLED TERN.

STERNA ANGLICA.

Bill short, stout, black throughout; feet long, black; head and long occipital feathers black (in *winter* white); upper plumage pale ash-grey; under, white. Length thirteen inches. Eggs olive-green, blotched with brown.

This species takes its name (*Anglica*) from having been first detected in England by Montagu. It has since been observed in the eastern parts of Europe, especially Hungary, and in North America, where it is known as the Marsh Tern. Very few specimens only have been obtained in England.

THE LESSER TERN.

STERNA MINUTA.

Bill orange, with a black tip; feet orange; forehead, and a streak above the eye, white; crown black; upper parts pearl-grey; under, white; tail much forked, shorter than the wings. *Young birds* have the head brownish, with darker streaks; upper plumage yellowish white and dusky; bill pale yellow, with a dark tip; legs dull yellow. Length nine and a half inches. Eggs stone-colour, spotted and speckled with grey and brown.

On the sandy and marshy shores of Norfolk, the Lesser Tern is a bird of common occurrence in summer, either single, or in small parties of three or four. Not unfrequently, as the sea-side visitor is sauntering about on the sands, one of these birds seems to take offence at its dominion being invaded. With repeated harsh cries it flies round and round the intruder, coming quite close enough to allow its black head and yellow beak to be distinguished. Its flight is swift, something like that of a Swallow, but more laboured, and not so rapid. If fired at, it takes little notice of the noise; and, knowing nothing of the danger, continues its screams* and

*I have been beset in this manner by a Lesser Tern so far on in the summer, that I could not attribute its actions to any anxiety about either eggs or young. I am inclined to think it is, on such occasions, taught by its instinct to accompany a traveller for the

circling till its pertinacity becomes annoying. When feeding, it presents a far pleasanter appearance. Then, altogether heedless of intrusion, it skims along the surface of the drains in the marshes, profiting by its length of wing and facility of wheeling, to capture flying insects. At least, if this be not its object, I can in no other way account for the peculiar character of its flight. At other times, either alone, or in company with a few other indi-



THE LESSER TERN.

viduals of the same species, it is seen flying slowly along, some fifteen or twenty feet above the surface of a shallow

sake of the insects disturbed by his movements. During the summer months, the shingle, on a sunny beach, is haunted by myriads of sluggish flies, which rarely take wing unless thus disturbed. That the Chimney Swallow often accompanies the traveller for this object, I have no doubt; as I have seen them fly to and fro before me, darting in among the swarming flies, and so intent in their chase, as to pass within a few yards of my feet every time they crossed my path.

tidal pool, or pond, in a salt marsh. Suddenly it arrests its onward progress, soars like a Kestril for a second or two, with its beak pointed downwards. It has descried a shrimp, or small fish, and this is its way of taking aim. Employing the mechanism with which its Creator has provided it, it throws out of gear its apparatus of feathers and air-tubes, and falls like a plummet into the water, with a splash which sends circle after circle to the shore; and, in an instant, having captured and swallowed its petty booty, returns to its aërial watch-post. A social little party of three or four birds, who have thus taken possession of a pond, will remain fishing as long as the tide is high enough to keep it full. They take little notice of passengers; and if startled by the report of a gun, remove to a short distance only, and there resume their occupation. Sometimes they may be seen floating about in the open sea, resting their wings, perhaps, after a long flight, or simply idling, certainly not fishing; for, although they plunge from a height, with great ease and elegance, diving proper is not one of their accomplishments.

To the stranger who visits the coast of Norfolk, the Lesser Tern will, perhaps, be pointed out under the name of "Sea Swallow," or, more probably, as a "Shrimp Catcher." Either of these names is appropriate. Its mode of progress through the air is more like a Swallow's than that of the Common Tern, and in size it does not so very much exceed the Swift as to make the comparison outrageous. A shrimp it can undoubtedly catch; and it exercises its vocation in shallow water, such as shrimps alone inhabit or small fish no larger than shrimps.

Like the other Terns it is migratory, repairing year after year to low flat shores on various parts of the coast, arriving in May, and departing in September for some climate subject to no cold severe enough to banish small marine animals to deep water. The Lesser Tern makes no nest, but lays its eggs, generally two, among the shingle.



THE BLACK TERN.

STERNA FÍSSIPES.

Bill black; feet purple-brown, the membrane short; head and neck black; upper parts lead-colour; under parts dark ash-grey; under tail-coverts white; tail not much forked, shorter than the wings; irides brown. In *winter*, the lore, throat, and breast are white. Length ten and a quarter inches. Eggs dark olive-brown, blotched and spotted with black.

The Black Tern is a common bird in most temperate countries which abound in extensive marshes. In its habits it is scarcely less aquatic than the preceding species, but differs from them all in preferring fresh water to salt. It was formerly of frequent occurrence in England; but draining and reclaiming have, within the last few years, given over many of its haunts to the Partridge and Wood Pigeon; and it is now but rarely known to breed in this country.* A few, however, are not unfrequently seen in spring and autumn, when on their way from and to their winter quarters, which are the warmer

* The Rev. R. Lubbock states in his "Fauna of Norfolk, 1845," that it has ceased to breed regularly in Norfolk, but that eggs had been recently obtained at Crowland Wash in Lincolnshire.

regions of the globe. In Norfolk its name still lingers as the "Blue Darr," a corruption, probably, of Dorr-Hawk (another name of the Nightjar), a bird which it closely resembles in its mode of flight. Like the Dorr-Hawk, the Black Tern feeds on beetles and other insects, which it catches on the wing, but adds to its dietary small fresh-water fish, which it catches by dipping for them. While in pursuit of its winged prey, it does not confine itself to the water, but skims over the marsh and adjoining meadows, sometimes even alighting for an instant to pick up a worm. Black Terns are sociable birds among themselves, but do not consort with other species. They lay their eggs in the most inaccessible swamps, on masses of decayed reeds and flags, but little elevated above the level of the water. The nests are merely depressions in the lumps of vegetable substance, and usually contain three or sometimes four eggs. They are placed near enough to each other to form colonies; and the birds continue to flock together during their absence in warmer climates. Large flocks have been seen in the Atlantic, midway between Europe and America. In Holland and Hungary they are said by Temminck to be numerous. This author states that the Black Tern commonly lays its eggs on the leaves of the water-lily.

THE WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN.

STERNA LEUCÓPTERA.

General plumage black; small wing-coverts, tail, and its coverts, white; wings ash-grey; beak reddish brown; irides greyish black; feet red, with black claws. Length eight inches.

This species, Temminck informs us, frequents the bays and gulfs of the Mediterranean; especially about Gibraltar: it visits also the lakes of Switzerland and Italy. A single specimen was shot on the Shannon, in 1841; and on this rests the sole claim of this bird to be admitted into the catalogue of British birds.

THE NODDY TERN.

STERNA STÓLIDA.

Bill and legs black; crown buff; back of the head smoke-grey; general plumage brownish black. Length fifteen inches. Eggs reddish yellow, spotted and blotched with dull red and faint purple.

"NODDY" is a name, as my readers are probably aware, given to a species of Tern, which, in tropical regions, frequently alights on the rigging of vessels, and there falling asleep, suffers itself to be caught by the sailors. It has little claim to be classed among British birds, inasmuch as a few specimens only have been observed in St. George's Channel, and two have been shot off the coast of Wexford. For a description of its habits the reader is referred to Audubon, and books of voyages in equatorial regions.

THE SOOTY TERN.

STERNA FULIGINOSA.

Bill black, slightly curved downwards; forehead white; the rest of the head, and upper plumage generally, sooty black; under plumage white; tail deeply forked, each outside feather white on the outer web; feet black. Length fourteen and a half inches. Eggs pale cream coloured, variously mottled with amber and pale purple.

OF the Sooty Tern a single specimen only has been obtained in Great Britain. It is a bird of very wide geographical range, having been observed in the neighbourhood of Cuba, Florida, Bermuda, Ascension Island, Christmas Island, and Australia. It is said to breed in the same localities with the Noddy Tern, and is described as being of a peculiarly mild and sociable disposition.

SABINE'S GULL.

LARUS SABINI.

Head and neck dark grey, terminating in a narrow black collar; lower part of the neck, all the under parts, and tail, white; upper plumage grey; wings black and white, longer than the tail; bill yellow, black at the base; irides dark; orbits vermilion; feet black. *Young birds* and adult specimens in winter want the dark head. Length thirteen inches. Eggs olive, blotched with brown.

This bird takes its name from Captain Sabine, who accompanied the Arctic expedition of 1818, and observed considerable numbers of this species of Gull associating with Arctic Terns on a group of rocky islands on the west coast of Greenland. A very few specimens have since been shot on the shores of the British Isles, all in autumn; from which it may be inferred that this bird travels southward to spend its winter. It lays its eggs, three in number, on the bare rock; and feeds on marine insects cast on shore.

THE LITTLE GULL.

LARUS MINUTUS.

Summer—Head and neck black; lower part of the neck, tail, all the under plumage, white; upper plumage pale ash-grey; primaries white at the end; bill reddish brown; irides dark; legs vermilion. *Winter*—Forehead, front and sides of the neck white; nape and cheeks white, streaked with greyish black. Length rather more than eleven inches.

This, the smallest of the Gulls, is a rare visitor to the British coast, and is nowhere known to be abundant. It is said to be remarkably active and graceful in its movements through the air, and to associate with Terns. Its food consists of marine insects and small fish. Its breeding place and eggs are unknown.

BONAPARTE'S GULL.

LARUS BONAPARTII.

Neck, tail, and under plumage white; hood greyish black; upper plumage pearl-grey; first six primaries black and white; bill black; irides dark brown; feet carmine. Length from fourteen to fifteen inches. Eggs unknown.

Of this beautiful little Gull several specimens have been obtained during the last few years in various parts of Great Britain. It must be considered, however, a straggler from North America, where it is abundant in the fur countries, and in the northern bays and estuaries. In flight and habits it resembles some of the Terns, with which also it associates, and is distinguished by its peculiar shrill and plaintive cry.

THE CUNEATE-TAILED GULL.

LARUS ROSSII.

Tail graduated, the two central feathers being longest; general plumage white; wings pearl-grey; outer web of the first primary dusky; some small feathers round the eye and a collar round the middle of the neck black; neck above and all the under plumage tinged with rose-red; bill black; feet red. Length fourteen inches. Eggs unknown.

This Gull received its name in honour of the Arctic traveller, Captain Ross, who killed the first of the very few specimens which have been obtained. Nothing is known of its habits, and only a solitary individual has been observed in the British Isles.

THE MASKED GULL.

LARUS CAPISTRATUS.

Characters resembling those of the next species; but the dark mask does not extend to the back of the head, and the feet are reddish brown instead of vermilion. Length fifteen inches.

An exceedingly rare species, said by Temminck to be found in Baffin's Bay, and Davis's Straits. A few isolated specimens have been shot in British waters; but owing to

its similarity to the Black-headed Gull, it may, perhaps, be more abundant than it is considered to be. Nothing is known of its habits or nidification.

THE BLACK-HEADED GULL.

LARUS RIDIBUNDUS.

Summer—Head and upper part of the neck deep brown; lower part of the neck and all the under plumage white, slightly tinged with rose; upper plumage bluish ash; primaries white, edged with ash, and broadly tipped with black; irides brown; bill and feet red, with a purple tinge. In *winter* the head and neck are white; bill and feet bright vermilion. In *young* birds the hood is pale brown; the upper plumage dark brown, mottled at the edges of the feathers with yellowish; bill livid at the base, the tip black; feet yellowish. Length seventeen inches. Eggs olive, spotted with brown and dusky.

Black-Headed, Black-Cap, Brown-Headed, Red-Legged, and Pewit, are all common distinctive names of this Gull, to which may be added that of Laughing Gull. The latter name is, indeed, often given to the next species, a rare bird, and might with equal propriety be applied to several other species, whose harsh cry resembles a laugh. The systematic name, *ridibundus*, which has the same meaning, is by general consent, confined to this. The reader, therefore, must bear in mind that though the term *ridibundus* will bear no translation but "laughing," the name of the Laughing Gull is *Larus atricilla*, which can mean only "Black-Headed Gull;" a paradoxical statement, perhaps, but one which it is necessary to make, or the young student will probably fall into error.

Brown-Headed Gull is the most appropriate of all the above names, at least in summer, for at this period both male and female are best distinguished by the deep brown colour of the head and upper part of the neck.

This is one of the most frequent of the Gulls, to be sought for in the breeding season not on the rocky shore among cliffs, but on low flat salt marshes on the coast and in fresh-water marshes far inland. Early in spring large numbers of Brown-headed Gulls repair to their traditional

breeding-grounds and wander over the adjoining country in search of food, which consists of worms and grubs. From the assiduity with which they resort to arable land and follow the plough, they have been called Sea Crows. In April and May they make their simple preparations for laying their eggs by trampling down the broken tops of reeds and sedges, and so forming a slight concavity. The number of eggs in each nest is generally three, and



THE BLACK-HEADED GULL.

as a large number of birds often resort to the same spot, the collecting of these eggs becomes an occupation of importance. By some persons they are considered a delicacy, and, with the eggs of the Redshank, are substituted for Plover's eggs; but to a fastidious palate they are not acceptable, and far inferior to an egg from the poultry yard. Willughby describes a colony of Black-Caps on a small island in a marsh or fish pond, in the

county of Stafford, distant at least thirty miles from the sea. He says that when the young birds had attained their full size, it was the custom to drive them from the island into nets disposed along the shore of the lake. The captured birds were fattened on meat and garbage, and sold for about fourpence or fivepence each (a goodly price in those days, 1676). The average number captured every year was 1200, returning to the proprietor an income of about £15. In a modern work, "The Catalogue of Norfolk and Suffolk Birds," it is stated that precisely the same sum is paid for the privilege of collecting the eggs from Scoulton Mere, in Norfolk. Towards the end of July, when the young are fully fledged, all the birds, old and young, repair to the sea, and scatter themselves in small flocks to all parts of the coast, preferring a low sandy shore, or the mouth of a tidal river, as the Thames and the Clyde, where they are of common occurrence. They also accompany shoals of herrings and other small fish, often congregating with other species in countless numbers.

Before winter the distinctive character afforded by the brown plumage of the head and neck has entirely disappeared. These parts are now of a pure white, and the red legs afford the best distinguishing feature. Persons residing on the coast, who are familiarly acquainted with the habits of the bird, but are unaware of the periodical change in its colour, consider the two forms of the bird as distinct species. Thus I have received from a marsh on the coast of Norfolk the eggs of the "Black-headed Gull," and have had the same bird pointed out to me in winter as the "Red-legged Pigeon-Mow" (Mew).* One flock of about thirty thus pointed out to me presented a very pretty sight. They had detected either a shoal of small fishes, or a collection of dead animal matter floating among the breakers, and were feeding with singular ac-

* "Bewick's figure of the Red-legged Gull is from a bird of this species in the plumage of the first winter."—YARRELL.

tivity. They alighted on the water instantly that a wave had broken, remained there a few seconds, and, when a succeeding wave seemed on the point of breaking over them and overwhelming them, clapped their wings two or three times, rose just far enough to allow the wave to pass under them without moistening their beautiful dove-coloured wings, but no farther, and alighted again to be disturbed in like manner by the next breaker. As we drew near they all flew away, and we could discover nothing where their keen eyes had probably detected food in abundance.

The resumption of the brown head takes place in spring, and is not a moult, but a change of colour without the shedding of a feather.

A writer in the *Zoologist* * states that he has observed these birds in the summer evenings hawking for flies with a motion like that of the Swallows; and a similar instance is recorded by Yarrell on the authority of the Rev. R. Lubbock.

THE LAUGHING GULL.

LARUS ATRICILLA.

Head and upper part of the neck dark lead-grey; lower part of the neck and all the under plumage white; upper, lead-grey; quills black, reaching beyond the tail; bill and feet deep red. Length eighteen inches. Eggs earthy olive, blotched and spotted with dull reddish brown and black.

The principal mark of distinction between this and the preceding species is that *Larus atricilla*, in summer, has a lead-coloured head, *L. ribidundus* a dark brown head. The present bird is of very rare occurrence in the British Isles; indeed, it has not been seen for many years, so that the notices in books on natural history of the Laughing Gull are to be received with caution, having reference, no doubt, to the other species. The true Laughing Gull is an American bird, and is said also to be frequently met with in the Mediterranean. In habits and mode of breeding it resembles the Black-headed Gull.

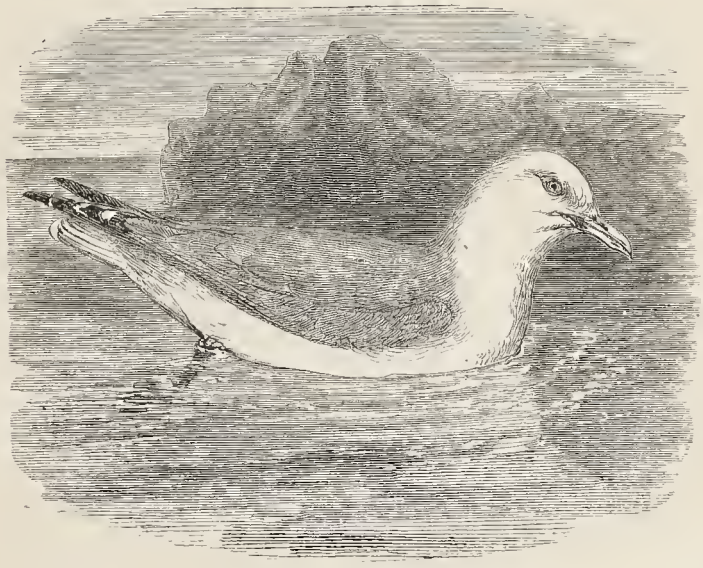
* Vol i. p. 216.

THE KITTIWAKE GULL.

LARUS TRIDÁCTYLUS.

Hind toe represented by a small knob without a claw. *Summer plumage*—Head and neck pale bluish ash, a few fine dusky streaks before the eyes; forehead, region of the eyes, and all the under parts, pure white; upper plumage bluish ash; first primary with the outer web black, four first tipped with black, two or three of them ending in a small white spot, fifth having the tip white bordered with black; bill greenish yellow; orbits red; irides brown; feet dark olive-brown. In *winter*, the whole of the head and neck is white. *Young birds* have the head white, mottled with grey and dusky; upper feathers tipped with brown; bend and upper edge of the wing black; primaries black; tail black, towards the end tipped with white; bill, orbits, and irides, black; feet pale brown. Length fifteen and a half inches. Eggs stone-colour, spotted with grey and two shades of brown.

The Kittiwake Gull takes its name from the cry with which in the breeding season it assails any intruder on its domain. It is a beautiful bird, especially in its



THE KITTIWAKE GULL.

variegated immature plumage, remarkable for its delicacy of colouring and the easy grace of its flight, frequenting high cliffs in summer, while engaged in the duties of

incubation, and at all other times preferring the open sea to estuaries, and feeding on such small fish as swim near the surface. It is very abundant in the Arctic regions of both hemispheres during summer, and extends its southern limits so far as to include the British Isles, but is most numerous in the north. Its nest, built of sea-weed, is placed high up in the face of a precipitous cliff, generally on a narrow ledge, and in close proximity with others belonging to birds of the same species. It contains three eggs, and the young birds remain in their airy nest until fully fledged, when, as well as their parents, they disperse over the neighbouring seas, rarely venturing either to perch on land or fly over it. At the approach of autumn, Kittiwakes, like many other surface-feeding sea-birds, fly southwards, and do not return until the following spring. The young of the Kittiwake, previous to its first moult, is sometimes called the Tarrock.

THE IVORY GULL.

LARUS EBURNEUS.

Plumage white; bill stout, grey at the base, yellow towards the point; irides brown; feet short, black. *Young birds* have some of the feathers tinged with brown. Length eighteen inches. Eggs unknown.

The Ivory Gull is a northern bird, the constant attendant on the whaler when engaged in the unpleasant part of his occupation, that of securing the blubber, evincing little fear at the presence of human beings, but helping itself, without stint, to such scraps as it has strength to carry off. These it snatches up while on the wing. It is rarely seen to alight on the water, but frequently perches on ice peaks, and adds to the wildness of the scene by its loud and harsh screams. The Ivory Gull breeds in very high latitudes, as far north as 70°, and rarely travels so far southwards as Britain, though a few instances have occurred from time to time in winter. On the continent, except in the extreme north, it is equally rare.

THE COMMON GULL.

LARUS CANUS.

Wings reaching beyond the tail; head and neck white, spotted with dusky; lower parts, rump, and tail, white; upper parts clear bluish ash; first two primaries black, with a large white space near the extremity, but tipped with black, the rest black towards the end, and (with the scapulars and secondaries) tipped with white; bill greenish grey, yellow towards the point; irides brown; feet greenish ash. In *summer* the neck and head are pure white. Young birds have the upper plumage brown; the quills and tail are dusky, and the under parts are whitish, mottled with greyish brown; the bill is nearly black with a yellowish base; feet yellowish brown. Length seventeen inches. Eggs olive-brown, spotted with dark brown and dusky.

The Common Gull is so called not without reason. In the open sea, under the cliffs, hovering along the line of breakers, sailing up the river into the very haunts of man, or paddling through the watery ooze of the mud-bank; in all these places, and at all seasons, may Gulls be seen; and in most places this species is so much more abundant than any other, that the bird which gives life to the seaside landscape is likely to be the Common Gull.

Gulls are, moreover, of material service, for they perform for the surface of the sea the same office which crustaceous animals do for its depths. Most of their time is spent in either flying or swimming about (they are no divers) in quest of food, which is of that nature that, if suffered to accumulate, more than one of our senses would be offended. All animal matter which, when life is extinct, rises to the surface, it is their especial province to clear away. To perform this necessary work, they have need of a quick eye and a voracious appetite. That they have the former in an eminent degree, any one may convince himself who, when taking a sea voyage, sees the vessel followed, as he often will, by a flock of Gulls. Let him fling overboard, into the foaming track of the ship, where his own eye can distinguish nothing, ever so small a portion of bread or other kind of food. That some one individual at least among the

flock will have seen it fall and be able to descry it is certain; now, probably, a general scramble will ensue, and the prize will be secured by the swiftest. Having tried this several times with the same result, let him throw over, instead of meat or bread, a bit of wood.



THE COMMON GULL.

Not a bird will come near even to examine it. I have often tried this experiment, and have met with but one result. To prove that the Gull is capable of consuming a large quantity of food, as well as quick-sighted, a single

anecdote will suffice :—"A man who was shooting on the banks of the river Yare, seeing something, which had the appearance of an eel half-swallowed, hanging from the mouth of a Gull which was flying overhead, fired at the bird, and on taking it up, found, not an eel, but—five tallow candles attached to a piece of thread, to the other end of which was fastened a sixth, the latter having been *almost entirely swallowed.* The candles were about twelve inches in length, with cotton wicks, such as are used on board the fishing boats, from the deck of which he had probably taken them."* The Gull, then, is not choice in its diet; it is, in fact, omnivorous. It skims the deep for dead animal matter, follows the ship for offal thrown overboard, paces the shore in quest of mollusks and marine insects, flies inland in stormy weather (a specimen was once brought me which had been shot in Hertfordshire, twenty miles from the nearest navigable river) in winter and spring, and follows the plough along with Rooks and Jackdaws, alights on fields which have been manured with decomposed fish, resorts to marshes for frogs and worms, and after an inundation, repairs to the lately submersed ground, and picks up the small quadrupeds which have been drowned. It usually flies at no great elevation above the water, but when repairing inland and returning it frequently rises to a very great height.

The Common or Green-billed Gull, as it is sometimes called, builds its nest of sea-weed, mixed occasionally with grass and other vegetable substance, and places it most frequently in a cliff or isolated rock; but, in those parts of the coast which offer it no such secure retreat, in marshes and low islands. It lays two or three eggs. When the young are fully grown and able to provide for themselves they mostly keep apart from the old birds. Off certain headlands to which they resort in great numbers, the old birds may then be observed resting for hours together in

* Mr. W. R. Fisher, in the *Zoologist*, vol. i. p. 248.

a broken line from two to three miles from the shore, and the young birds, distinguished by their darker plumage, in another line, about a mile nearer the land. When attending on shoals of herrings and other small fish, an occupation in which they are most sedulous, old and young associate, and are accompanied by Gannets, Kittiwakes, Willocks, Cormorants, Auks, Puffins, and, indeed, by all the larger sea-birds which frequent the waters. On these occasions, they are of great service to fishermen, by indicating the position of the shoals.

THE ICELAND GULL.

LARUS ICELANDICUS.

Wings reaching a little beyond the tail; back and upper wing-coverts pale blue rest of the plumage white, streaked on the head with grey; bill yellow; irides pale yellow; feet deep flesh-colour. *Young birds* pale yellowish grey, barred and mottled with brown; bill pale flesh-colour, having dark horn-colour towards the tip; feet pale flesh-colour. Length twenty-two inches.

The Iceland Gull, called also by Yarrell the "Lesser White-winged Gull," to distinguish it from the Glaucous Gull, which it closely resembles in the colour of its plumage, is a northern bird, intermediate in size between the Common Gull and the Herring Gull. It is so rare a visitor to British seas that few opportunities have offered themselves of observing its habits in warm localities. In the Arctic regions it is abundant, and is of much service to seal-shooters and cod-fishers by hovering over the spots where the small fish are driven to the surface in their efforts to escape from their pursuers. It is fearless of man, and follows the fishing-boats for the sake of picking up offal.

THE LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL.

LARUS FUSCUS.

Wings reaching two inches beyond the tail; head and neck white, streaked (in *winter*) with brown; lower parts pure white; rest of the upper plumage blackish grey; primaries black, the first two with an oval white spot near the tip; secondaries and scapulars tipped with white; bill, irides, and feet, yellow; tarsus two and a quarter inches long; orbits red. In *young birds* the white plumage is mostly replaced by grey mottled with brown, and the black by dusky edged with yellowish; the primaries have no white spots, and the bill is dusky. Length twenty-four inches. Eggs brownish grey, spotted with brown and black.

This is a generally diffused species, occurring in considerable numbers, not only on various parts of our coast, but in the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Red Sea, and the northern parts of America. It repairs in spring either to rocky islands, steep cliffs, or sometimes to inland lakes, where it builds a rather large nest of tufts of grass, and lays two or three eggs. When the young are hatched it is very impatient of having its stronghold invaded, and resents molestation by darting at the head of the intruder. The Lesser Black-backed Gull breeds habitually on many parts of the coast, especially such as are frequented by the Herring Gull. Its food and habits are much the same as those of the Common Gull.

THE HERRING GULL.

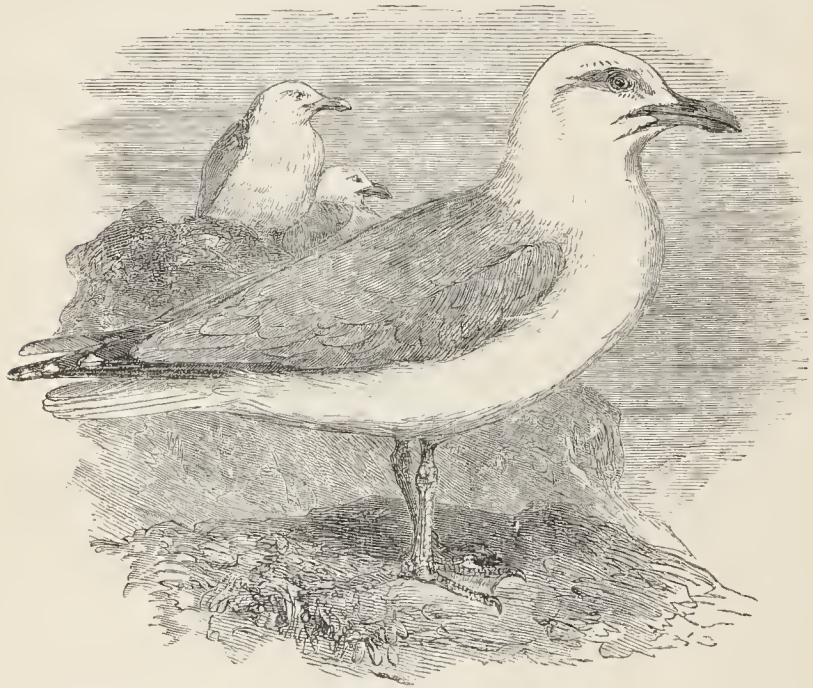
LARUS ARGENTATUS.

Head and neck white, streaked in summer with light brown; tail and lower parts white; back and wings bluish ash; primaries dusky, passing into black, the shafts black and extremities white; secondaries edged and tipped with white; bill, orbits, and irides, yellow; feet flesh-colour. In *young birds* the white is mostly replaced by dark grey, mottled with brown; wings and tail brown, the latter reddish yellow towards the end; bill dusky; irides, orbits, and feet, brown. Length twenty-three inches. Eggs olive-brown, spotted with dark brown and dusky.

If, among a flock of Common Gulls seen either following a vessel at sea or attending on the movements of a shoal of fish, one be observed which greatly surpasses the rest

in size, it will probably be this species, provided that it have a grey and not a black back. In the latter case it may either be the Great or Lesser Black-backed Gull.

The Herring Gull is a large and powerful bird, thoroughly competent to dispose of a herring or even a more bulky fish. It is common on most parts of the British coast, and remains with us all the year, building



THE HERRING GULL.

its nest on steep cliffs, or rocky islands. In the south of England it is very abundant, and is more frequently seen inland, in newly-ploughed fields, than any other species. Like the other Gulls, it may easily be tamed if taken young; and, when kept in a garden, earns its maintenance by keeping down slugs and other vermin.

THE GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.

LARUS MARÍNUS.

Wings extending but little beyond the tail; legs pale flesh-colour. Length thirty inches; breadth about five feet nine inches. In most other respects resembling the Lesser Black-backed Gull. Eggs deep olive-green, blotched and spotted with dusky brown.

Of the two Black-backed Gulls, the Greater, or "Cobb," is by far the less frequent on our coasts, and when seen generally occurs in pairs. It remains with us all the year, but is most frequent in the south during winter. In spring, Great Black-backed Gulls for the most part withdraw to cliffs and rocky islands far north, as, for instance, the Orkneys and Hebrides, where they are numerous. Unlike most other Gulls, birds of this species are unsociable even in the breeding season. They build their nests on the most inaccessible parts of the rocks, and reserve the situation entirely to themselves, not even permitting birds of their own species or any other intruders to settle there. They are exceedingly wary, and give notice of the approach of danger to other animals. Consequently, they are held in dislike by the gunner, whether in pursuit of sea-birds or seals. Like the rest of the Gulls, they are omnivorous, but are, more than any others, addicted to carrion, in quest of which they often wander inland; hence they are sometimes called Carrion Gulls. "If a floating prize presents itself," says Mr. St. John, "such as the remains of a large fish or dead bird, it is soon discovered by one of the large Gulls, who is not, however, allowed to enjoy his prize alone, for every one of his fellows within sight joins in tearing it to pieces. When I have winged a Duck, and it has escaped and gone out to sea, I have frequently seen it attacked, and devoured almost alive, by these birds."

Stations occur here and there on the coast of England in which the Great Black-backed Gull builds. It sometimes resorts to a marsh at the breeding season, but

retains its habit of driving away all intruders. Its eggs are prized as dainties, being thought to resemble Plover's eggs.

GLAUCOUS GULL, OR BURGOMASTER.

LARUS GLAUCUS.

General plumage white; back and wings bluish grey; tail and terminal portion of the quills white; bill strong, yellow; legs livid flesh-colour. *Young* mottled with white, grey, and light brown; shafts of the quills white; in other respects like the last, but the bill is longer and stouter. Length twenty-nine inches; breadth five feet two inches. Eggs as in the last, but of a greener hue.

The Glaucous Gull, a large, handsome, and powerful bird, resembles in many of its habits the species last described, but it has not been known to breed in even the most northerly of the British Isles. It pays occasional visits to our shores in autumn, and returns to its Arctic home early in spring. A few specimens only have been shot in the southern portion of the island, and no large number in Scotland; but in the neighbourhood of the whale fishery it is common enough. It is very voracious, and not only eats fish, whether dead or alive, and shares with the whale-fisher in his booty, but pursues other sea-fowl, compels them to disgorge their prey, robs them of their eggs, and, if they resist, kills and devours them.* In short, it is the very tyrant of the Arctic Ocean. Its predatory habits were noticed by the early navigators in these waters, who gave it the name of Burgomaster; but as no accurate description of the bird was brought home, and as some of our other large Gulls are open to a charge of similar rapacity, the name was naturally transferred by Willughby to another species, which he calls the Wagell (probably the Great Black-backed Gull in immature plumage). This was in 1676. A hundred years

* A specimen recently shot in Norfolk was found to contain a full-grown Golden Plover entire.

later Brunnich gave it the name of Glaucous Gull; but it is still called Burgomaster by the Dutch, and by Arctic voyagers generally.

Mr. St. John gives the name of Wagel to the Great Grey Gull.

THE COMMON SKUA.

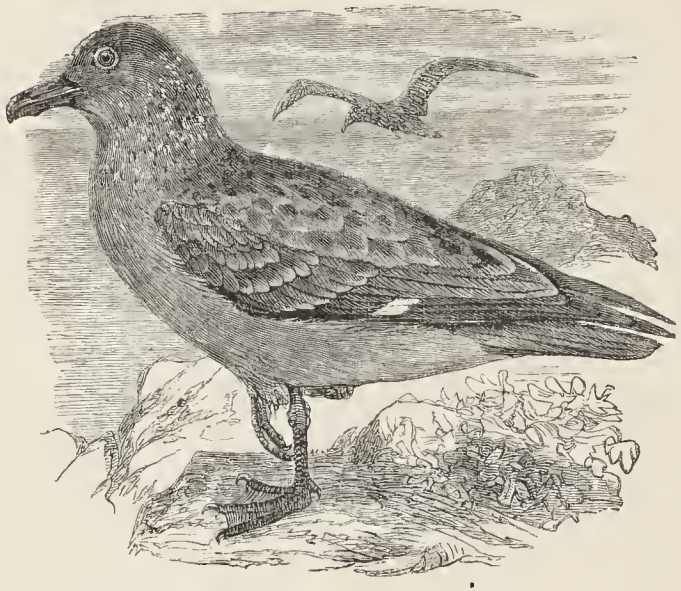
LESTRIS CATARACTES.

Upper plumage brown, of several shades; shafts of the quills, basal half of the primaries, and shafts of the tail-feathers, white; under, reddish grey, tinged with brown; two central tail-feathers but slightly elongated, not tapering; tarsus two and a half inches long, somewhat rough at the back. Length twenty-five inches. Eggs olive-brown, blotched with brown.

The Skuas, called also Skua Gulls, are sufficiently distinguished from the true Gulls by their strong hooked bills and talons, and by the habits of daring and voracity founded on these characters. The present species, though called common, is only to be so considered in high latitudes; for it is very rarely seen on the coasts of England, and has become scarce even in the Shetland Islands, where it was at one time frequent. Mr. Dunn* says: "I never saw this bird in Orkney, and there are only three places in Shetland where it breeds—viz. Foula, Rona's Hill, and the Isle of Mist: in the latter place it is by no means numerous, and is strictly preserved by the landlords, on whose property it may have settled, from a superstition that it will defend their flocks from the attacks of the Eagle. That it will attack the Eagle if he approaches their nests is a fact I have witnessed: I once saw a pair completely beat off a large Eagle from their breeding place, on Rona's Hill. The flight of the Skua is stronger and more rapid than that of any other Gull. It is a great favourite with the fishermen, frequently accompanying their boats to the fishing-ground,

* Ornithologist's Guide to Orkney and Shetland, p. 112.

or Haaf, which they consider a lucky omen ; and in return for its attendance, they give it the refuse of the fish which are caught. The Skua Gull does not associate in groups ; and it is seldom that more than a pair are seen together. During the breeding season it is highly courageous ; and will strike furiously at, and will even pursue, any one who may happen to approach its nest, which is constructed among the heath or moss ; the female laying two eggs, but sometimes three."



THE COMMON SKUA.

Some authors state that the Common Skua obtains its livelihood by levying contributions on the White Gulls, compelling them to disgorge their prey, and catching it before it reaches the water ; but Dr. Edmonston, who had great opportunities of watching the habits of these birds, says that they do not adopt the practices correctly attributed to the Arctic Gull, or Richardson's Skua. The

voice of the Common Skua is said to resemble that of a young Gull, being sharp and shrill; and it is from the resemblance of its cry to that of the word Skua, or Skui, that it obtains its popular name. That it is remarkably courageous and daring, all accounts agree. Mr. Low says that, when the inhabitants are looking after their sheep on the hills, the Skua often attacks them in such a manner that they are obliged to defend themselves with their cudgels held above their heads, on which it often kills itself; and Captain Veteh, in the "Memoirs of the Wernerian Society," says that it not only drives away Ravens and Eagles, but that the larger quadrupeds, such as horses and sheep, which venture near its nest, are immediately put to flight. Its northern name is Bonxie.

POMARINE SKUA.

LESTRIS POMARÍNUS.

Upper plumage uniform dark brown; feathers of the nape long, tapering, lustrous; sides of the face and under plumage white; a collar of brown spots on the breast, and similar spots on the flanks; shafts of the quills and tail-feathers white, except at the tip; two central tail-feathers projecting three inches, not tapering; tarsus two inches long, rough at the back, with projecting scales. Length twenty-one inches. *Young birds*—Upper plumage dusky brown, mottled with reddish yellow; under, yellowish white, thickly set with brown spots and bars. Eggs ash-green, spotted with dusky.

THE habits of this bird vary but little from those of the other species. Its home is in the Arctic seas, from which it strays southwards in winter, and has been occasionally seen on our coasts. The following account of the capture of one of these birds, in 1844, indicates a bird of unusual daring and voracity: "About the beginning of last October, a Pomarine Skua was taken in the adjoining village of Ovingdean. It had struck down a White Gull, which it would not quit: it was kept alive above a

fortnight, and then died. The very first day of its captivity it (is said to have) devoured twenty-five Sparrows. Once it escaped, and immediately attacked a Duck, which it held till recaptured." *

RICHARDSON'S SKUA.

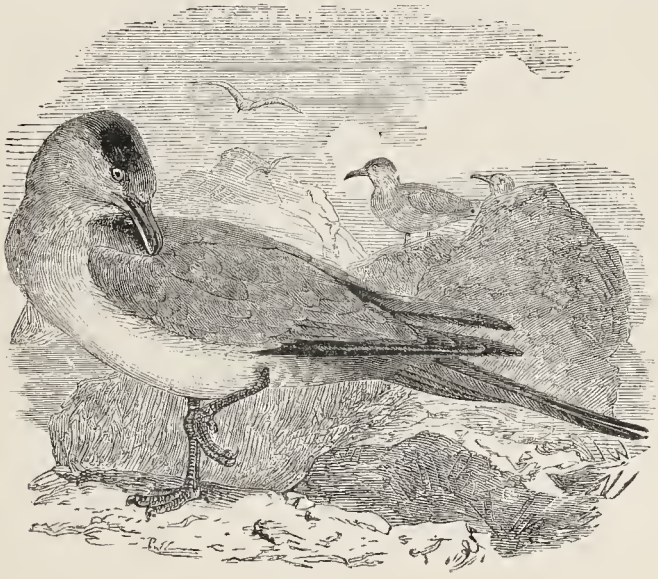
LESTRIS RICHARDSONII.

Crown dusky; cheeks, neck, and under plumage, white, tinged with yellow or brown; rest of the plumage dusky, the wings and tail the darkest. Two central tail-feathers tapering from the base, pointed, and projecting six inches; tarsus less than two inches. Length twenty-one inches. Eggs olive, with a circle of brown spots near the larger extremity, the rest speckled with the same colour.

This species of Skua, most familiarly known, perhaps, as the Arctic Gull, received its distinctive name, "Richardson's," in honour of the eminent Arctic naturalist. It is distinguished from the species already described by its longer tail, but the habits of all are much alike; indeed, the names of "Arctic Gull," "Boatswain," "and Man-of-War," appear to be sometimes employed indiscriminately. Richardson's Skua, like the rest, inhabits the Arctic seas, but extends its wanderings southwards in far greater numbers than either of the other species, so that its occurrence on the coast of England is not unusual. According to Mr. Dunn, "numbers of this bird breed in Orkney and Shetland, appearing regularly in May and leaving in August: it is confined to a few situations and is strictly preserved, from the same motive as the Skua Gull. It constructs its nest on low, not mossy, heaths in exposed situations. The female lays two eggs, and has recourse to the same stratagems that the Plover employs to decoy you from the nest; but when a person approaches near to the place where the nest is built, becomes bold and fierce, and strikes severely with the feet and bill." The following account is taken

* *Zoologist*, vol. iii. p. 880.

from Mr. St. John's "Wild Sports of the Highlands": "I was much amused the other day by the proceedings of a pair of the Black-toed Gull or Boatswain. These two birds were sitting quietly on an elevated ridge of sand, near which a number of other Gulls of different kinds were fishing and hovering about in search of what the waves might cast up. Every bird, indeed, was busy and employed, excepting these two black robbers, who seemed



RICHARDSON'S SKUA.

to be quietly resting, quite unconcerned. When, however, a Gull had picked up a prize, these birds seemed instinctively to know it, and darting off with the rapidity of a Hawk (which bird they much resemble in their manner of flight), they attacked the unfortunate Gull in the air, and, in spite of his screams and attempts to escape, they pursued and beat him till he disgorged the fish or whatever he had swallowed, when one of them darted

down and caught the substance before it could reach the water. The two then quietly returned to their sand-bank, where they waited patiently to renew the robbery, should an opportunity occur. As the flock of Gulls moved on with the flow of the tide, the Boatswains moved on also, hovering on their flank like a pair of plundering freebooters. I observed that, in chasing a Gull, they seemed perfectly to understand each other as to who should get the spoil; and in their attacks on the largest Gulls (against whom they waged the most fearless warfare), they evidently acted so as to aid each other. If another pair of Boatswains intruded on their hunting-ground they immediately seemed to send them further off; not so much by actual battle, as by a noisy and screaming argument, which they continued most vigorously till the new comers left the neighbourhood.

"I never saw these birds hunt for their own living in any other way than by robbing the other Gulls. Though not nearly so large as some of the birds which they attack, their Hawk-like swoops and great courage seem to enable them to fight their way most successfully. They are neatly and powerfully made, their colour a kind of sooty dull black, with very little gloss or shining tints on their feathers."

BUFFON'S SKUA.

LESTRIS BUFFONII.

Principally distinguished from the last by its inferior size. Two central tail-feathers tapering, pointed, and projecting nine inches. Length, exclusive of the two central tail-feathers, thirteen and a half inches. Eggs unknown.

Buffon's Skua is very similar to the last in all respects except size, being of less bulk but greater length. It is of very rare occurrence, but in habits probably resembles the other species.

THE FULMAR PETREL.

PROCELLARIA GLACIALIS.

Head, neck, under plumage, and tail, white; wings bluish ash, the primaries brownish grey; beak, irides, and feet, yellow. *Young of the year* grey, tinged with brown, mottled on the back with deeper brown; bill and feet yellowish ash. Length seventeen inches. Eggs white.

THE name Fulmar must be familiar to all readers of Aretic voyages, though they may not be aware that the bird so called is an occasional visitor to our shores. In some of the Outer Hebrides Fulmars even breed; but the great station, to which tens of thousands annually resort, is the remote island of St. Kilda. To the Fulmar, indeed, and in a less degree to the Gannet and two or three other sea-birds, the island is indebted for its being able to boast of human inhabitants. Eggs and birds, fresh or salted, furnish them with food; the Fulmar with oil; and feathers pay their rent.

Professor James Wilson says: "The oil is extracted from both the young and old birds, which, however, they must seize on suddenly and strangle, else, as a defensive movement, the desired (and pungent) oil is immediately squirted in the face and eyes of their opponent." This oil is ejected, not, as it is sometimes said, through tubular nostrils, but directly through the throat and open mouth. The flesh of the Fulmar is also a favourite food with the St. Kildans, who like it all the better on account of its oily nature.

The Fulmar is essentially a sea-bird, and never comes to land except in the breeding season, when it builds its nest of herbage on the grassy shelves of the highest cliffs, and lays a single egg, if which be taken, it lays no more. The young birds are fed with oil by the parents, and on being molested spurt out through the throat and open mouth the same fluid, which, being of a rank smell, infects not only the nest, but the whole neighbourhood. The young birds, which are taken early in August, are boiled, and made

to furnish a large quantity of fat, which is skimmed off and preserved for winter use. The old birds are considered great dainties.

In the Arctic regions the Fulmar is well known for its assiduity in attending on whale ships, keeping an eager watch for anything thrown over ; and when the operation of cutting up a whale is going on, helping itself most greedily to stray pieces of offal, and venturing so near as to be easily knocked down by a boathook or to be taken by hand.

Owing to the rankness of its food, the smell of the Fulmar is very offensive. A specimen recently shot was brought to me in Norfolk, early in January, 1862, and being a great rarity, was carefully preserved and set up ; but on being sent home from the bird stuffer's it was banished to an outhouse, where it has remained for three months without losing anything of its offensive odour.

THE CAPPED PETREL.

PROCELLARIA HÆSITATA.

Crown and upper plumage dusky; forehead, neck, and under plumage white; feet dull yellow; bill and claws black. Length sixteen inches.

A VERY small number of Capped Petrels have been obtained, of which one was taken in the Australian seas, and others were brought from the West Indies. The only specimen observed in Great Britain was captured by a boy near Swaffham in Norfolk. Of its habits nothing is known.

THE MANX SHEARWATER.

PUFFÍNUS ANGLORUM.

Bill an inch and a half long; tail rounded; upper plumage brownish black, lustrous; under white; sides of the neck barred with grey; sides spotted with grey. Length fourteen inches. Eggs nearly round; pure white.

THAT a bird whose generic name is *Puffinus* should sometimes be called a "Puffin" is not surprising; and the reader who meets with the name in books should satisfy himself whether the subject of his study be an Auk or a Shearwater, before he admits as facts any statements about the "Puffin" which may fall in his way. Yarrell, for instance, gives the name of Puffin to the bird already described under the name of *Fratercula Arctica*, while by Montagu that bird is described under the name of "Coulterneb," "Puffin" being given as a synonym for the Shearwater.

The Shearwater is so called from its mode of flight, in which it "shears" or skims the water; and its distinctive name, Manx, it owes to its having been formerly very abundant in the Calf* of Man, a small island lying south of the Isle of Man.

The Manx Shearwater is, during the greater portion of the year, an ocean-bird, and only ventures on shore during the breeding season. It then repairs to some island, or portion of the coast little frequented by man, and in society with other birds of the same species there takes up its summer quarters. A sandy or light earthy soil, scantily furnished with vegetation, is preferred to any other station. Its nest is a hole in the ground, either the deserted burrow of a rabbit or a tunnel excavated by itself, or less frequently it lays its one egg in the crevice of a

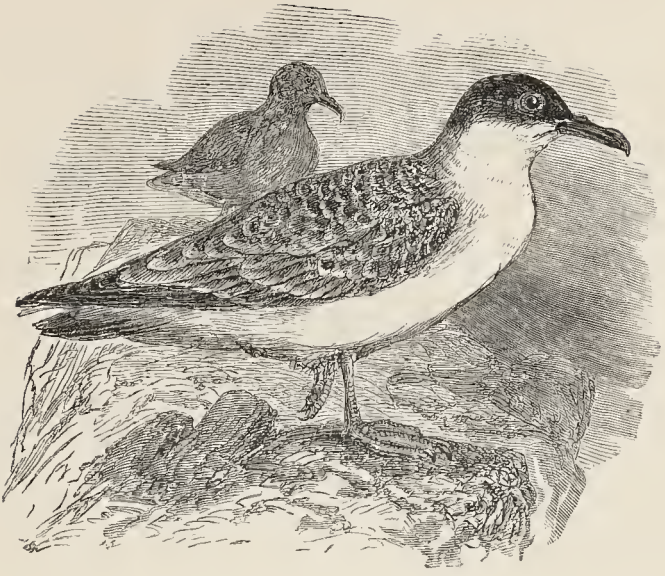
* "Calf," on many parts of the coast, is a name given to the smaller of two rocks in proximity, of which the larger is called the "Cow."

rock. During the day Shearwaters, for the most part, remain concealed in their holes, and lie so close that they will suffer themselves to be dug out with a spade and make no attempt to escape. Towards evening they quit their hiding-places, and paddle or fly out to sea in quest of food. This consists of small fish and other marine animals which swim near the surface, and are caught by the birds either while they are floating or "shearing" the water. No nest ever contains more than one egg, but that one and the chick which it produces are objects of the greatest solicitude.

Unfortunately for the poor Shearwaters, their young, though fed on half-digested fish oil, are delicate eating; consequently, some of the stations of these birds have been quite depopulated, and in others their numbers have been greatly thinned.

Willughby tells us that in his time Puffins were very numerous in the Calf of Man, and that fully fledged young birds, taken from the nests, were sold at the rate of ninepence a dozen. He adds, that in order to keep an accurate reckoning of the number taken, it was customary to cut off, and retain, one of each bird's legs. The consequence was that the state in which the birds were sent to market was supposed to be their natural condition, and the Puffin was popularly believed to be a "monopod" (one-footed bird).

This station is now nearly, if not quite, deserted; but colonies still exist in Annet, one of the Scilly Islands, on the south coast of Wales, in the Orkneys, and in the Shetlands. In the Scilly Islands the Shearwater is called a Crew, from the harsh note uttered by the bird when its burrow is invaded; in the north, a Lyre or Scrabe.



THE GREATER SHEARWATER.

PUFFÍNUS MAJOR.

Bill two inches long; tail pointed; upper plumage dusky; under, deep ash-grey. Length eighteen inches.

The Greater Shearwater is far less abundant than the preceding species, and may indeed be considered a rarity. A few solitary specimens have from time to time been shot on various parts of the coast, and they have occasionally been noticed in considerable numbers off the coast of Cornwall. In the Scilly Islands, where they are called "Hackbolts," they are said to be yet more frequent. The Greater Shearwater differs little in habits, as far as they are known, from the other species.

THE DUSKY PETREL.

PUFFINUS OBSCURUS.

Bill an inch long; upper plumage ink-black; chin and under plumage white; sides of the neck slightly barred. Length eleven inches. Eggs white.

An occanic bird abundant in the Gulf of Mexico, the north-west coast of America, Australia, and the coast of Africa. Audubon states that Dusky Petrels frequent the fields of gulf-weed which occur in certain parts of the Atlantic, and that when about to alight they skim the surface of the sea, with their feet trailing in the water; and that they both swim and dive in pursuit of fishes, which they seize with great agility. A specimen of this Petrel was captured off Valentia, in Ireland, in 1853, and another was found dead in Norfolk in 1858.

BULWER'S PETREL.

THALASSÍDROMA BULWERII.

Bill black; general plumage sooty black; tail rounded; feet reddish brown, the membrane dark brown. Length ten and a half inches. Eggs unknown.

An inhabitant of Madeira and the adjacent islands, where it appears to be a bird of rare occurrence and little known. A single specimen only has been obtained in this country. It was found dead in Yorkshire in the month of May, 1837.

WILSON'S PETREL.

THALASSÍDROMA WILSONI.

Bill black; general plumage dark brown and sooty black; edges and tips of the secondaries, as well as the upper tail-coverts, white; legs long and slender; feet black, with a greyish yellow patch on each web of the membrane. Length seven and a half inches. Eggs white.

A few specimens only of this bird have been obtained on the British coast. It is a native of North America, and breeds in considerable numbers on some small islands off the southern extremity of Nova Scotia. Its habits resemble those of the Stormy Petrel.

THE FORKED-TAILED PETREL.

THALASSÍDROMA LEACHII.

General plumage like the last; tail forked; legs moderate; membrane dusky. Length seven and a quarter inches. Eggs unknown.

The Forked-tailed Petrel, a native of North America, does not differ materially in habits from the other species. It is considered to be only a stray visitor to this country, and to be driven hither by the stormy weather which usually accompanies the two equinoxes, especially the autumnal one. Of the few specimens obtained in this country, several have been picked up in inland counties either dead or dying, and it is conjectured, with reason, that these have been driven inland by storms, and have fallen exhausted from want of food.

THE STORMY PETREL.

THALASSÍDROMA PELÁGICA.

General plumage like the last; tail even at the extremity; legs moderate membranes black. Length scarcely six inches. Eggs white.

Under the name of "Mother Carey's Chickens" the Petrels must be known to all readers of voyages. According to the belief popular in the forecastle, these birds are invisible during calm or bright weather; but when the sky lowers, and a storm is impending, suddenly, no one knows whence, forth come these ill-omened heralds of the tempest, inspiring more terror than would be caused even by the hurricane which they are supposed to commence. In reality, the Petrels are scarcely birds of the day; they love to hide themselves in holes and behind stones. It is not, therefore, surprising that when the sea is calm, and the sun bright, they lurk in their hiding-

places, if near enough to land; or, if on the open ocean, lie asleep on the surface of the water, unnoticed, because still and of small size. An overcast sky, however, awakes them as twilight would, and they leave their hiding-places, or rise from their watery bed, not because a storm is impending, but because the cloud which accompanies the storm brings them the desired gloom. When in motion they



THE STORMY PETREL.

are more conspicuous than when at rest, and they follow the wake of a ship for the same reason that other sea-fowl do, for the sake of the offal thrown overboard. They will sometimes accompany a ship for days, showing that they have untiring power of wing, and to all but the superstitious greatly relieving the monotony of the voyage.

The Petrel builds its nest, a rude structure of weeds and rubbish, either in the hole of a cliff or under stones on the beach, and lays a single egg. It rarely comes abroad by day, and if disturbed ejects from its mouth an oily matter, after the manner of the Fulmar. Towards evening it comes forth from its stronghold, and skims the sea in quest of food, which consists of floating animal matter of all kinds. Its name, Petrel, or Little Peter, is derived from its habit of occasionally skimming along so close to the surface of the sea as to dip its feet in the water, and present the appearance of walking; but its ordinary flight is very like that of the Swallow.

The Stormy Petrel breeds in the Orkney, Shetland, and Scilly Islands, but, a genuine ocean-bird, quits the land as soon as its young are able to accompany it. It is frequently seen in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and is not an uncommon visitor to our shores, especially during severe weather.

Its note is only heard during the season of incubation, when its retreat is often betrayed by a low twittering.

Stormy Petrels are gregarious birds; they breed in colonies, and skim the sea in small flocks. The French steamers which sail between Toulon and Algiers are said to be regularly accompanied by these birds.

INDEX

OF

SYSTEMATIC, COMMON, AND PROVINCIAL NAMES,

AND

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

EMPLOYED IN THE VOLUME.

Aberdeen Sandpiper, a name for the Knot.
Aberdevine, a name for the Siskin.
Acanthis, 213.
Accentor alpinus, 93.
modularis, 93.
Agelaius Phœniceus, 233.
Accipiter Nisus, 27.
African Heron, the Purple Heron.
Pheasant, 376.
Teal, the Ferruginous Duck.
Ailsa Cock, the Puffin.
Alauda alpestris, 184.
arborea, 182.
arvensis, 177.
brachydactyla, 184.
cristata, 183.
Alca impennis, 552.
Torda, 550.
Alcedo Ispida, 268.
Alk, the Razor-bill.
Allamotte, the Petrel.
Allan, the Skua.
Alp, a name for the Bullfinch.
Alpine Accentor, 93.
Swift, 288.
American Bittern, 415.
Blackbird, the Red-winged Starling.
Cuckoo, 325.
Martin, 284.
Quail, the Colin.
Starling, 233.
Wigeon, 507.
Ammer, Yellow, 193.
Ampelis garrulus, 160.
Amzel, the Ring Ouzel, 292.
Anas acuta, 495.
Americana, 507.
Boschas, 497.
clypeata, 493
Crecca, 504.
glocitans, 497.
Penelope, 506.
Querquedula, 503.
Strepera, 494.
Andalusian Hemipode, or Quail, 371
Angler, 540.
Annet, the Kittiwako Gull.
Anser albifrons, 478.
Bernicla, 479.
brachyrbynchus, 476.
Canadensis, 484.
Egyptiacus, 483.
ferus, 473.
Gambensis, 483.
loucopsis, 479.
ruficollis, 483.
segetum, 475.
torquatus, 481.
Anthus arboreus, 171.
petrosus, 175.
pratensis, 174.
Richardi, 177.
Aquila Albicilla, 8.
Chrysaëtos, 4.
Nævia, 7.
Arctic-Bird, the Skua.
Gull, 594.
Jager or Skua, Buffon's Skua, 596.
Tern, 568.

Ardea alba, 409.
cinerea, 405.
comata, 411
Garzetta, 410.
purpurea, 409.
russata, 410.
Ash-coloured Falcon, or Harrier, Montagu's Harrier.
Sandpiper, the Knot.
Swan, the Crested Grebe.
Assilag, the Petrel.
Astur palumbarius, 26.
Auk, Black-billed, the Razor-bill.
Great, 552.
Little, 545
Austrian Pratincole, 380.
Avis tarda, the Bustard, 372.
Avocet, 432.
Awl, the Woodpecker.

Babbling Warbler and Babillarde, the Lesser Whitethroat.
Badock, the Skua.
Baillon's Crake, 463.
Bald Buzzard, the Osprey.
Coot, 469.
Crow, 553.
Duck, the Coot.
Goose, the White-fronted Goose.
-pate, the Wigeon.
Bank-jug, the Chiff-chaff and Willow Warbler.
Bank Martin or Swallow, 281.
Barbary Partridge, 365.
Bargander, the Sheldrake.
Barker, the Spotted Redshank.
Barley-bird, the Siskin and Wryneck.
Barn Owl, 51.
Barnacle Goose, the Bernicle Goose, 479.
Barred Woodpecker, 298.
Bar-tailed Godwit, 435.
Basal, at or near the base.
Bass Rock, 561.
Batty-bird, a name given in India to the Buff-backed Heron.
Beam-bird, the Spotted Flycatcher.
Bean Crake, the Laud Rail.
Bean Goose, 475.
Bearded Tit, 158.
Bee-bird, a name given sometimes to the Flycatcher; sometimes to the Willow Warbler.
Bee-eater, 267.
Bee Hawk, the Honey Buzzard.
Beech-finch, the Chaffinch.
Bergander, the Sheldrake.
Bergeronette, 169.
Bernicle Goose, 479.
Bewick's Swan, 488.
Brent Goose, 481.
Bilcock, the Water Rail.
Billy, the Hedge Sparrow.
-biter, the Blue Tit, 150.
-Whitethroat, the Whitethroat.
Bimaculated Duck, 497.
Bittern, American, 415.
Common, 413.
Little, 412.
Bittour, the Bittern.
Black-a-top, the Stonechat.
Black-billed Auk, a name given to the Razor-bill in the winter plumage of the first year.
Blackbird, 85.
Black-bonnet, the Black-headed Bunting.
Blackcap, a name sometimes given to the Black-headed Gull, the Marsh Tit, and Cole Tit.
Black-cap, 125.
-chinned Grebe, the Dabchick.
Cock, 347.
Cormorant, 553.
Curlew, the Glossy Ibis.
Diver, the Velvet Scoter.
Duck, the Scoter, 513.
Eagle, the White-tailed Eagle.
Goose, the Brent Gooso.
Grouse, 347.
Guillemot, 545.
-headed Bunting, 189.
-headed Gull or Blackcap, 577.
-headed Peggy, the Blackcap.
-headed Tit, the Marsh Tit.
Martin, the Swift.
-nebbed Crow, or Black-neb, the Common Crow.
Ouzel, the Blackbird.
Poker, the Tufted Duke.
Redstart, 102.
Sandpiper, the Knot.
Scoter, 513.
Stork, 417.
-tailed Godwit, 436.
Tern, 572.
-throated Diver, 538.
-toed Gull, the Skua.
Wigeon, the Tufted Duck.
-winged Gull, the Laughing Gull.
-winged Stilt, 434.
Woodpecker, 295.
Blacky-top, the Stonechat.
Bloodulf, the Bullfinch.
Blind Dorbie, the Purple Sandpiper.
Blue-backed Falcon, the Peregrine Falcon.
Blue-bird, or Blue-tail, the Fieldfare.
-bonnet, the Blue Tit.
-cap, the Blue Tit, 148.
Darr, the Black Tern.
Hawk, the Peregrine Falcon.
-headed Wagtail, the Grey-headed Wagtail.
-throated Warbler, 98.
Tit, the Tom Tit, 148.
-winged Shoveler, the Shoveler.
Boatswain, the Skua, 594.
Bog-bumper, Bog-bluiter, the Bittern.
Bohemian Chatterer, or Waxwing, 160.

Bombycilla garrula, 160.
Bombycivora, 160.
Bonaparte's Gull, 576.
Bonxie, the Skua.
Boonk, the Little Bittern.
Botaurus lentiginosus, 415.
minutus, 412.
stellaris, 413.
Bottle-nose, the Puffin.
Tit, or Bottle-Tom, the Long-tailed Tit, 156.
Brake-hopper, the Grasshopper Warbler.
Bramble-finch, or Brambling, 199.
Bramblin, a name sometimes given to the young of the Snow Bunting.
Bran, the Crow.
Brancher, the Goldfinch in its first year.
Brantail, the Redstart.
Brent Goose, 481.
Bridled Guillemot, the Ringed Guillemot.
Broad-bill, the Shoveler.
-billed Sandpiper, 453.
Bronzie, the Cormorant.
Brook Ouzel, a name given to Dipper, and incorrectly to the Water Rail.
Brown-headed Duck, the Gold Eye.
-headed Gull, 577.
Linnet, 216.
Longbeak, the Brown Snipe.
Sandpiper, the Common Sandpiper.
Snipe, 450.
Starling, a name sometimes given to the young of the Starling.
Tern, the Tern in its immature plumage.
Woodpecker, the Creeper.
Brunnich's Guillemot, 544.
Bubo maximus, 43.
Budfinch, the Bullfinch.
Buff-backed Heron, 410.
-breasted Sandpiper, 453.
-coloured Egret, the Squacco Heron.
Buffel-headed Duck, 524.
Buffon's Skua, 596.
Buiker, the Puffin.
Bullfinch, Common, 222.
Pine, 225.
Bulwer's Petrel, 602.
Bumble, Bumpy Coss, the Bittern.
Bunting, Black-headed, 189.
Cirl, 195.
Common, or Corn, 188.
-Crow, the Hooded Crow.
Green-headed, the Ortolan.
Lapland, 185.
-Lark, the Common Bunting.
Mountain, the Snow Bunting.
Ortolan, 193.
Reed, 189.
Snow, 185.
Tawny, the Snow Bunting.
Bunting, Yellow, 191.
-Crow, the Common Crow.
-Lark, the Corn Bunting.
-Thrush, the Missel Thrush.
Burgomaster, the Glaucous Gull, 590.
Burrow Duck, the Sheldrake.
Bushchat, the Whinchat.
Bustard, Great, 372.
Little, 376.
a provincial name for the Stone Curlew.
Butcher-bird, the Shrike.
Lesser, the Bearded Tit.
Buteo Lagopus, 36.
vulgaris, 34.
Butor and Butter-bump, the Bittern.
Butterflip, the Avocet.
Buzzard, Common, 34.
Honey, 37
Moor, 40.
Rough-legged, 36.

Cackareer, the Kittiwake Gull.
Caddaw, the Jackdaw.
Calamophilus biarmicus, 158.
Calidris arenaria, 398.
Callow, the Long-tailed Duck.
Cambridge Godwit, the Spotted Redshank.
Canada Goose, 484.
Owl, the Hawk Owl.
Canard des Alpes, 490.
Canepetière, 376.
Capercaillie or Capercailzie, 346.
Capri, Quails in, 369.
Caprimulgus Europæus, 288.
Carduelis elegans, 211.
Spinus, 214.
Cargoose, the Crested Grebe.
Carinate, in the form of a keel.
Carrion Crow, 243.
Gull, the Great Black-backed Gull.
Car-Swallow, the Black Tern.
Carthaginian Hen, 376.
Caspian Tern, 562.
Casse-noix, 266.
Castaneous Duck, the Ferrugiuous Duck.
Cere, the wax-like membrane which covers the base of the bill in the Falconidæ.
Cataractes of the Septuagint, 554, 568.
Certhia familiaris, 302.
Chaffinch, 196.
Chaldrick or Chalder, the Oyster-Catcher.
Chanchider, the Spotted Flycatcher.
Channel Goose, the Gannet.
Charadrius Cantianus, 389.
Hiaticula, 386.
minor, 390.
Morinellus, 384.
pluvialis, 381.
Chardonneret, 213
Charlie Miftie, the Wheatear.
Chatterer, the Waxen, 160.

Chauk-daw, the Chough.
Chauk, the Chough.
Chenalopex, 492.
Chepster, the Starling.
Cherry-finch, the Hawfinch.
Cherry-sucker, Cherry-chopper, and Cherry-Snipe, the Spotted Flycatcher.
Chèvre volant, 447.
Chevy Lin, the Redpole.
Chickell, the Wheatear.
Chickstone, the Stonechat.
Chiff-chaff, 138.
Chimney Swallow, 271.
Chip-chop, the Chiff-chaff.
Chippet Linnet, the Redpole.
Chough, 237.
Church Owl, the White Owl.
Churn Owl, the Nightjar.
Churr, the Dunlin.
Ciconia alba, 417.
nigra, 417.
Cinclus aquaticus, 71.
Cinereous Eagle, the White-tailed Eagle.
Godwit, the Greenshank.
Shearwater, the Greater Shearwater.
Shrike, the Ash-coloured Shrike.
Circus æruginosus, 39.
cyaneus, 40.
Montagui, 42.
Cirl Bunting, 195.
Clack Goose, Clakes, the Bernicle Goose.
Clatter Goose, the Brent Goose.
Clee, the Redshank.
Clett, the Tern.
Clinker, the Avocet.
Cloven-footed Gull, the Tern.
Clucking Duck, the Bimaculated Duck.
Coal-and-candle-light, the Long-tailed Duck.
Coal Goose, the Cormorant.
Coally Hood, the Bullfinch.
Cob, the male Swan.
Cobb, the Great Black-backed Gull.
Cobble, the Great Northern Diver.
Cobbler's Awl, the Avocet.
Cobweb, the Spotted Flycatcher.
Coccothraustes Chloris, 206.
vulgaris, 209.
Coccyzus Americanus, 325.
Cock of the Mountain or Wood, the Capercaillie.
Cockandy, the Puffin.
Cock-winder, the Wigeon.
Coddy Moddy, the Common Gull in its first year's plumage.
Coldfinch, the Pied Flycatcher.
Cole or Coal Goose, the Cormorant.
Cole Tit, or Cole Mouse, 152.
Colk, the King Duck.
Colin, a name in New Spain for the Quail.
Colin, Virginian, 366.
Collared Turtle-dove, 340.
Collared Pratincole.
Columba livia, 334.
Œnas, 332.
Palumbus, 326.
risoria, 340.
Turtur, 337.
Colymbus arcticus, 538.
glacialis, 535.
septentrionalis, 539.
Compressed, flattened vertically.
Coot, 469.
Coot-foot, the Phalarope.
Copperfinch, the Chaffinch.
Coracias garrula, 266.
Corbie, the Raven.
Corbie Crow, the Carrion Crow.
Cormorant, Common or Crested, 553
Green or Shag, 557.
Corn Bunting, 188.
Cornerake, Corn-cracker or Corn drake, the Land Rail, 460.
Cornish Crow, or Daw, the Chough.
Gannet, the Skua.
Cornwall Kae, the Chough.
Corvorant, the Cormorant.
Corvus Corax, 239.
Cornix, 247.
Corone, 243.
frugilegus, 249.
Monedula, 256.
Coturnix vulgaris, 366.
Coulterneb, the Puffin.
Courser, 377.
Cow-bird, 325.
Coy-duck, 502.
Crabier, 412.
Cracker, the Pintail Duck.
Crake, Baillon's, 463.
Corn, or Gallinule, 460.
Little, 463.
Spotted, 462.
Crakle, the Missel Thrush.
Crane, 403. In the north of England, the Shag is called a Crane; and in Wales and the north of Ireland, the Heron is so called.
Crank bird, the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.
Cravat Goose, the Canada Goose.
Craw, part of the stomach in birds.
Cream-coloured Plover or Swiftfoot, 377.
Courser Gull, the Glaucous Gull.
Creeper, Creep-tree, or Tree-creeper, 302. These names are in some places given to the Nuthatch.
Cres-Hawk, the Kestril.
Crested Cormorant, the Shag.
Grebe, Great, 539.
Lapwing, 393.
Lark, 183.
Tit, 157.
Crew, the Manx Shearwater.
Crex Baillonii, 463.
Porzana, 462.
pratensis, 460.
pusilla, 463.

Cricket-bird, the Grasshopper Warbler.
Cricket Teal, the Garganey.
Crocker, the Laughing Gull, also the Brent Bernicle.
Crooked Bill, the Avocet.
Crossbill, Common, 226.
Parrot, 232.
White-winged, 232.
Crow, Carrion or Common, 243.
Hooded, Royston, or Danish, 247.
Red-legged, 237.
Cuckoo, American, or yellow-billed, 325.
Common, 316; fed by Reed Warbler, 119.
Great Spotted, 324.
Cuckoo's Leader or Mate, the Wryneck, 300.
Cuculus canorus, 316.
glandarius, 324.
Cuddy, the Gallinule.
Culmen, the ridge of the upper mandible.
Cultrate, in the form of a bill-hook or pruning knife.
Cinereate-tailed Gull, 576.
Curlew, Black, the Glossy Ibis.
Common, 419.
Pigmy, or Curlew Sandpiper, 451.
Stone, 378.
Curlew-Jack, the Whimbrel.
Curruca atricapilla, 125.
cinerea, 129.
Galactotes, 128.
hortensis, 128.
Orphea, 127.
Sylviella, 131.
Cursorius Europæus, 377.
Curwillet, the Sanderling.
Cushat, the Ring Dove.
Cuthbert's Duck, St., the Eider Duck.
Cutty Wren, the Common Wren.
Cygnet, the young Swan.
Cygnus Bewickii, 488.
ferus, 484.
immutabilis, 489.
Olor, 489.
Cypselus apus, 285.
alpinus, 288.

Dabchick, or Lesser Grebe, 532.
Daker Hen, the Land Rail.
Dalmatian Regulus, 142.
Danish Crow, the Hooded Crow.
Daring of Larks, hawking for Larks with the Hobby was formerly so called.
Darr, Blue, the Black Tern.
Dartford Warbler, 140.
Death-bird, 61.
Decoy, 502.
Deep sowing of corn a protection against birds, 179.
Dertrum, a name sometimes given, but erroneously, to the hook of the bill in predaceous birds. It is in reality "the caul of the mammalia."
Depressed, flattened horizontally.
Deviling, the Swift.
Dick Dunnock, the Hedge Sparrow.
Didapper, the Dabchick.
Difficulty of describing the song of birds, 80.
Dippearl, the Tern.
Dipper, 71.
Dirty Allen, the Skua.
Dishwasher, the Wagtail.
Diver, Black, the Velvet Scoter.
Black-throated, 538.
Great Northern, or Ring-necked, 535.
Pied, the Smew.
Red-throated, or Speckled, 539.
Diving Pigeon, the Guillemot.
Dobber and Dobchick, the Lesser Grebe.
Door Hawk and Dorr Hawk, the Nightjar, 288.
Dorbie, the Dunlin.
Dotterel, 384.
Ringed, 386.
Double Snipe, the Great Snipe.
Doucker, a popular name for a Grebe or Diver.
Dove, Greenland, the Black Guillemot.
Ring, 326.
Rock, 334.
Stock, 332.
Turtle, 337.
Collared Turtle, 340.
Doveky, the Black Guillemot.
Dove-coloured Falcon, the Peregrine Falcon.
Draine, the Missel Thrush, 74.
Duck, Bimaculated, 497.
Black, the Scoter and Tufted Duck.
Buffel-headed, 524.
Burrow, the Sheldrake.
Castaneous, the Ferruginous Duck.
Dusky, the Eider Duck.
Earl, the Red-breasted Merganser.
Eider, 508.
Ferruginous, 517.
Gadwall, 494.
Garganey, 503.
Golden-eye or Gowdy, 522.
Harlequin, 522.
King, 512.
Long-tailed, 520.
Mussel, the Scoter.
Nyroca, the Ferruginous Duck.
Pintail, 495.
Pochard, 515.
Red, the Ferruginous Duck.
Red-crested, 514.
St. Cuthbert's, the Eider Duck.
Scaup, 517.

Duck, Spirit, the Buffel-headed Duck
Shoveler, 493.
Spoonbill, the Scaup Duck
Steller's, 511.
Tufted, 519.
Velvet, 512.
Western, 511.
White-eyed, the Ferruginous Duck.
White-faced, the Scaup Duck.
Wild, 497.
Duck Hawk, the Marsh Harrier.
Ducker, a popular name for a Grebe or Diver.
Dulwilly, the Ring Plover.
Dunbird, Dunker, and Dunair, the Pochard.
Dun Crow, the Hooded Crow.
Dundiver, the female and young of the Merganser.
Dung Hunter, the Skua.
Dunlin, 455.
Dunnock, the Hedge Sparrow.
Dunpickle, the Moor Buzzard.
Dunter Goose, the Eider Duck.
Dusky Duck, the Eider Duck.
Dusky Godwit, the Spotted Redshank.
Grebe, the young of the Sclavonian Grebe, 531.
Lark, the Rock Pipit.
Petrel, 602.
Sandpiper, Snipe, or Tatler, the Spotted Redshank.

Eagle, beaten off by Skuas, 591.
Cinereous, Sea or White-tailed, 8.
Golden, 4.
Ring-tailed, the Golden Eagle in the second year's plumage.
Spotted, or Rough-footed, 8.
Eagle Owl, 43.
Ear, curious structure of, in the Owls, 50.
Eared Grebe, 532.
Earl Duck, the Red-breasted Merganser.
Easterling, the Smew.
Ebb, the Bunting.
Ecorcheur, the Shrike, 63.
Ectopistes migratorius, 340.
Egret, Buff-coloured, the Squacco Heron, 411.
Great, the Great White or Yellow-billed Heron, 409.
Buff-backed, or Rufous-backed, 410.
Little, 410.
Egret, a tuft of long narrow feathers found on the lower part of the neck of the Herons; see page 410. The name is also sometimes extended to the two tufts of feathers, resembling ears or horns, in some of the Owls.
Egyptian Goose, 483.
Vulture, 3.
Eider Duck, 508.
Elk, the Hooper Swan.
Ember Goose, the Loon.
Emberiza Cirlus, 195.
Citriuella, 191.
hortulana, 193.
Miliaria, 188.
Schœnielus, 189.
Emmer or Ember Goose, the Great Northern Diver.
Emmet Hunter, the Wryneck.
Erne, the Eagle.
Erythaca Rubecula, 95.
European Goatsucker, 288.
European or Common Wigeon, 506.

Fale, or Falk, the Razor-bill.
Falco Æsalon, 20.
Gyrfalco, 13.
peregrinus, 15.
rufipes, 22.
Subbuteo, 18.
Tinnunculus, 22.
Falcon, Gyr, 15.
Peregrine, 15.
Red-footed, 22.
Falconry, 17, 408.
Faller, the Hen Harrier.
Fallow Chat, Fallow Finch, Fallow Lunch, or Fallow Smich, the Wheatear.
Fanny Redtail, the Redstart.
Fauvette, the Garden Warbler, also applied to others of the Warblers, 129.
Feather-poke, *i.e.* "sack of feathers," the Chiff-chaff, so called from the form and materials of the nest.
Felt and Feltyfare, the Fieldfare.
Fern Owl, the Nightjar.
Ferret-eye, the Spur-winged Goose.
Ferruginous Duck, 517.
Fiddler, the Common Sandpiper.
Field Duck, the Little Bustard.
Fieldfare, 76.
Field Lark, the Skylark.
Fiery Linnet, the Common Linnet.
Fire-crested Regulus, or Wren, 145.
Fire-tail, the Redstart.
Fishing Eagle, or Fish Hawk, the Osprey.
Frog, 540.
Fishing with Cormorants in England, 556.
Flapper, a young Duck.
Flopwing, the Lapwing.
Flusher, the Butcher Bird.
Flycatcher, Pied, 70.
Spotted, 67.
Foolish Guillemot, 541.
Foot. The foot of a bird consists of four, never less than three, toes, with their claws, and the joint next above, called the "tarsus"
Fork-tailed Kite, 31.
Petrel, 603.
Fox-goose, 492.
Fratercula arctica, 547.

Freckled Heron, the American Bittern.
Fregilus Graculus, 237.
French Linnet, the Redpole.
Magpie, the Red-backed Shrike.
Partridge, 363.
Pie, the Great Spotted Woodpecker.
Fringilla cœlebs, 196.
Montifringilla, 199.
Fulica atra, 469.
Fuligula albeola, 524.
Clangula, 522.
cristata, 519.
ferina, 515.
glacialis, 520.
histrionica, 522.
Marila, 517.
Nyroca, 517.
rufina, 514.
Fulmar Petrel, 597.
Furze Chat, 105.
Furze Chuck, the Furze Chat.

Gadwall, 494.
Gaggle, a flight of Wild Geese, 481.
Gairfowl, the Auk and the Razorbill.
Gallinula chloropus, 465.
Gallinule, the Moor Hen; this name is sometimes also applied to the Crakes.
Gallwell Drake, the Land Rail.
Gambo Goose, 483.
Gannet, 558.
Garde-bœuf Heron, 410.
Garden Ouzel, the Blackbird.
Warbler, 128.
Gardenian Heron, the young of the Night Heron.
Garganey, 503.
Garrot, Buffel-headed, 524.
Golden-eyed, 522.
Garrulus glandarius, 263.
Garzetta, the Little Egret.
Garrulous Roller, 266.
Gaunt, the Crested Grebe.
Gentil Falcon, the young Goshawk
German bird-fanciers, 198.
Gertrude's bird, the Great Black Woodpecker.
Gibraltar Quail, the Andalusian Quail.
Gidd, the Jack Snipe.
Gillhowter, the White Owl.
Gladdy, the Yellow Hammer.
Glareola torquata, 380.
Glaucous Gull, 590.
Glead, Gled, or Glade, the Kite.
Glossy Ibis, 419.
Goat Owl and Goat-sucker, the Night Jar, 288.
Godwit, Bar-tailed, 435.
Black-tailed, 436.
Red-legged, the Spotted Redshank.
Golderest, 142.
Golden Eagle, 4.
-eyed Duck, 522.
Golden-crested Regulus, Warbler or Wren, 142.
Oriole or Thrush, 90.
Plover, 381.
swallowed by a Glaucous Gull, 590.
-vented Thrush, 83.
Goldfinch, Goldie, and Gooldie, 211.
Goldfinch, a name for the Yellow Hammer.
Goosander, The, 527.
Red-breasted, 526.
Goose, Bean, 475.
Bernicle, 479.
Brent, 481.
Canada or Cravat, 484.
Channel, the Gannet.
Duuter, the Eider Duck.
Egyptian, 483.
Gunner, or Ember, the Great Northern Diver.
Gambo, or Spur-winged, 483.
Grey-lag, Fen, Stubble, or Wild, 473.
Laughing, or White-fronted, 478.
Pink-footed, 476.
Red-breasted, 483.
Ruddy, the Sheldrake.
Short-billed Grey, the Pink-footed Goose
Solan, Soland, or Solent, 558.
White-fronted, 478.
Gor-cock, the Moor Cock.
Gor Crow, the Carrion Crow.
Gorsehatch, the Wheatear.
Gorse-duck, the Corn Crake.
Gorse Linnet, the Common Linnet.
Goshawk, 26.
Goud Spink, the Goldfinch.
Gouldring, the Yellow Hammer.
Gourder, the Petrel.
Gouk, the Cuckoo.
Graduated, a term applied to the tail of a bird when the middle feathers are longest, and the outer ones are shorter in gradation.
Graud Duke, the Great Eagle Owl.
Pouillet, 137.
Grasshopper Lark or Warbler, 110.
Grass-mumruffin, the Willow Warbler.
Great Auk, 552.
-billed Scoter, the Surf Scoter.
Black-backed Gull, 589.
Black Woodpecker, 295.
Bustard, 372.
Crested Grebe, 539.
-eared Owl, or Great-horned Owl, the Eagle Owl.
Egret, the Great White Heron.
Grey Gull, the Herring Gull.
Grey Shrike, 61.
-headed Poker, or Wigeon, the Pochard.
Imber, or Northern Diver, 535
Plover, 378.
Sedge Warbler, 117.

Great Snipe 443.
Spotted Cuckoo, 324.
Spotted Woodpecker, 296.
Tit, or Titmouse, 145.
White Heron, 409.
Greater Loon, the Crested Grebe.
Pettychaps, the Garden Warbler.
Shearwater, 601.
Spotted Woodpecker, 296.
Grebe, Dusky, Horned, or Sclavonian, 531.
Eared, 532.
Great Crested, or Tippet, 529.
Jou-Gris, 531.
Little, 532.
Red-necked, 531.
Green-billed Gull, the Common Gull.
Bird, the Greenfinch.
Cormorant, the Shag.
Finch, Grosbeak, or Linnet, 206.
-headed Bunting, the Ortolan, 193.
Lapwing, the Peewit.
-legged Horseman, the Greenshank.
-legged Shank, 453.
Plover, the Golden Plover and the Lapwing.
Sandpiper, 426.
Scout, the Shag.
Shank, or Greenshank Snipe, 430.
-winged Teal, the Common Teal.
Woodpecker, 292.
Wren, the Wood Warbler.
Greenland Turtle, the Black Guillemot.
Falcon, the Gyr Falcon.
Greenwich Sandpiper, the Ruff.
Grey, the Gadwall.
Grey-bird, the Thrush.
Grey Duck, the Gadwall.
Coot-footed Tringa, the Phalarope.
Crow, the Hooded Crow.
Falcon, the Hen Harrier.
-headed Duck, the King Duck.
-headed Wagtail, 166.
Hen, 348.
Lag Goose, 473.
Lapwing, or Sandpiper, the Grey Plover.
Linnet, the Common Linnet.
Owl, the White Owl.
Partridge, the Common Partridge.
-pate, the young Goldfinch.
Phalarope, 471.
Plover, 390.
Shrike, the Ash-coloured Shrike.
Skit, the Water Rail.
Snipe, 450.
Wagtail, 166.
Griffon Vulture, 1.
Grisette, the Whitethroat, 130.
Grosbeak, Common, or Hawfinch, 209.
Pine, 225.
Grosses bêtes, 101.
Ground Lark, the Pipit and Bunting.
Wren, the Willow Warbler.
Grouse, Black, 347.
Red, 351.
Wood, 346.
Grubs, destructiveness of, 25ɔ.
Grus cinerea, 403.
virgo, 405.
Guernsey Partridge, 363.
Guillem, *i.e.* William, the Willock, or
Guillemot, Black, or Spotted, 545.
Bridled, or Ringed, 544.
Brunnich's or Thick-billed, 544.
Common or Foolish, 541.
Guldenhead, the Puffin.
Gull, Arctic, 594.
Black-headed, Brown-headed, Red-legged, or Hooded, 577.
Black-winged, the Laughing Gull.
Bonaparte's, 576.
Burgomaster, 590.
Common, or Winter, 583.
Cuneate-tailed, 576.
Glaucous, or Large White-winged, 590.
Great Black-backed, or Wagell, 589.
Great Grey, the Herring Gull.
Green-billed, the Common Gull.
Herring, 587.
Hooded, 577.
Iceland, or Lesser White winged, 586.
Ivory, 582.
Kittiwake, or Tarrock, 581
Laughing, 580.
Lesser Black-backed, 587.
Little, 575.
Masked, 576.
Pomarine, 593.
Red-legged, or Black-headed, 577.
Ross's, 576.
Sabine's, 575.
Skua, 591.
Yellow-legged, the Lesser Black-backed Gull.
Gull-billed Tern, 569.
Gull-tormentor, the Skua.
Gunner, the Great Northern Diver.
Gurfel, the Razor-bill.
Gustarda, the Bustard, 373.
Gyrfalcon, 13.

Hackbolt, the Greater Shearwater.
Hadji, the Swift, 288.
Hæmatopus ostralegus, 400.
Hagdown, the Greater Shearwater.
Haggard, the Peregrine Falcon.
Hagister, the Magpie.

Halcyon days, 269.
Half-Curlew, the Whimbrel and God-wit.
-Duck, the Wigeon, Pochard, &c.
-Snipe, the Jack-Snipe.
Haliaëtus Albicilla, 8.
Handsaw, a corruption of Heronshaw, 408.
Harelda, 522.
Harle, the Red-breasted Merganser.
Harlequin Duck, 522.
Harpy, the Marsh Harrier.
Harrier, Hen, 40.
-Marsh, 39.
Montagu's, 42.
Ring-tailed, 40.
Havelda, 522.
Hawfinch, or Haw Grosbeak, 209.
Hawk, Fishing, the Osprey.
Gos, 26.
Sparrow, 27.
Hawking, 17, 408.
Hawk Owl, or Canada Owl, 58. This name is also sometimes given to the Short-eared Owl.
Hay-bird, or Hay Tit, the Willow Warbler.
Jack, the Garden Warbler and Whitethroat.
Heather Bluiter, the Snipe.
Linnet, the Mountain Linnet.
Heathfowl, or Heathpoult, the Moorfowl.
Heath Throstle, the Ring Ouzel.
Hebridal Sandpiper, the Turnstone.
Heckimal, the Blue Tit.
Hedge Accentor, Chanter, Sparrow, or Warbler, 93.
Hedge-Chicken, the Wheatear.
-Jug, the Long-tailed Tit.
Hegrilskip, the Heron.
Helegug, the Puffin.
Hellejay, the Razor-bill.
Hemipode, Andalusian, 371.
Hemipodius tachydromus, 371.
Hen Harrier, Hen Harrow, or Hen-driver, 40.
Hern, Hernshaw, Heronshaw, the Heron.
Heron, African, or Purple, 409.
Buff-backed or Little White, 410.
Common, Crested, or Grey, 405.
Great White, 409.
Night or Gardenian, 416.
Squacco, 411.
Heronsewgh, the Heron.
Herring-bar, perhaps a corruption of Herring-bird, a Diver.
Gant, the Gannet.
Gull, 587.
Hew-hole, the Woodpecker.
Hickwall, the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.
High-hoo, the Woodpecker.
Himantopus melanopterus, 434.
Hiogga, the Razor-bill.
Hirundo Pratincola, the Pratincole.
purpurea, 284.
riparia, 281.
rustica, 271.
urbica, 277.
Hissing Owl, the White Owl.
Hoarse Gowk, the Snipe.
Hobby, 18, 181.
Red-footed, 22.
Hoddy, the Crow.
Holm Cock and Holm Screech, the Missel Thrush.
Honey Buzzard, 37.
Hooded Crow, 247.
destructive to Grouse, 353.
Gull, the Black-headed Gull, 577.
Merganser, 526.
Hoop, the Bullfinch.
Hooper, 484.
Hoopoe, 309.
Horned Douker, or Grebe, 531.
Goose, the Brent Goose.
Lark, the Shore Lark.
Owl, the Long-eared Owl, 47.
Hornfinch, the Petrel.
Horniwinks, the Lapwing.
Horra, the Brent Goose.
Horsefinch, the Chaffinch.
Horse-match, the Red-backed Shrike, the Wheat-ear, and Whin-chat.
Horse-shoe Goose, the Egyptian Goose.
House Martin, or Swallow, the Window Martin, 277.
Sparrow, 201.
Hover Hawk, the Kestril.
Howlet, the Brown Owl.
Howster, the Knot.
Huckmuck, the Long-tailed Tit, 156.
Hullat, the Owl.
Huppe, 310.

Ibis Falcinellus, or Glossy, 419.
Icchird, the Little Auk.
Iceland Falcon, the Gyr Falcon.
Gull, 586.
Imber, or Immer, Great, the Northern Diver.
Lesser, the Black-throated Diver.
Ingrian Falcon, the Red-footed Falcon.
Isle of Wight Parson, the Cormorant.
Iris (*plural*, Irides), the coloured circle of the eye surrounding the pupil.
Isaac, the Hedge Sparrow.
Ivory Gull, 582.
Ivy Owl, the Barn Owl.

Jack Curlew, the Whimbrel.
Jackdaw, 256.
Jack-nicker, the Goldfinch.
Jack Saw, the Goosander.
Jack Snipe, 448.
Jadreka Snipe, the Great Plover.
Jager, the Arctic Gull.

Jar Owl, the Nightjar.
Jaseur, 161.
Jay, Jay Pie, or Jay Pyet, 263.
Jenny, the Wren.
Jer Falcon, the Gyr Falcon.
Jid or Judcock, the Jack Snipe.

Kadder and Kae, the Jackdaw.
Kamtschatka Tern, the Black Tern, 7.
Katabella, the Hen Harrier.
Kate, the Hawfinch.
Katogle, the Eagle Owl.
Keelie, the Kestril.
Kentish Plover, 389.
Kestril, 22.
Kiddaw, the Guillemot.
Killigrew, the Red-legged Crow.
Killockdoe, the Black Cock.
King-duck, 512.
King-Harry, the Goldfinch.
Kingfisher, 268.
Kinglet, the Gold-crest.
King of the Quails, 461.
Kip, the Tern.
Kirktullock, the Shoveler.
Kirmew and Kirmow, the Tern.
Kite, Fork-tailed, or Common, 31.
Swallow-tailed, 33.
Kittiwake Gull, 581.
Knee, a name often given, though inaccurately, to the junction of the tarsus and tibia of a bird.
Knot, 453.

Lag, 474.
Lagopus Scoticus, 351.
vulgaris, 355.
Lamhi or Lavy, the Guillemot.
Land Curlew, the Great Plover
Landrail, 460.
Lanius Collurio, 63.
Excubitor, 61
rufus, 66.
Lanner. The young female Peregrine has been so called under the impression that it was the *Falco Lanarius* of Linnæus, which has not been noticed in Britain.
Lapland Bunting or Finch, 185.
Lapwing, 393.
Large Black-backed Gull, 589.
White-winged Gull, 590.
Lark, Crested, 183.
Shore, 184.
Short-toed, 184.
Sky, 177.
Wood, 182.
Larus argentatus, 587.
atricilla, 589.
Bonapartii, 576.
canus, 583.
capistratus, 576.
eburneus, 582.
fuscus, 587.
glaucus, 590.
Icelandicus, 586.
Larus marinus, 589.
minutus, 575.
ridibundus, 577.
Rossii, 576.
Sabini, 575.
tridactylus, 581.
Lary, the Guillemot.
Laughing Goose, the White-fronted Goose.
Gull, 580.
Lavandière, 171.
Lavrock, the Skylark.
Leach's Petrel, 603.
Least Butcher-bird, the Bearded Tit.
Spotted Woodpecker, 298.
Wigeon, the Tufted Duck.
Willow Wren, 135.
Leg-bird, the Sedge Warbler.
Lesser Black-backed Gull, 587.
Butcher-bird, the Bearded Tit.
Grebe, 532.
Guillemot, the female and young of the common Guillemot.
Iceland Gull, the White-winged Gull.
Imber, the Black-throated Diver.
Pettychaps, the Chiff-Chaff.
Redpole, 219.
Spotted Woodpecker, 298.
Tern, 569.
Water Sparrow, the Sedge Warbler.
Whitethroat, 131.
White-winged Gull, 586.
Lesser wing-coverts, the feathers which overlie the greater wing-coverts, or those next the quills.
Lestris, Buffonii, 596.
Cataractes, 591.
Pomarinus, 593.
Richardsonii, 594.
Limosa melanura, 436.
rufa, 435.
Ling-bird, the Meadow Pipit.
Linlet, a young Linnet.
Linnet, Brown, Common, Fiery, or Red, 216.
Green, the Greenfinch, 206.
Mountain, 221.
Linota canescens, 218.
cannabina, 216.
Linaria, 219.
montium, 221.
Little Auk, 545.
Bittern, 412.
-Bread-and-no-cheese, the Yellow Hammer.
Bustard, 376.
Crake, or Gallinule, 463.
Egret, 410.
Godwit, the Great Plover.
Grebe, 532.
Guillemot, the Black Guillemot and Rotche.

Little Gull, 575.
Horned Owl, 45.
Mountain Finch, the Snow Bunting.
Owl, 59.
Peggy, the Lesser Whitethroat.
Petrel, the Petrel.
Ringed Plover, 390.
Sandpiper, the Little Stint.
Stint, 454.
Swimmer, the Phalarope.
Tern, 569.
White Heron, the young of the Buff-backed Heron.
Yellow-bird, the Willow Wren.
Lobefoot, the Phalarope, 471.
Long-eared or Horned Owl, 47.
-legged Plover or Long-legs, the Stilt.
-legged Sandpiper, the Wood Sandpiper.
-neck, the Little Bittern.
-shank, the Stilt.
-tailed Capon, Pie, Pod, Mufflin, or Mag, the Long-tailed Tit.
-tailed Duck, Hareld, or Haveld, 520.
-tailed Tit, 154.
Long-tongue, the Wryneck.
Loom, or Loon, the Diver.
Lore, the space between the beak and the eye.
Lough Diver, the Smew.
Loxia curvirostra, 226.
leucoptera, 232.
Pityopsittacus, 232.
Lulu, 183.
Lum, Lungy, the Guillemot.
Lumme, the Diver, 539.
Lyre, the Manx Shearwater.

Machetes pugnax, 437.
Macrorhamphus griseus, 450.
Madge Howlet, the White Owl.
Maglowan, a name for the Divers.
Magpie, Madge, Mag, 259.
Magpie Diver, the Smew.
Malduck, or Malmarsh, the Fulmar.
Mallard, 497.
Mallemoke, the Fulmar.
Mandibles, upper and under, the two portions of a bird's bill.
Mauvis, 83.
Man-of-war-bird, the Skua, 594.
Manx Petrel, or Puffin, the Manx Shearwater, 599.
Marionette, the Buffel-headed Duck.
Marketjew Crow, the Chough.
Marrot, the Guillemot and Razorbill
Marsh Harrier, 39.
Marsh Hen, the Gallinule
Tern, the Whiskered and Gull-billed Terns.
Tit, 153.
Marten Snipe, the Green Sandpiper.
Martin, American Purple, 284.
Bank or Sand, 281.
Window, House, or Common 277.
Martinet, or Martlet, the Martin.
Marygold Finch, the Gold-crest.
Masked Gull, 576.
Mattagess, an old name given by faleoners to the Great Grey Shrike, which was formerly common in the North of England, and was trained to kill small birds.
Mavis, the Thrush, 79, 83.
Maybird, or Mayfowl, the Whimbrel.
Meadow Crake, or Drake, the Gallinule.
Pipit, Titlark, or Titling, 174.
Mealy Duck, the young of the Long-tailed Duck.
Mealy Redpole, 218.
Mecistura vagans, 156.
Megg-cut-throat, the White-throat.
Melizophilus Dartfordiensis, 140.
Merganser, 526.
Mergulus melanoleucos, 545.
Mergus albillus, 525.
cucullatus, 526.
Merganser, 527.
Serrator, 526.
Mergus of classical authors, the Cormorant, 554.
Merle, the Blackbird.
Merlin, 29, 181.
Merops Apiaster, 267.
Mew, or Mow, a Gull.
Pigeon, the Red-legged Gull.
Mice, destroyed by Barn Owl, 53.
Middle Spotted Woodpecker, the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.
Migratory Pigeon, the Passenger Pigeon, 340.
Millithrum, the Long-tailed Tit.
Milan Royal, 32.
Milvus regalis, 31.
Minute Gallinule, the Little Crake.
Merganser, the Young Smew.
Tringa, the Little Stint.
Mire Crow, the Black-headed Gull.
Drum, the Bittern.
Snipe, the Snipe.
Missel Thrush, or Misseltoe Thrush, 73.
Mitty, the Petrel.
Mock-bird, the Sedge Warbler.
Mock Nightingale, the Black-cap and Garden Warbler.
Monk, the Bullfinch.
Montagu's Harrier, 42.
Moor Blackbird, or Ouzel, the Ring Ouzel.
Moor Buzzard, 40.
Moor Cock, the male of the Red Grouse.
Coot, or Moor Hen, 465.
Fowl, or Red Grouse, 351.
Titling, the Stone Chat.

Morillon, of Bewick, the Golden Eye; of Willughby, the Nyroca Pochard; in Norfolk, the Buffel-headed Duck.
Morinellus, 384.
Mortality among sea-birds, 549.
Morrot, the Guillemot.
Moss-cheeper, the Meadow Pipit.
Motacilla alba, 166.
Boarula, 166.
flava, 169.
Rayi, 169.
Yarrellii, 162.
Mother Carey's Chickens, the Petrels.
Moult of birds, 493.
Mountain Bunting, the Snow Bunting.
Cock, the Capercaillie.
Finch, the Brambling (the Snow Bunting is sometimes so called).
Linnet, the Twite.
Magpie, the Green Woodpecker and Grey Shrike.
Ouzel, the Ring Ouzel.
Sparrow, 205.
Mouse Hawk or Owl, the Hawk Owl.
Moustache Tern, the Whiskered Tern.
Mow, a Gull.
Mud-plover, the Grey Plover.
Mnggy, the Whitethroat.
Mullet, the Puffin
Muliet Hawk, the Osprey.
Mumruffin, the Long-tailed Tit, 156.
Murdering-bird, the Butcher-bird.
Murr or Murre, perhaps a corruption of Mergus, "a diving bird," the Razor-bill, Puffin, Guillemot, &c. 542.
Muscicapa grisola, 67.
luctuosa, 70.
Mussel-catcher, 402.
Duck, the Scoter.
Mute Swan, 489.
Myredromble, 414.

Nape, the upper part of the neck behind.
Natter-jack, 290.
Nauclerus furcatus, 33.
Neophron percnopterus, 3.
Nettle-creeper and Nettle-monger, the Whitethroat.
Nick-a-peeker and Nickle, the Woodpecker.
Night-crow, or Night-hawk, the Nightjar, 288.
Curlew, the Stone Curlew.
Heron, 416.
Heron, or Raven, the Bittern.
Nightingale, 120.
of Norway, the Redwing, 85.
Nightjar, 288.
Night-raven, 414.
Noctua passerina, 59.
Tengmalmi, 61.
Noddy Tern, 574.
Nope, the Bullfinch.
Norfolk Plover, the Great Plover, 378.
Norie, the Cormorant.
Northern Diver, or Doucker, 535.
Falcon, Moutagu's Harrier.
Fulmar, 597.
Crow, the Hooded Crow.
Norway Lark, the Snow Bunting.
Nucifraga Caryocatactes, 265.
Numenius Arquata, 419.
phæopus, 422.
Nun, the Blue Tit.
Nutcracker, or Nutcracker Crow, 265.
Nuthatch, 311.
Nutjobber, the Nuthatch.
Nycticorax Gardeni, 416.
Nyroca Duck or Pochard, the Ferruginous Duck.

Oar-cock, the Water-rail.
Oat-fowl, the Snow Bunting.
Oat-seed Bird, Ray's Wagtail.
Occiput, the hind part of the head.
Œdicnemus crepitans, 378.
Oidemia fusca, 512.
nigra, 513.
perspicillata, 514.
Oke, the Auk.
Olivaceous Gallinule, the Little Crake.
Olive, the Oyster-catcher.
Olive-tufted Duck, the Golden Eye.
Operculum, a lid or covering.
Orange-legged Hobby, 22.
Orbit, the skin that surrounds the eye, and in some birds is destitute of feathers.
Oriole, Golden, 9.
Oriolus Galbula, 9.
Orphean Warbler, 127.
Ortolan, 193.
Ortyx Virginiana, 366.
Osprey, 10.
Otis tarda, 372.
Tetrax, 376.
Otus brachyotus, 49.
vulgaris, 47.
Outarde, 376.
Ouzel, Ring, 89.
water, 71.
Oven-bird, the Chiff-Chaff, Willow Warbler, and Wood Warbler.
Owl, Barn, White, or Yellow, 51.
Canada, the Hawk Owl.
Churn, the Nightjar.
Eagle, or Great-eared, 43.
Hawk, 58.
Ivy, the Tawny Owl.
Little, 59.
Little-eared, Little-horned, or Scops Eared, 45.
Little Night, 59.
Long-eared, or Long-horned, 47.
Screech, or Skritch, the Tawny Owl.
Short-eared, 49.
Snowy, 57.
Tawny, 55.
Tengmalm's, 61.
White, 51.

Owl, Woodcock, the Short-eared Owl.
Ox-bird, the Dunlin and Sanderling.
Ox-eye, the Great Tit.
Oyster-catcher, 400.

Padge and Padge Owl, the Barn Owl.
Palmipedes, Web-footed Birds.
Pandion Haliaëtus, 10.
Pandle-whew, the Wigeon.
Parasitic Gull, the Skua.
Parrot, Ailsa, the Puffin.
Parrot Crossbill, 232.
Parrot, Sea, the Puffin.
Parson Mew, the Black-backed Gull.
Partridge, Barbary, 365.
Common, or Grey, 358.
Red-legged, 363.
Virginian, the Colin, 366.
White, the Ptarmigan.
Parus ater, 152.
candatus, 154.
cœruleus, 148.
cristatus, 151.
major, 145.
palustris, 153.
Passenger Pigeon, 340.
Passer domesticus, 201.
montanus, 205.
Passerine, belonging to the order Passeres.
Passerine Warbler, the Garden Warbler.
Pastor, Rose-coloured, 236.
Pastor roseus, 236.
Pea-finch, the Chaffinch.
Pearl, the Tern.
Peaso Crow, the Tern.
Peck, the Bar-tailed Godwit.
Pectenated, cut like a comb.
Pectoral Sandpiper, 455.
Peese-weep, the Peewit, also sometimes given to the Greenfinch.
Peggy, the Wren, Whitethroat, and Garden Warbler.
Peggy-cut-throat, the Whitethroat.
Penguin, the Razor-bill and Great Auk.
Perchers, the Insessores.
Perdix cinerea, 358.
petrosa, 365.
rufa, 363.
Perdrix de mer, 380.
Peewit, the Lapwing Plover, 393.
Peewit Gull, the Herring Gull.
Pepys's Diary, extract from, 87.
Peregrine Falcon, 15.
Pernis apivorus, 37.
Petites bêtes, 101.
Petrel, Bulwer's, 602.
Capped, 598.
Dusky, 602.
Fork-tailed or Leach's, 603.
Fulmar, 597.
Stormy, 603.
Wilson's, 602.
The name Petrel is in some places given to the Godwit.
Petrocincla saxatilis, 92.
Pettychaps, Greater, the Garden Warbler.
Lesser, the Chiff-chaff.
Phalacrocorax carbo, 553.
cristatus, 557.
Phalarope, Grey or Brown, 47.
Red-necked or hyperborean, 473.
Phalaropus lobatus, 471.
hyperboreus, 473.
Phasianus Colchicus, 341.
Pheasant, 341.
African, 376.
Pheasant, Sea, and Pheasant-tailed Wigeon, the Pintail Duck.
Philomel, the Nightingale.
Philomela Luscinia, 120.
Phœnicura ruticilla, 99.
Suecica, 98.
Tithys, 102.
Pianet, the Magpie, and Oyster-catcher.
Pica candata, 259.
Picarini, the Avocet.
Pick-cheese, the Tomtit, and Great Tit.
Pick-a-tree, the Woodpecker.
Pickmire, the Black-headed Gull.
Picktarny and Picket, the Tern.
Pictarn, the Black-headed Gull.
Picus major, 296.
martius, 295.
minor, 298.
viridis, 292.
Pie, Sea, the Oyster-catcher.
Pied Diver, the Smew.
Flycatcher, 70.
Oyster-catcher, 400.
Wagtail, 162.
Wigeon, the Garganey, and Gold-eye.
Woodpecker, 296.
Pie Finch, the Chaffinch.
Pienet and Piet, the Magpie.
Piet, Water, the Water Ouzel.
Pigeon, Domestic, 334.
Migratory or Passenger, 340.
Rock, or Wild, 334.
Wood, 326.
Pigeon Hawk, the Sparrow Hawk.
Pigeon Mow, Red-legged; the Black-headed Gull in its winter plumage.
Pigmy Curlew, or Sandpiper, 451.
Pine Bullfinch, or Grosbeak, 225.
Pink, the Chaffinch.
Pink-footed Goose, 476.
Pinnock, a Tit.
Pint, the Laughing Gull.
Pintail Duck, 495.
Pintailed Sand Grouse, 368.
Pipit, or Pipit Lark.
Meadow, 174.
Richard's, 177.
Rock or Shore, 175.
Tree, 171.
Pirenet, the Sheldrake.

Platalea Leucorodia, 418.
Plectrophanes Lapponica, 185.
nivalis, 185.
Plover, Cream-coloured, the Courser, 377.
Dotterel, or Ringed, 386
Golden, Whistling, or Yellow, 381.
Great, Norfolk, or Stone, 378.
Green, or Lapwing, 393.
Grey, 390.
Kentish, 389.
Little Ringed, 390.
Long-legged, the Stilt.
Norfolk, 378.
Ringed, or Ring-necked, 386.
Plover's Page, the Purple Sandpiper.
Pochard, 515.
Podiceps auritus, 532.
cornutus, 531.
cristatus, 529.
minor, 532.
rubricollis, 531.
Poke-pudding, the Long-tailed Tit, 166.
Pocker, or Poker, the Pochard.
Poland Goose, the Canada Goose.
Polish Swan, 489.
Pomarine Skua, or Gull, 593.
Poor-willie, the Godwit.
Poor-wren, the Moor-fowl.
Pop, the Redwing.
Pope, the Puffin.
Popinjay, the Green Woodpecker.
Port-Egmont Hen, the Common Skua.
Post-bird, the Spotted Flycatcher.
Pratincole, Austrian, or Collared, 380
Procellaria glacialis, 597.
hæsitata, 598.
Provence Furzeling, the Dartford Warbler.
Proud-tailor, the Goldfinch.
Ptarmigan, White or Grey, 355.
hunted by Hawk Owl, 59.
Brown, the Red Grouse.
Pterocles Alchata, 368.
Puckeridge, the Nightjar.
Pudding-poke, the Long-tailed Tit.
Puffin, 547. This name is in some places given to the Dabchick, in others to the Thick-billed Guillemot.
Puffinet, the Black Guillemot.
Puffinus Anglorum, 599.
major, 601.
obscurus, 602.
Puput, 310.
Purple Heron, 409.
Martin, 284.
Sandpiper, 459.
Purre, the Dunlin.
Puttock, the Buzzard, and Kite.
Pyrrhula Enucleator, 225.
vulgaris, 222.
Pywipe, the Lapwing.
Primaries, the quills, usually ten, of the terminal joint of a bird's wing.
Quz, the Night Heron.
Quail, American, the Colin.
Andalusian, Gibraltar or Three-toed, the Hemipode.
Common, 366.
Quaketail, the Wagtail.
Queest, or Quest, the Ring-dove.
Queet, the Coot and Guillemot.
Quickness of sight in Gulls, 583.
Quills, the large feathers of the wing, called primary, or digital; secondary, or cubital; and tertiary, or humeral; according as they arise from the terminal, middle, or inner joint.
Quill-coverts, a row of feathers immediately covering the base of the quills above and below, and therefore called upper and under.
Quinck, the Goose.

Rafter-bird, the Spotted Flycatcher.
Rail, Land, 460.
Water, 463.
Rain-bird, the Green Woodpecker.
Rain Goose, the Red-throated Diver.
Rallus aquaticus, 463.
Raptores, Birds of Prey.
Rasores, Gallinaceous Birds.
Rattle-wings, the Golden-eye.
Raven, 239.
Ray's Wagtail, 169.
Razor-bill, 550.
Recurvirostra Avocetta, 432.
Red-backed Shrike, 63.
Red-billed Heron, the Buff-backed Heron.
Redbreast or Robin, 95.
Red-breasted Goosander or Merganser, 526.
Goose, 483.
Snipe, the Bar-tailed Godwit and Brown Snipe.
Redcap, the Goldfinch.
Red-crested Pochard or Whistling Duck, 514.
Red Duck, the Ferruginous Duck.
Red-footed Hobby, 22.
Red Game, or Red Grouse, 351.
Godwit, the Bar-tailed Godwit.
Grouse, 351.
Red-headed Linnet, the Common Linnet and Redpole.
Pochard, the Common Pochard.
Wigeon, the Common Wigeon.
Red Hoop, the Bullfinch.
Red-legged Crow, the Chough.
Red-legged Godwit, the Spotted Sandpiper.
Gull, the Black-headed Gull, 577.
Partridge, 363.
Red-legs, the Redshank.
Red-necked Coot-foot, Lobe-foot, or Phalarope, 473.
Grebe, 531.
Red Phalarope, 473.

Redpole, Common or Lesser, 219.
Mealy, 218.
Red Sandpiper, the Knot in its summer plumage.
Redshank, Common, 423.
Spotted, 423.
Red-shouldered Starling, 233.
Redstart, Common, 99.
Black, 102.
Red-throated Diver, 539.
Redwing, 83.
Red-winged Blackbird, Maize-bird, or Starling, 233.
Reed-bird, the Sedge Warbler.
Reed Bunting, the Black-headed Bunting, 189.
Fauvette, the Sedge Warbler.
Pheasant, the Bearded Tit.
Sparrow, the Black-headed Bunting.
Warbler or Wren, 117.
Reeve, the female of the Ruff, 438.
Regulus cristatus, 142.
ignicapillus, 145.
modestus, 142.
Richard's Pipit, 177.
Richardson's Skua, 594.
Richel Bird, the Lesser Tern.
Rind-tabberer, the Green Woodpecker.
Ring Blackbird, the Ring Ouzel.
Ring Dove, 326.
Ringed Dotterel, or Plover, 386.
Guillemot, 544.
Ring-necked Diver, 535.
Ring Ouzel, 89.
Pheasant, 345.
Plover, 386.
Ring-tail, the Hen Harrier.
Ring-tailed Eagle, the Golden Eagle in the second year's plumage.
Rippock, the Tern.
Robin, 95.
Rochie, the Little Auk.
Rock-birds, the Auk, Puffin, and Guillemot.
Rock Dove, 334.
Rocker and Rockier, the Rock Dove.
Rock Grouse, the Ptarmigan.
Hawk, the Merlin.
Lark, or Pipit, 175.
Ouzel, the Ring Ouzel.
Sandpiper, the Purple Sandpiper.
Thrush, 92.
Rodge, the Gadwall.
Rohrdommel and Rohrtrummel, 414.
Roitelet à triple bandeau, 145.
Roller, 266.
Rood Goose, the Brent Goose.
Rook, 249.
Rordrum, 414.
Roseate Tern, 565.
Rose-coloured Ouzel, Pastor, Starling, or Thrush, 236.
Rose Linnet, the Redpole, and Common Linnet.
Rosemary, Sea, 426.
Ross's Gull, 576.
Roteh, or Rotche, the Little Auk
Rothernuck, the Bernicle Goose.
Rough-legged Buzzard, 36.
Royston Crow, 247.
Ruddock, the Redbreast.
Ruddy Goose, or Sheldrake, 490.
Plover, the Bar-tailed Godwit.
Ruff, 437.
Rufous-backed Egret, 410.
Sedge Warbler, 128.
Runner, the Water Rail.
Stone, the Ringed Plover.

Sabine's Gull, or Xeme, 575.
Snipe, 450.
St. Cuthbert's Duck, the Eider Duck.
St. Kilda, 562, 597.
St. Martin's Snipe, the Jack Snipe.
Salach, 554, 563.
Salicaria arundinacea, 117.
Locustella, 110.
luscinioides, 113.
phragmitis, 114.
turdoides, 117.
Sandcock, the Redshank.
Sanderling, 398.
Sand Grouse, 368.
Sand-lark, the Ringed Plover and Sandpiper.
Sand Martin, 281.
Sandpiper, Ash-coloured, the Knot.
Black, Purple, or Rock, 459.
Broad-billed, 453.
Buff-breasted, 453.
Common, 428.
Curlew or Pigmy Curlew, 451.
Green, 426.
Little, the Little Stint.
Pectoral, 455.
Purple or Selninger, 459.
Red, the Redshank.
Rock or Purple, 459.
Scallop-toed, the Phalarope.
Schinz's, 455.
Spotted, 430.
Wood, 427.
Sandsnipe, a Sandpiper.
Sandwich Tern, 563.
Sandy-loo, the Ring Plover.
Poker, the Pochard.
Sarcelle, the Long-tailed Duck.
Savi's Warbler, 113.
Saw-bill, the Merganser.
Saxicola Œnanthe, 107.
rubetra, 105.
rubicola, 103.
Scale Drake, the Sheldrake.
Scallop-toed Sandpiper, the Phalarope.
Scammel, the Bar-tailed Godwit.
Scapulars, the feathers which rise from the shoulders and cover the sides of the back.
Scar Crow, the Black Tern.
Scarf, and Scart, the Shag.
Scaup-duck, 517.
Scaurie, the Herring Gull.

Schinz's Sandpiper, 455
Sclavonian Grebe, 531.
Scolopax Gallinago, 445.
Gallinula, 448.
major, 443.
rusticola, 439.
Sabini, 450.
Scooper, the Avocet.
Scops Aldrovandi, 45.
Eared Owl, 45.
Scotch Goose, the Brent Goose.
Schneehuhn, 355.
Scoter, Common, 513.
Surf, or Great-billed, 514.
Velvet, or Double, 512.
Scout, the Common Guillemot.
Scurrit, the Lesser Tern.
Scrabe, the Manx Shearwater.
Scraber, the Black Guillemot.
Scraye, the Tern.
Screamer and Screecher, the Swift.
Screech, the Missel-thrush.
Screech Martin, the Swift.
Screech Owl, the Tawny Owl.
Scull, the Skua.
Scuttock, the Guillemot.
Sea Crow, the Cormorant and Black-headed Gull.
Dotterel, the Turnstone.
Hen, the Guillemot.
Lark, the Rock Pipit and Ring Plover.
Mall, Mew, or Mow, the Gull.
Parrot, the Puffin.
Pheasant, the Pintail Duck.
Pie, the Oyster-catcher, 400.
Sandpiper, the Purple Sandpiper.
Snipe, the Dunlin.
Swallow, the Tern, 564, 571.
Titling, the Rock Pipit.
Turtle-dove, the Guillemot and Rotche.
Wigeon, the Scaup-duck.
Woodcock, the Godwit.
Seaford Goose, the Brent Bernicle.
Secondaries, the quill-feathers arising from the second joint of the wing.
Sedge-bird, Sedge Warbler, or Sedge Wren, 114.
Selav, or Selva, 368.
Selninger Sandpiper, the Purple S.
Serrator, the Ivory Gull.
Serrated, toothed like a saw.
Serrula, the Red-breasted Merganser.
Shag, 557.
Shag-rock, 555.
Shank, 453.
Shearwater, Greater or Cinereous, 600.
Dusky, 602.
Manx or Petrel, 599.
Sheldapple, the Crossbill, 232.
This name and "Shelly" are sometimes given to the Chaffinch.
Sheldrake, Common, 490.
Ruddy, 490.
Shepster, the Starling.
Shilfa, the Chaffinch.
Shoeing-horn, the Avocet.
Shore-bird, the Sand Martin.
Shore Lark, 184.
Pipit, the Rock Pipit.
Short-eared, or -horned Owl, 49.
-heeled Field Lark the Tree Pipit.
-toed Lark, 184.
Shovelard, an old name for the Spoonbill.
Shoveler, 493.
Shrieker, the Black-tailed Godwit.
Shrike, Ash-coloured, Cinereous, or Great Grey, 61.
Red-backed, 63.
Woodchat, 66.
Shrimp-catcher, the Lesser Tern.
Shrite, the Missel Thrush.
Silvery Gull, the Lesser Black-backed Gull and Herring Gull.
Siskin, 214.
Sitta Europæa, 311.
Skart, the Cormorant, and Shag.
Skein, a flight of Geese.
Skiddaw, the Guillemot.
Skiddy Cock, Skilty, or Skit, the Water-rail.
Skite, the Yellow Hammer.
Skitty, the Spotted Crake.
Skrabe, the Black Guillemot.
Skua, Arctic, or Buffon's, 596.
Common or Skua Gull, 591.
Pomarine, 593.
Richardson's, 594.
Sky Lark, 177.
Sly Goose, 492.
Small Brown Gull, the Tern.
Grey Goose, the Bean Goose.
Herring-bar, the Smew.
Loon, the Dab-chick.
Smee-duck, 516.
Smew, 525.
Snake-bird, the Wryneck.
Snipe, Brown or Grey, 450.
Common or Whole, 445.
Great or Double, 443.
Jack or Half, 448.
Sabine's, 450.
Solitary, the Great Snipe.
Summer, the Sandpiper.
Woodcock, the Great Snipe.
Snite, the Snipe.
Snow-bird, the Ivory Gull.
Snow Bunting, Flake, or Fleck, 185.
Snowy Owl, 57.
Snuff-headed Wigeon, the Pochard.
Solan, or Solent Goose, the Gannet, 588.
Solitary Snipe, the Great Snipe, 30.
Solitary Thrush, the name of a bird now known to be the young of the Starling, 235.
Somateria dispar, 511.
mollissima, 508.
spectabilis, 512.
Song Thrush, the Common Thrush, 79.

Sooty Tern, 574.
Sourde, La, 449.
Sparlin-fowl, the female Merganser.
Sparrow, Hedge, 93.
House, 201.
Reed, the Black-headed Bunting.
Mountain or Tree, 205.
Spectacle Duck, the Golden-eye.
Sparrow-hawk, 27.
Sparrow-owl, the Little Owl.
Speculum, the bright feathers which form a kind of disk on the wing of the Ducks.
Speckled-bellied Goose, the White-fronted Goose.
Diver, the young of the Great Northern Diver.
Spider-diver, the Dabchick.
Spency, the Petrel.
Spink, the Chaffinch.
Spirit Duck, the Buffel-headed Duck.
Spoonbill, 418.
Spotted Crake, Gallinule, or Water-hen, 462.
Eagle, 7.
Falcon, the Peregrine Falcon.
Flycatcher, 67.
Guillemot, 545.
Redshank, or Snipe, 423.
Sandpiper, 430.
Woodpecker, 298.
Spotted-necked Turtle Dove, the Turtle Dove.
Sprat Loon, the young of the Great Northern Diver.
Mew, the Kittiwake Gull.
Spring Wagtail, the Yellow or Ray's Wagtail.
Spurre, the Tern.
Spur-winged Goose, 483.
Squacco Heron, 411.
Squatarola cinerea, 390.
Squauk Duck, the Bimaculated Duck.
Standgale, or Stannel, the Kestrel.
Stankhen, the Moorhen.
Starling, Common, Starc, or Starenil, 233.
Red-shouldered, 233.
Staynil, the Starling.
Steel Duck, Larger, the Goosander.
Lesser, the Merganser.
Steller's Western Duck, 511.
Sterna Anglica, 569.
Arctica, 568.
Boysii, 563.
Caspia, 562.
Dougallii, 565.
fissipes, 572.
fuliginosa, 574.
Hirundo, 565.
leucopareia, 568.
leucoptera, 573.
minuta, 569.
stolida, 574.
Stilt, Black-winged, 434.
Stint, Little, 454.
Stint, Temminck's, 454.
the Duulin, or any similar bird, is often so called on the coast.
Stock Dove, 332.
Stonechat, Stonechacker, or Stone-clink, 103.
Stone Curlew, the Great Plover, 378.
Stonegall, the Kestrel.
Stoue Hawk, the Merlin.
Stone Plover; the Godwit and Great Plover are sometimes so called.
Stoue-smich, the Stone-chat.
Stork, Black, 417.
White, 417
Storm Cock, the Missel Thrush.
Petrel, or Storm Finch, 603.
Straney, the Guillemot.
Strawsmeer, the Willow Wren.
Strepsilas Interpres, 395.
Striated Tern, the Sandwich Tern.
Strix flammea, 51.
Sturnus vulgaris, 233.
Suæda fruticosa, 426.
Sula alba, 558.
Summer Snipe, the Sandpiper.
Teal, the Garganey.
Wagtail, Ray's Wagtail.
Surf Scoter, 514.
Surnia funerea, 58.
nyctea, 57.
Swallow, 271.
Sea, the Tern, 564.
Swallow-tailed Kite, 33.
Duck, or Sheldrake, the Long-tailed Duck.
Swan, Bewick's, 488.
Hooper, Wild, or Whistling, 484.
Mute, 489.
Polish, 489.
Sweet William, the Goldfinch.
Swift, Alpine, or White-bellied, 288.
Common, 285.
Swift-foot, the Courser.
Swimmer, Little, the Phalarope.
Swine-pipe, the Redwing.
Sylvia Hippolais, 137.
rufa, 138.
sylvicola, 133.
Trochilus, 135.
Syrnium Aluco, 55.

Tadorna Bellonii, 490.
rutila, 491.
Tail-coverts, upper and under, feathers covering the basal portion of the tail-feathers above and below.
Tailor, the Goldfinch.
Tammie Cheekie, and Tammie Norie, the Puffin.
Tang-whaup, the Whimbrel.
Tangle-picker, the Turnstone.
Taring, Tarrot, the Tern.
Tarmachan, the Ptarmigan.
Tarrock, the young of the Kittiwake Gull.

Tarse, the male Falcon, a name used in falconry.
Tarsus, the bone of a bird's foot next above the toes. In a domestic fowl, the tarsus is the portion between what is called the "drumstick" and the toes; the shank.
Tatler, a Sandpiper.
Tawny Bunting, the Snow Bunting.
Owl, 55.
Tchatcha, 78.
Teal, African, the Ferruginous Duck.
Common, or Green-winged, 504.
Cricket, the Garganey.
Summer, the Garganey.
Teaser, the Skua.
Teewit, the Peewit.
Temminck's Stint, 454.
Tengmalm's Owl, 61.
Tern, Arctic, 568.
Black, 572.
Caspian, 562.
Common, 565.
Gull-billed, 569.
Lesser, 569.
Noddy, 574.
Roseate, 565.
Sooty, 574.
Whiskered, 568.
White-winged Black, 573.
Tertiaries, the quills which spring from the third or inner joint of a bird's wing.
Tetrao Tetrix, 347.
Urogallus, 346.
Thalassidroma Bulweriі, 602.
Leachii, 603.
pelagica, 603.
Wilsoni, 602.
Thick-billed Guillemot, 544.
Thick-knee, or Thick-kneed Bustard, the Great Plover, 378.
Thistlefinch, the Goldfinch.
Thrice-cock, the Missel Thrush.
Throstle, and Throstle Cock, the Thrush.
Thrush, Gold-vented, 83.
Holm, or Missel, 73.
-Nightingale, 117.
Ring, the Ring Ouzel, 89.
Rock, 92.
Solitary, the young of the Starling, 235
Song, 79.
White's, 83.
Tia-tia, 78.
Tibia, the joint of a bird's leg next above the tarsus; the "drumstick."
Tick, the Whinchat.
Tidley, the Wren.
Tidley Goldfinch, the Gold-crest.
Tiercel or Tiercelet, 17.
Tinkershere, or Tinker's hue; the Guillemot.
Tippet Grebe, the Crested Grebe.
Tit, or Titmouse, Bearded, 158.
Tit, Blue, or Tomtit, 148.
Cole, 152.
Crested, 151.
Great, 145.
Long-tailed, 154.
Marsh, 153.
Titlark, and Titling, the Meadow-Pipit
Sea, the Rock Pipit.
Titmouse, *see* Tit.
Toad-snatcher, the Black-headed Bunting.
Tom Pudding, the Dabchick.
Tommy Norie, the Puffin.
Tomtit, the Blue Tit, 148.
Tony Hoop, the Bullfinch.
Tope, the Wren.
Tom Harry, the Skua.
Tor-Ouzel, the Ring Ouzel.
Totanus Calidris, 423.
fuscus, 423.
Glareola, 427.
Glottis, 430.
hypoleucos, 428.
macularius, 430.
ochropus, 426.
Tourterelle, 338.
Towilly, the Sanderling.
Touite, the Wood Warbler, 134
Tree Creeper, or Climber, 302.
Pipit, or Lark, 171.
Sparrow, 205.
Shecler, the Tree Creeper
Tringa Canutus, 452.
maritima, 459.
minuta, 454.
pectoralis, 455.
platyrhyncha, 453.
rufescens, 453.
Schinzii, 455.
subarquata, 451.
Temminckii, 454.
variabilis, 455.
Trochilus, 389.
Troglodytes vulgaris, 304.
Trombone, 414.
Tuchit, the Lapwing Plover.
Tufted Duck or Tufted Pochard, 519.
Tuliac, the Skua.
Turdus arundinaceus, 117.
aurigaster, 83.
iliacus, 83.
Merula, 85.
musicus, 79.
pilaris, 76.
torquatus, 89.
viscivorus, 73.
Whitei, 83
Turkey-bird, the Wryneck.
Turnix, 371.
Turnstone, 395.
Turtle Dove, 337.
Collared, 340.
Sea, the Guillemot and Rotche
Twink, the Chaffinch.
Twit Lark, the Meadow Pipit.
Twite or Mountain Linnet, 221.
Tystie, the Black Guillemot.

Uluia, the Tawny Owl, 55.
Under tail-coverts, the feathers which overlap the base of the tail beneath.
Under wing-coverts, the feathers which cover the wings beneath.
Upper tail-coverts, the feathers which overlap the base of the tail above.
Upper wing-coverts, the feathers which overlap the base of the quills.
Upupa Epops, 309.
Uria Brunnichii, 544.
Grylle, 545.
laerymans, 544.
Troile, 541.
Utick, the Whinchat.

Vanneau, 395.
Vanellus cristatus, 393.
Vare Wigeon, the Smew.
Velvet Runner, the Water Rail.
Velvet Scoter or Duck, 512.
Virginian Colin or Partridge, 266.
Vultur fulvus, 1.
Vulture, Egyptian, 3.
Griffon, 1.

Waders, Grallatores.
Wagell Gull, the young of the Great Black-backed Gull, 590.
Wagtail, Blue or Grey headed.
Grey, 166.
Pied or Yarrell's, 162.
Ray's, 169.
White, 166.
Yellow, 169.
Wall Hick, the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.
Warbler, Blue-throated, 98.
Dartford, 140.
Garden, 128.
Grasshopper, 110.
Great Sedge, 117.
Melodious Willow, 137.
Orphean, 127.
Reed, 117.
Rufous Sedge, 128.
Savi's, 113.
Sedge, 114.
Willow, 135.
Wood, 133.
Wash-dish and Washerwoman, the Pied Wagtail.
Water Crake, the Water Rail.
Crow, the Dipper.
Hen, the Moor Hen.
Junket, the Common Sandpiper.
Ouzel, or Pyet, 71.
Rail, 463.
Sparrow, the Black-headed Bunting, and Sedge Warbler.
Tie, the Wagtail.
Wagtail, the Pied Wagtail.
Waxen Chatterer or Waxwing, 160.
Wease-alley, the Skua.
Weasel Coot, the young Smew.
Weasel Duck, the Smew.
Weet-weet, the Common Sandpiper.
Wellplum, the Red-headed Pochard.
Western Duck or Pochard, Steller's 511.
Whaup, the Curlew.
Whautie, the Whitethroat.
Wheatear, 167.
Wheel-bird, or Wheeler, the Nightjar.
Wheety-why, the Whitethroat.
Whin-thrush, the Redwing.
Whit-ile, *i.e.* Whittle, the Green Woodpecker.
Whewer, the Wigeon.
Whey-bird the Whitethroat.
Whilk, the Scoter.
Whim, the Wigeon.
Whimbrel, 422.
Whinchat, 105.
Whin Linnet, the Common Linnet.
Whiskered Tern, 568.
Whistling Plover, the Golden Plover.
Whistling Swan, the Hooper.
White Baker, the Spotted Flycatcher.
-bellied Swift, 288.
-breasted Blackbird, the Ring Ouzel or Water Ouzel.
-eye, the Nyroca Pochard.
-faced Duck, the Pochard.
Falcon, the Gyr Falcon.
Finch, the Chaffinch.
-fronted Goose, 478.
Grouse, the Ptarmigan.
-headed Goosander, the Smew.
-headed Cormorant, the Common Cormorant.
-headed Harpy, the Moor Buzzard.
Heron, 409.
Nun, the Smew.
Owl, 51.
Partridge, the Ptarmigan.
Spoonbill, 418.
-spot Cormorant, the Common Cormorant.
Stork, 417.
-tail, the Wheatear.
-tailed Eagle, 8.
-throat, 129.
Wagtail, 166.
-winged Black Duck, the Velvet Scoter.
-winged Black Tern, 573.
-winged Crossbill, 232.
White's Thrush, 83.
Whitterick, the Curlew.
Whitty-beard, the Whitethroat.
Whitwall and Witwall, the Green Woodpecker.
Wierangel, the Ash-coloured Shrike.
Wigeon, American, 507.
Black, the Tufted Duck.
Common European, or Red-headed, 506.
Pied, the Garganey and Gold-eye.
Vare, the Smew.

Wild Duck, 497.
Goose, 473.
Swan, 484.
Willock and Willy, the Guillemot, 542.
Willow-biter, the Tom Tit.
Lark, the Sedge Warbler.
Locustelle, Savi's Warbler
Sparrow, the Black-headed Bunting.
Warbler, or Wren, 135.
Willywicket, the Common Sandpiper.
Wilson's Petrel, 602.
Windhover and Windfanner, the Kestrel.
Windle, Winnard, and Windthrush, the Redwing.
Window Martin, 277.
Wing-coverts, several rows of feathers covering the basal part of the quills above and below, and called the upper and under wing-coverts; the feathers outside these are called the lesser wing-coverts.
Winglet, a process arising from near the base of the terminal joint of the wing, answering to the thumb in the human hand.
Winnel and Windle-straw, the Whitethroat.
Winter-bonnet, the Common Gull.
Duck, the Pintail Duck.
Gull, or Mew, the Common Gull in its winter plumage.
Wagtail, the Grey-headed Wagtail.
Witch, the Petrel.
Witwall, the Green Woodpecker.
Woodchat Shrike, 66.
Woodcock, 439.
Woodcock Owl, the Short-eared Owl.
Sea, the Godwit.
-Snipe, the Great Snipe.
Woodcracker, the Nuthatch.
Wood Grouse, the Capercaillie.
Woodlark, 182.
Woodnacker, the Woodpecker.
Wood-oven, 140.
Wood Owl, the Long-eared Owl.
Woodpecker, the Barred or Lesser Spotted, 298.
Woodpecker, Great Black, 295.
Great Spotted or Pied, 296.
Green, 292.
Woodpie, the Green Woodpecker.
Wood-Pigeon, 326.
Wood Sandpiper, 427.
Wood Shrike, the Wood-chat.
Woodspite, Woodwall, and Woodwale, the Green Woodpecker.
Wood Warbler, or Wren, 133.
Wren, Common, 304.
Golden-crested, 142.
Reed, 117.
Willow, 135.
Wood, 133.
Writing Lark, the Bunting, so called from the marking of the eggs.
Wryneck, 299.
Wynkernel, the Moor Hen.

Xeme, Sabine's Gull, 575.

Yaffil, Yaffle, Yaffler, Yappingale, the Green Woodpecker.
Yardkeep and Yarwhip, the Bar-tailed Godwit.
Yarrell's Wagtail, 162.
Yarwhelp, the Stone Plover and Godwit.
Yeldrin and Yeldrock, the Yellow Hammer.
Yellow Ammer, the Yellow Hammer, 191.
-bird, the Golden Oriole.
-billed Cuckoo, 325.
Bunting, the Yellow Hammer, 191.
-legged Gull, the Lesser Black-backed Gull.
-legged Sandpiper, the young of the Ruff.
Owl, the White Owl.
Plover, the Golden Plover.
Poll, the Wigeon.
Warbler, the Willow Warbler.
Wagtail, 169.
Yeldock, Yoit, Yoldrin, and Yowley, the Yellow Hammer.
Yelper, the Avocet.
Yunx Torquilla, 299.

The Author will be grateful for any additions to his list of Provincial Names.

THE END.

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